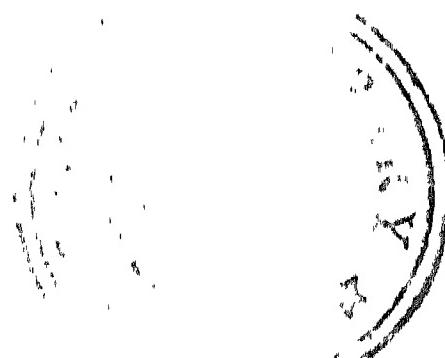
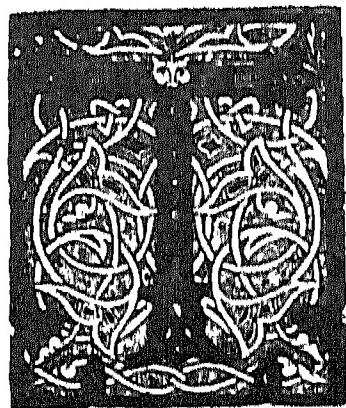


THE HISTORIANS
HISTORY
OF THE WORLD



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THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD . . .

A COMPREHENSIVE NARRATIVE OF THE RISE AND
DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONS AS RECORDED BY THE
GREAT WRITERS OF ALL AGES

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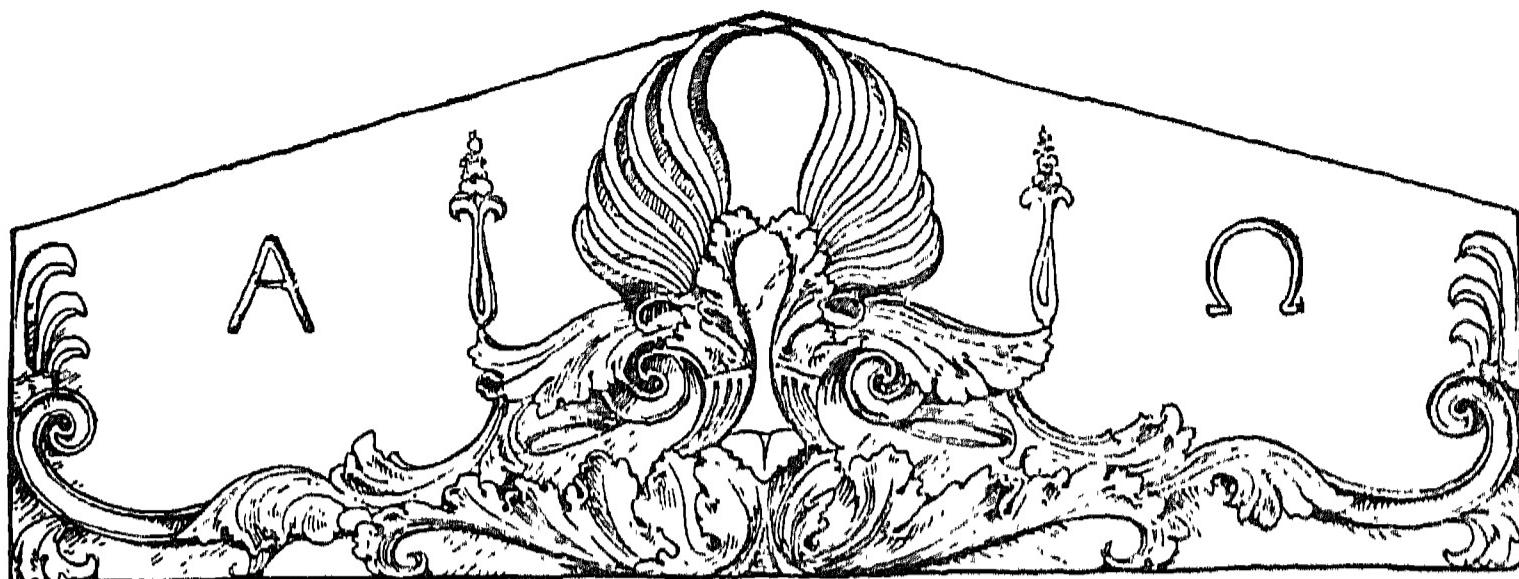
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INTRODUCTORY NOTE TO THE GENERAL INDEX¹

As regards its main features the ensuing general index will explain itself. The full-face figures (1, 2, 3, etc., to 24) refer to volumes, the other figures to pages. It is believed that the dates and explanatory phrases following a large proportion of the proper names will greatly facilitate the use of the index, while at the same time making it in a sense a dictionary of historical reference.

It should be explained that the names included in this index represent a selection, by no means supplying a full list of the names to be found in our text. To have made the list absolutely complete would perhaps have doubled the bulk of our index, but would not, in the opinion of the editor, have added to its value. The easiest method of index-making would have been simply to give a reference for every proper name, but the result would have been an uncritical jumble of incidental references, which must have been annoying rather than helpful to the reader. As the index actually stands, on the other hand, it is believed that it will serve as a valuable guide to the text, and one which the reader will use habitually.

It has been our constant endeavour to forecast the needs of the average reader. Thus a person who is quite unfamiliar with the text will be enabled at a glance to ascertain where he may find both the main and the supplementary treatments of any important subject. Under "France" or "England," for example, he will be referred at once to the volumes where the different periods of French and English history are treated. In general, the first reference under any given heading will point to the main treatment of the subject in question.

The encyclopaedic character of the index is further shown in the complete lists of sovereigns, with page references, appended to the principal countries; in the arrangement by countries, under topical heads, of information on such

[¹ For introductory note to the Bibliographical Index, see page 567.]

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- Antistius**, Roman praetor; banished for insulting Nero, **6**, 341.
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- Antonius**, Caius, son of M. Antonius; Roman consul (63 B.C.) with Cicero, **5**, 484; placed by Cicero in command of army against Catiline, **5**, 491-493; given province of Macedonia, **5**, 491, 614, 621.
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- Antony**, Mark, or Marcus Antonius (ca. 85-30 B.C.), Roman triumvir and general; as tribune of the people opposes Pompey's party, **5**, 531; at battle of Dyrrachium, **5**, 538; suppresses revolt in Rome, **5**, 553; as intimate friend of Caesar, **5**, 576; as consul, **5**, 578-579, 582; conduct of, at murder of Caesar, **5**, 586, 609-610; oration of, over Caesar, **5**, 611; hostility of, to Octavian, **5**, 613-616; negotiations of, with Octavian, **5**, 617; becomes triumvir, **5**, 617; orders death of Cicero, **5**, 620; at Philippi, **5**, 622-624, 635; and Cleopatra, **4**, 577, **5**, 624-625, 628, 629, 631-632, 636; wars of, with Parthians, **5**, 625, 628; **8**, 68-69; marriage of, with Octavia, **5**, 626; war of, with Octavian (battle of Actium), **5**, 630-631; death of, **5**, 631-632; estimate of personality, **5**, 633-636.
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 Argos, a city in Argolis, Greece; mines of, **3**, 31, 37; war of, with Thebes, **3**, 72; government of, **3**, 182–183; rivalry of, with Sparta, **3**, 587–588; **4**, 66; in Corinthian war, **4**, 104–115; surrendered to Ptolemy, **4**, 446; joins Athenian alliance, **4**, 464; conquered by Cassander, **4**, 491.
 Argout, Antoine Maurice Apollinaire, Count d' (1782–1858), French politician and financier; member of the Soult ministry, **13**, 62.
 Argun, Mongol khan of Persia 1284–1291; corresponds with pope, **24**, 301.
 Argyll, Archibald Campbell, 4th Earl of (d. 1558); supports Reformation, **19**, 284.
 Argyll, Archibald Campbell, 5th Earl of (d. 1573); assumes government of Scotland, **19**, 341.
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Harmodius; conspiracy of, to kill ruling tyrant (514 B.C.), **3**, 231-232, 272.

Aristomenes (seventh century B.C.), a Messenian national hero; confusion in history concerning, **3**, 143; in second Messenian war, **3**, 147-148; venerated by Greeks, **3**, 413; **4**, 175.

Aristomenes, an Acarnanian; guardian of Ptolemy Epiphanes (ca. 200 B.C.), **4**, 573.

Ariston, Macedonian soldier; captain of light horse at battle of Arbela (331 B.C.), **4**, 321, 325, 326.

Aristonice, Delphian priestess and oracle, **3**, 309-310.

Aristonicus, a natural son of Eumenes II, of Pergamus; defeats and captures P. Licinius Crassus (131 B.C.), **5**, 368.

Aristonous, of Pella, one of bodyguard of Alexander the Great; partisan of Perdiccas (323 B.C.), **4**, 423, 424, 428.

Aristophanes (ca. 444-ca. 380 B.C.), the greatest of Greek comic poets; main treatment of, **4**, 27-30; assails Euripides, **4**, 30-32; satirises Socrates, **4**, 35-36.

Aristoteles, one of thirty tyrants at Athens (404 B.C.); **3**, 641; **4**, 2, 5.

Aristotle (384-322 B.C.), Greek philosopher; as tutor of Alexander the Great, **4**, 260-262, 264; character and influence of, **4**, 599; works of, destroyed at Constantinople (1453), **7**, 354.

Aristotimus (third century B.C.), tyrant of Elis; overthrow of, **4**, 460, 518.

Arius (ca. 256-336 A.D.), a deacon of Alexandria, founder of heresy called Arianism, which see.

Ariwald (Arioald), king of Lombards 624-636 A.D., **7**, 445.

Arizona, a territory of the United States of America; acquired from Mexico (1848), **23**, 376; enlarged by Gadsden purchase (1854), **23**, 392.

Arka or Arkali, see **Acre**.

Arkansas, one of the United States of America; admission of, to Union (1836), **23**, 362; secession of (1861), **23**, 410; re-admission of, to Union (1868), **23**, 464.

Arkansas River Expedition, in American Civil War (1863), **23**, 440.

Arkinholm, battle of, (1455), **21**, 186.

Arkwright, Sir Richard (1732-1792), English inventor; effect of inventions of, **21**, 484.

Arkona, siege of (1168), **16**, 151.

Arlads, Mongol clan; recognise Jenghiz Khan as emperor, **24**, 275; rulers in Jagatai, **24**, 295.

Arles, a city in France; council of (314 A.D.), **18**, 23.

Arles, kingdom of, see also Burgundy, *Cisjurane* and *Arles*.

Arlete (Harlotta, Herleva) (eleventh century A.D.), mother of William the Conqueror, **18**, 135-136.

Arlington, Henry Bennet, Earl of (1618-1685), English politician and diplomatist; together with Lord Culpeper receives grant of colony of Virginia (1673), **23**, 126.

Armada, The Spanish, or The Invincible, a great fleet sent by Philip II of Spain

against England (1588); from Spanish standpoint, **10**, 244-246; share of Netherlands in, **13**, 524 seq.; main treatment of, **19**, 389-402.

Armagnac, Bernard VII, Count d' (d. 1418), leads party of Armagnacs against Burgundians, **11**, 167-169; gains control of Paris, **11**, 174; murder of, **11**, 175.

Armagnac, Count Jacques d', see **Nemours**.

Armagnac, Jean IV, Count d' (d. 1451), leader of Armagnac mercenaries in Franco-English war, **11**, 235.

Armagnac, Jean V, Count d' (ca. 1420-1473), French political agitator; joins League of the Public Weal against Louis XI, **11**, 250, 253; murder of, **11**, 265.

Armagnacs, The, (1) Orleanist party; opposed to house of Burgundy, **11**, 167-169; massacre of (1418), **11**, 174-175; (2) Bands of lawless mercenaries chiefly from county of Armagnac; at siege of Orleans (1429), **11**, 198; sent to aid Emperor Frederick III against Swiss (1441), **16**, 591.

Armagnac War, the contest between the Armagnac mercenaries of Frederick III and the Swiss (1441), **16**, 591-592.

Armand, duke of Richelieu; see **Richelieu**.

Armansperg, Count Joseph Ludwig von (1787-1853), Bavarian statesman; becomes prime minister of King Otto of Greece, **24**, 235.

Armed neutrality, The, a union of the powers against England (1780); adherents to, **12**, 510; **17**, 438-440.

Armenia, former kingdom in Asia Minor; history of, in outline, **2**, 388-389, 420; **3**, 44-46; under Persian rule, **2**, 606, 609, 613, 629; war of, with Rome, **5**, 469-475; war with Mithridates, **5**, 508; under Tiridates, **6**, 31, 274; Corbulo in, **6**, 31, 186-187; invaded by Alani, **6**, 243; under kings installed by Antoninus Pius, **6**, 290; Alexander Severus in, **6**, 402; in middle fifth century, **7**, 121; Roman intervention in (114-166 A.D.), **8**, 72 seq.; attitude of inhabitants in Roman-Persian war, **8**, 82; divided between Rome and Persia (390 A.D.), **8**, 83; becomes Persian province, **8**, 84; cause of war between Rome and Persia under Chosroes I, **8**, 90; see also **Urartu**.

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Armentières, Marshal d', French soldier; attacks parliament of Metz (1770), **12**, 99-100.

Armfeld or **Armfelt**, Gustav Mauritz (1757-1814), a Swedish general and statesman; exiled and restored, **16**, 410.

Arminianism, name given to doctrines of the Arminians or followers of Arminius; origin of controversy, **13**, 554-555; opposed to Calvinism in England, **19**, 558-559; protest against, in parliament of Charles I, **19**, 560.

Arnoldi, Wilhelm (1798–1864), German ecclesiastic, bishop of Treves; incites pilgrimage to Treves, **15**, 416.

Arnoldists, followers of Arnold of Brescia, **13**, 376.

Arnolfo of Cambio (ca. 1232–1300), Tuscan architect and sculptor, **9**, 207.

Arnulf (ca. 850–899), emperor of the Holy Roman empire; accession and early campaigns of, **7**, 589–591; invades Italy, **7**, 591–592; death of, **7**, 592; cedes part of Netherlands to Gerulf, **13**, 285.

Arnulf the Bad, (d. 937) duke of Bavaria; son of Duke Liutpold, **7**, 595; maintains independence against Conrad I, **7**, 597–598; concludes treaty with Henry I, **7**, 599; at coronation of Otto, **7**, 609.

Aroald, king of Lombards 624–636 A.D., see Ariwald.

Arouet, see Voltaire.

Arpad (d. 907 A.D.), leader of Magyars and founder of Arpad dynasty in Hungary, **7**, 591, 594.

Arques, siege of (1590), **11**, 397.

Arran, earls of; see Hamilton, James, and Stuart, James.

Arras, city in France; investment of (1414), **11**, 169; drives out French garrison (1493), **11**, 287; siege of (1654), **11**, 516.

Arras, Treaties of; between Armagnacs and Burgundians (1414), **11**, 169; between Charles VII of France and Philip the Good of Burgundy (1435), **11**, 222–224, **13**, 353; between Louis XI and Maximilian I (1482), **11**, 272; **14**, 222.

Arrhidæus, general of Alexander; conducts Alexander's funeral, **4**, 430; regent for Alexander's sons (321 B.C.), **4**, 564.

Arrhidæus, king of Macedonia, see Philip III.

Arribas, see Arymbas I.

Arrow-Head Script, see Writing.

Arsaces I, ancestor of Parthian dynasty of the Arsacids (third century B.C.); Justin's account of, **8**, 49–50; modern account of, **8**, 54.

Arsaces (II) Tiridates (d. ca. 210 B.C.), Parthian king; reign of, **8**, 50, 54–56.

Arsaces III (or II) Artabanus, Parthian king ca. 211–191 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 50, 50–57.

Arsaces IV (or III) Priapatius, Parthian king 191–170 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 50, 57.

Arsaces V (or IV) Phraates I, Parthian king 170–ca. 171 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 51, 57.

Arsaces VI (or V) Mithridates, Parthian king 171–ca. 138 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 50, 51, 57–59.

Arsaces VII (or VI) Phraates II, Parthian king 138–128 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 51, 60–61.

Arsaces VIII (or VII) Artabanus II (or I), Parthian king 128 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 51, 61–62.

Arsaces IX (or VIII) Mithridates II, the Great, Parthian king 128–88 B.C.; extends Parthian empire, **8**, 51, 62; death of, **8**, 52, 62.

Arsaces X (or IX) Artabanus III (or II), Parthian king ca. 88 B.C.; last Parthian ruler to be called king of kings, **8**, 62.

Arsaces (XI) Sinatruces, Parthian king 77 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 62.

Arsaces XII, Phraates III, Parthian king 70–57 B.C.; main treatment of reign, **8**, 52–53, 62–63; alliance of, with Rome, **5**, 472; war of, with Tigranes of Armenia, **5**, 473; **8**, 62.

Arsaces XIII, Mithridates III, Parthian king ca. 56 B.C.; war of, with Armenia, **5**, 508 note; banished, **8**, 51; death of, **8**, 52.

Arsaces XIV, Orodes or Hyrodes I, Parthian king 57–37 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 51–52, 63–68; Romans defeated at Carrhae during reign of, **5**, 509–511; **8**, 63–67.

Arsaces XV, Phraates IV, Parthian king 37–32 B.C.; reign of, **8**, 68–69.

Arsaces XVI, Phraates V or Phraataces, Parthian king 2 B.C.–1 A.D.; concludes peace with Rome, **6**, 119; **8**, 70; driven to Rome, **8**, 70.

Arsaces XVII, Orodes II, Parthian king 4–ca. 9 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 70.

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Arsaces XIX, Artabanus III, Parthian king ca. 11–ca. 40 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 130, 139; **8**, 70.

Arsaces (XX) Gotarzes, Parthian king 41–51 A.D.; disputes throne with Vardanes, **8**, 70–71.

Arsaces (XXI) Bardanes or Vardanes, Parthian king ca. 40 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 71.

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Arsaces (XXV) Chosroes or Osroes, Parthian king ca. 110–ca. 130 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 274–275; **8**, 72–73.

Arsaces XXVII, Vologases II, Parthian king 78–148 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 71, 73.

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Arsaces XXXI, Artabanus IV, Parthian king 213–224 or 227 A.D.; wars of, with Romans, **6**, 393, 394; **8**, 74–75; defeated by Ardashir, **8**, 401; **8**, 77; disputes throne with Vologases V, **8**, 74.

Arsaces (III) Tiranus, king of Armenia; declines to aid Emperor Julian (363 A.D.), **8**, 501; given up by Romans to Sapor, **8**, 82.

Arsacides, dynasty of Parthian kings; duration of power, **7**, 225; see Arsaces.

Arsames or Arsamis, father of Hystaspes and grandfather of Darius, **2**, 590, 594, 613; **3**, 289.

Arsames, son of Artaxerxes Mnemon; murder of (ca. 358 B.C.), **2**, 626.

Arsames (d. 333 B.C.), Persian satrap; joins Darius, **4**, 296; killed at Issus, **4**, 303.

Artabazus (ca. 362-328 B.C.), Persian general; as satrap of western Asia rebels against Artaxerxes III, **2**, 626-627; takes refuge with Philip of Macedon, **2**, 629; accompanies Darius in his flight, **4**, 340; made satrap of Bactria by Alexander, **4**, 346.

Artabazus, (sixth century A.D.), a Persian soldier; in service of Justinian, **7**, 411.

Artapates (d. 401 B.C.), favourite minister of Cyrus; death of, at Cunaxa, **4**, 57.

Artaphernes, brother of Darius Hystaspes, and satrap of Sardis; receives embassy from Athens (505 B.C.), **3**, 252, 263; aids Aristagoras, **3**, 265.

Artaphernes, son of Artaphernes, the satrap; invades Greece (490 B.C.), **3**, 268 seq.

Artaphernes, Persian envoy of Artaxerxes I (425 B.C.), intercepted by Athenians, **3**, 580.

Artavasdes I, king of Armenia 56-34 B.C.; in war with Parthia, **5**, 508 note; ally of Rome, **5**, 509; **8**, 69; captured and killed by Antony, **2**, 420.

Artavasdes III, king of Armenia 260 A.D.; expelled from Armenia by Parthians, **8**, 70.

Artavastes (d. ca. 20 B.C.), king of Media; aids Parthians against Antony (36 B.C.), **8**, 69.

Artavastes, usurper of Byzantine throne ca. 742 A.D.; favours image worship, **8**, 548.

Artaxerxes I, surnamed Longimanus, king of Persia 465-425 or 424 B.C.; attempts of, to bribe Sparta, **2**, 615; **4**, 424, 429; wars of, **2**, 615-618; Themistocles at court of, **3**, 400; death of, **2**, 618.

Artaxerxes II, surnamed Mnemon, king of Persia 405-361 or 359 B.C.; main treatment of reign, **2**, 619-626; imprisons Cyrus, **4**, 49-50; at battle of Cunaxa, **4**, 53-59; treaty of, with Ten Thousand, **4**, 59; orders death of Tissaphernes, **4**, 95; treaty of, with Sparta (Peace of Antalcidas, 387 B.C.), **4**, 123-125; **2**, 621; as suzerain of Hellas, **4**, 127; war of, with Evagoras, **2**, 621-622; **4**, 133-135.

Artaxerxes III, surnamed Ochus, king of Persia 361 or 359-338 B.C.; main treatment of reign, **2**, 626-630; reconquers Egypt, **1**, 194; **2**, 626-629; **4**, 281; wars of, with Israel and Syria, **2**, 133, 627; conquers Phoenicia, **2**, 292-294, 627; murdered by Bagous, **2**, 294, 630.

Artaxerxes IV, title assumed by Bessus, satrap of Bactria 330 B.C., **2**, 631.

Artaxerxes, founder of Sassanian dynasty, see Ardashir I.

Artaxis or Artaxes I, king of Armenia, second century B.C.; founds independent kingdom of Armenia (190 B.C.), **2**, 420.

Artaxias II, king of Armenia 34-20 B.C.; disturbance during reign of, **8**, 30; **8**, 69.

Artayctes (fifth century B.C.), a Persian, son of Chorasmis; governor of Sestus under Xerxes, **3**, 378.

Artayntes (fifth century B.C.), Persian soldier in army of Xerxes; commander at Mycale, **3**, 353, 377-378.

Artebrians, early Celtic tribe inhabiting Spain, **10**, 3.

Artemidorus of Cnidus, a Greek rhetorician; attempts to warn Caesar of conspiracy, **5**, 582, 585.

Artemisia, (fifth century B.C.) queen of Halicarnassus; at battle of Salamis, **2**, 417; **3**, 347-348; in army of Xerxes, **3**, 304, 340-341; entrusted with charge of Xerxes' children, **3**, 349.

Artemisia, wife of Mausolus and queen of Caria 352-350 B.C.; tomb built by, **2**, 417.

Artemius, see Anastasius II.

Artemisium, promontory in Euboea, Greece; battle of (480 B.C.), **3**, 330-331.

Artemon, (second century B.C.) a Syrian; personates Antiochus Theos, **4**, 557.

Artenay, village in France; battle of (1870), **13**, 173.

Artevelde, Jacob van (ca. 1300-1345), Flemish popular leader, called the "Brewer of Ghent"; alliance of, with England, **11**, 102; **13**, 322; **18**, 457-458; murder of, **11**, 112; **13**, 323; **18**, 458.

Artevelde, Philip van (ca. 1340-1382), Flemish popular leader; chosen president of Flanders (1381); **13**, 328; **18**, 497; defeats Count of Flanders at Bruges (1382), **11**, 156; **13**, 329; death of, at battle of Roosebeek, **13**, 329; **18**, 497.

Arthur, legendary king in Britain; foundations for the story of, **18**, 40-41.

Arthur (1187-1203), count of Brittany, son of Geoffrey; claimant to English throne, **11**, 49; **18**, 314, 329 seq.; betrothal of, **18**, 309; cause of, supported by Philip II, **18**, 331; capture and disappearance of, **18**, 333.

Arthur (1486-1502), son of Henry VII of England; birth of, **19**, 21; marriage of, **19**, 38; character and death of, **19**, 38.

Arthur, Chester Alan (1830-1886), American statesman; succeeds to the presidency on the death of President Garfield (1881), **23**, 479; signs Civil Service Act (1883), **23**, 479.

Arthur, Sir George (1784-1854), British colonial official; governor of Van Dieman's Land (Tasmania), **22**, 241; succeeds Sir Francis B. Head as lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada (1838), **22**, 337.

Articles of Confederation, the first instrument of government of the United States of America; adopted (1777), **23**, 254; weakness of, **23**, 286-287.

Articles, Six, see Six Articles.

Artigas, José (1755-1851), South American revolutionary general; in command of Uruguay militia, **23**, 593.

Artillery, see Arms, Armour.

Artimpasa, Scythian goddess, corresponding to Venus, **2**, 400.

Artois, ancient province of northern France; annexed to France, under Philip Augustus, **11**, 51; seized by Farnese, prince of Parma, **10**, 243.

Artois, counts of, see Robert I and II, counts of Artois, and Charles X, king of France.

Ashley, Lord, see Shaftesbury.

Ashraf, mameluke sultan of Egypt; captures Acre (1291), **2**, 306.

Ashtaroth, see Astarte.

Ashton, Sir Arthur (d. 1649), English royalist soldier; defends Drogheda against Cromwell, (1649), **20**, 97-98.

Ashtoreth, see Astarte.

Asia, continent; derivation of name, **2**, 425.

Asia Minor, a peninsula of western Asia, occupied in ancient times by Mysia, Phrygia, Lycia, Cappadocia, Cilicia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, Caria, Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Galatia, Lycaonia, Isauria, Armenia, Pontus (see these names)--now belonging to Turkey; position of, in history, special essay by W. J. Hamilton, **2**, 373-379; chronology of minor kingdoms, **2**, 380-390; main treatment, **2**, 391-463; bibliography, **2**, 465-468.

Asian, according to Herodotus the name of a Sardian tribe, **2**, 425.

Asiaticus, see Antiochus XIII.

Asies, a mythical personage in Lydian history, **2**, 425, 429.

Asinius, Herius, chief of Marrucinians in Marsic War; falls in battle against Marius (90 B.C.), **5**, 415.

Asis, Francis de, marries Isabella II of Spain (1846), **10**, 400.

Askalon (Ascalon), city of Phoenicia on the Mediterranean; battle of (1090), **8**, 353; naval battle of (1123), **2**, 304; siege of (1153), **2**, 305; **8**, 366; taken by Saladin (1187), **8**, 376.

Askalonians, see Philistines.

Askanian House, powerful feudal family in Germany (twelfth and fourteenth centuries); foundation and end of, **14**, 214.

Aske, Robert (d. 1537), leader of insurrection called "Pilgrimage of Grace"; execution of, **19**, 179.

Askew (Ascue), Anne (1521-1546), an English woman accused of heresy; martyrdom of, **19**, 199.

Askold (ninth century), Varangian chief; leads expedition against Byzantium, **17**, 96.

Asmonæans, see Maccabees.

Asmund, legendary prince of Sweden; in battle with Hadding, **16**, 10.

Asnapper, see Assurbanapal.

Asoka or Piyadasi, king of India 263-226 B.C.; reign of, **2**, 474-475; inscriptions and monuments of, **2**, 491, 499.

Aspamithres, a eunuch under Xerxes I, **2**, 615, 630.

Aspar (d. 471 A.D.), Byzantine general and son of Ardaburius; in Italy, **6**, 573-578; as a king-maker, **6**, 610; **7**, 61; character of, **6**, 611; and Zeno the Isaurian, **6**, 613; death of, **6**, 614; **7**, 62.

Asparuch (seventh century), Bulgarian chief; leads Bulgars into Moesia, **7**, 189; **24**, 159, 160.

Aspasia (fifth century B.C.), celebrated Milesian woman; relations of, with Pericles, **3**, 462-463; accusations against, **3**, 463, 464, 518.

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Aspastes, governor of Carnania (fourth century B.C.), **4**, 369, 370.

Aspis (fourth century, B.C.), Persian satrap of Cappadocia; rebels against Artaxerxes II, **2**, 624.

Aspre, Konstantin, Baron d' (1789-1850), Austrian general; in Italian campaign of 1848-1849, **14**, 614.

Aspromonte, mountain in Italy; Garibaldi captured at battle of (1862), **9**, 613.

Asquith, Herbert H., British statesman; Chancellor of Exchequer (1905), **21**, 603; at Colonial Conference, 609.

As-Samas ben Malik (Assan), viceroy of Spain 721 A.D., **8**, 197.

Assas, Nicolas, Chevalier d' (1738-1760), French soldier; death of, **12**, 79.

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- Aleibiades (404 B.C.), **4**, 24.
- Alexander II, czar of Russia (Mar. 13th, 1881), **17**, 607-609.
- Alexander, king of Servia (June 11th, 1903), **2**, 205.
- Artevelde, Jacob van (July 24th, 1345), **13**, 324-325.
- Beaton, Cardinal (May 29th, 1546), **21**, 242-243.
- Becket, Thomas à (Dec. 29th, 1170), **18**, 275-277.
- Berri, Duke de (Feb. 13th, 1820), **13**, 24.
- Bobrikov, governor of Finland (June 15th, 1904), **17**, 625.
- Buckingham, Duke of (Aug. 23rd, 1628), **19**, 555-556.
- Cæsar, Julius (44 B.C.), **5**, 581-583.
- Canovas, premier of Spain (April 22nd, 1897), **10**, 419.
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- Cavendish, Lord Frederick, and T. H. Burke (Phoenix Park murders), (May 6th, 1882), **21**, 645.
- Coligny, Admiral Gaspard de (Aug. 24th, 1572), **11**, 374-375.
- Darnley (Feb. 10th, 1567), **19**, 305-306.
- Edward V, king of England (1483), **18**, 615-616.
- Elizabeth, empress of Austria (Sept. 10th, 1808), **15**, 81.
- Garfield, James A. (July 2nd, 1881), **23**, 470.
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Astarte (Abdastarte II), king of Tyre 908-898 B.C.; co-ruler with Metuastarte, 2, 283.

Aster, Ernst Ludwig von (1778-1855), German military engineer and soldier; urges king to break with France, 15, 310; enters Prussian service, 15, 312.

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Astrakhan, capital of government of Astrakhan, Russia; siege of, 24, 367.

Astrid (tenth century), Scandinavian queen; wife of Tryggve and mother of Olaf, 16, 56, 62.

Astrida (eleventh century), widow of St. Olaf, king of Norway; at court of King Magnus, 16, 103.

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Barrot, Camille Hyacinthe Odilon (1791-1873), French advocate and statesman; leads opposition to Louis Philippe, 13, 66; conducts legislative debates, 13, 104.

Barrow, Isaac (1630-1677), English theologian; Charles II's treatment of, 20, 316.

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Barry, John (1745-1803), an American naval commander; injures British commerce during American revolution, 23, 272.

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Barthélemy, François, Marquis de (1747-1830), French diplomatist and politician; negotiates Peace of Bâle (1795), 12, 387; 15, 274-278; elected to Directory, 12, 445; arrested, 12, 447; proclaims Napoleon first consul, 12, 527.

Barthélemy-Saint-Hilaire, Jules (1805-1895), a French statesman and Orientalist; in the Assembly of 1848, 13, 106.

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Barton, Elizabeth (1506-1534), English imposter, called the Nun, or Maid of Kent; alleged conspiracy of, 19, 145-146.

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Beggars ("Gueux"), name applied, at first derisively, to confederacy of Flemish nobles, organised in 1566 to resist the introduction of the Inquisition into the Netherlands, later used broadly for all inhabitants of the Low Countries; present their "request," or petition, to the regent, 13, 398; derivation of the name, 13, 398 note.

Beggars of the Sea, name applied to Dutch political refugees who adopted profession of privateers to harass Spanish commerce (sixteenth century); Elizabeth offers asylum to, 13, 426; take Briel (1572), 13, 428-429.

Behaim, Martin (ca. 1430-1506), celebrated navigator and map-maker of Nuremberg; among claimants to discovery of America, 22, 401; applies astrolabe to navigation, 22, 418.

Behistun Inscription, inscription of Darius I of Persia on a rock at Behistun, Persia; decipherment, 1, 623-625; translation, 2, 613-614.

Behring Sea Fisheries; arbitration of United States rights in, 23, 482.

Béhuchet, Nicholas, commands French fleet at Sluys (1340), 11, 104-106.

Beilan, battle of (1832), 24, 452.

Beiling, Arnold, Dutch burgher; execution of (1425), 13, 345.

Beirut (Bairut, Beyrouth, ancient Berytus), seaport in Syria; Phoenician town, 2, 172, 250; school of law at, 2, 303; held by crusaders, 2, 304; taken by Anglo-Austrian fleet, 24, 454.

Beit, Alfred (1853-), South African capitalist and mine owner; in Jameson raid conspiracy (1895), 22, 297.

Bekker, Balthazar, Dutch writer (1634-1698), 13, 595.

Bektish Khan, Persian governor of Baghdad; defeated by Turks (1638), 24, 380.

Bel, Assyro-Babylonian god; place in Assyrian and in Babylonian hierarchy, 1, 517, 518; in Babylonian mythology, 1, 526, 528, 529; in other countries, 1, 313, 314, 316, 317; 2, 350; chief god of Nippur, 1, 351, 521; see also Marduk.

Belbasha (Enbasha), king of the Cambuli (seventh century B.C.), 1, 422, 429.

Belcher, Jonathan (1681-1757), colonial governor of Massachusetts, 23, 195; consulted concerning fate of Acadians (1755), 23, 201.

Belcredi, Richard, Count von (1823-), Austrian politician; ministry of, 15, 20, 21, 30, 32.

Beldenack, Jöns, in carnage of Stockholm, (1520), 16, 231, 233.

Belej ben Besher, emir of Cordova (712 A.D.); leads Egyptians into Spain, 8, 200.

Belesis, in Greek classic account Babylonian priest and soldier; aids revolt of Arbaces, 1, 596-598.

Belfort (or Héricourt), battle of (1871), 13, 170-171.

Belgæ, Gallic tribe; in wars with Romans, 5, 515-516; 6, 137, 138; in Britain, 18, 3.

Belgard, a town in Prussia; taken by Boleslaw III of Poland, 24, 24.

Belgium, early history (51 B.C.-1384), 13, 306-330; separation from Holland as the "Spanish Netherlands" (1579), 13, 472-476; literature 13, 592; art 13, 598; later history (1618-1902), 14, 28-58; united with Holland (1814), 14, 28; in last war with Napoleon, 14, 29; the battle-ground of Europe, 14, 33; becomes "Austrian Netherlands," 14, 38; spoliation and ruin of, 14, 39; and the War of the Austrian Succession, 14, 40; under Maria Theresa, 14, 42; under Joseph II of Austria, 14, 43; and Brabantine Revolution (1787-1789), 14, 44; and French Revolution, 14, 46; united with Holland, 14, 47; history (1815-1830), 14, 48-53; secures independence, 14, 53-54; reign of Leopold I (1831-1865), 14, 54-55; Leopold II and the Socialist advance (1865-1902), 14, 56-58; bibliography, 14, 71; chronology, 14, 75.

Belgrade, sieges of (1456), 24, 330; (1521), 24, 343; (1688), 24, 395; (1690), 24, 399; (1717), 14, 421; 24, 406; (1789), 14, 487; 24, 422; (1806), 24, 199.

Belgrade, Treaty of (1739), 24, 146, 410.

Belhaven, Lord (early eighteenth century); speaks against union of England and Scotland, 21, 321.

Bel-ibni, king of Babylon, 1, 406, 407, 410.

Belisarius (ca. 505-565), the greatest general of the Byzantine Empire; youth of, 7, 80; quells revolt in Constantinople, 7, 73; invades Africa, 7, 90-96; triumphal entry into Constantinople, 7, 97; relations

1334-1342; pontificate of, **8**, 628; sends fleet to aid Constantinople, **7**, 329.

Benedict XIII (Pedro de Luna), pope 1394-1409; pontificate of, **8**, 631; deposed, **8**, 635; election of, **11**, 185.

Benedict XIV (Prospero Lambertini), pope 1740-1758; his two bulls against the Jesuits, **10**, 524-525.

Benedict Cajetan, see **Boniface VIII**.

Benedict, Saint (ca. 480-543), an Italian monk and founder of Benedictine order; rule of, **8**, 544.

Benevento, duchy of; created by Lombards, **9**, 18, 35; influence of, on Italian culture, **9**, 182.

Benevento, battle of (1260), **9**, 109; **14**, 126.

Beneventum, battle of (275 B.C.), **5**, 208, 209.

Benfield, Paul, money-lender of Madras; denounced by Burke, **22**, 90.

Bengal, a division of India; conquest of, completed by the English, **22**, 68, 69; administration of Warren Hastings in, **22**, 83-100; Burmese attack British in, **22**, 134; redistributed (1901), **21**, 667.

Ben-Hadad (Bir-dadda), king of Damascus; wars with Israel, **2**, 18, 108-109.

Ben Hadad II (Hadad-ezer), king of Damascus; in alliance against Shalmaneser II, **1**, 387; **2**, 392.

Beni Kainoka, Jewish tribe in Arabia; exile of, **8**, 121.

Beni Koraiza, Jewish tribe in Arabia; alliance of, with Koreish, **8**, 123.

Beni Nadhir, Jewish tribe in Arabia; exile of, **8**, 123.

Beni Merin, dynasty of, in Morocco, **8**, 248 seq.

Beni Zian, dynasty of, in Tlemcen, **8**, 248.

Benjamin, tribe of Israel; relations of, with David, **2**, 12, 81, 92, 96; wars with Kingdom of Israel and Philistines, **2**, 75, 84; relations with Samaritans, **2**, 128.

Benjamin, patriarch of Jacobite church in Egypt; interviews Amru, **8**, 161.

Benkendorf, Count Alexander (ca. 1782-1844), Russian general and diplomat; establishes higher police in Russia, **17**, 542; death of, **17**, 557.

Bennet, Henry, see **Arlington, Earl of**.

Bennet, Sir Humphrey, English royalist; trial and acquittal of (1658), **20**, 172-173.

Bennett, Richard, English colonial governor; becomes governor of Virginia (1652), **22**, 596; appoints ten commissioners to govern Maryland, **22**, 607.

Bennigsen, Count Levin August Theophil (1745-1826), a general in the Russian service; at battle of Pultusk, **12**, 555; **17**, 461; in Eylau campaign, **12**, 556, 558; **17**, 452; at battle of Friedland, **12**, 560, 561; at battle of Leipzig, **12**, 604; speech of, on Luxemburg question, **15**, 505-507; made commander-in-chief of Russian armies, **17**, 453.

Bennington, battle of (1777), **23**, 264.

Bensington, battle of (777 A.D.), **18**, 59.

Bentinck, Lord George (1802-1848), English

politician and sportsman; aids in overthrow of Peel ministry, **21**, 605.

Bentinck, Lord William Cavendish, (1771-1839), English soldier and diplomat; named captain-general of Sicily, **9**, 574; as governor-general of India (1828), **22**, 136.

Bentinck, William, 1st earl of Portland (ca. 1649-1709), diplomatic agent of William II; made earl of Portland (1689), **20**, 423; receives favours from William III, **20**, 453; ambassador at Paris, **11**, 611; impeached, **20**, 460; relations of, with William III, **20**, 465.

Bentinck, William Henry Cavendish, 3rd duke of Portland (1738-1809), English statesman; becomes prime minister, **20**, 641; second ministry of, **21**, 470.

Bentivoglio, Giovanni (1438-1508), ruler of Bologna; submits to Julius II, **8**, 617.

Bentonville, battle of (1805), **23**, 446.

Beon or **Bnon**, king of Egypt, **1**, 122.

Beorlitzic, king of Wessex (ca. 826 A.D.), **18**, 66.

Beornwulf, king of Mercia (ca. 822 A.D.), **18**, 61.

Beowulf, Anglo-Saxon epic, **18**, 161.

Berar, Rajah of, signs treaty of peace with British (1804), **22**, 121.

Beraun, battle of (1394), **14**, 193.

Berbers, a North-African people; in contests with Arabs, **8**, 182; **24**, 467, 468; in Tripoli, **24**, 487.

Berchar, Frankish leader (seventh century), **7**, 483, 484.

Berdi Ghazali, traitor to mamelukes (1516), **24**, 444, 445.

Bereke, khan of Kipchak, **24**, 291, 294.

Berengar, of Friuli, king of Italy 888-924, **7**, 590-592.

Berengar II, king of Italy 950-961, **7**, 615, 616.

Berengar, counts of Barcelona, see **Raymond Berengar**.

Berengaria or **Berenguela** (d. after 1230), of Navarre, queen of Richard I of England; marriage of, **8**, 357; **18**, 310; as regent of Castile, **10**, 63.

Berengarius (ca. 998-1088), French ecclesiastic; heresies of, **11**, 40, 41.

Berenice (fourth century B.C.), wife of Ptolemy I of Egypt; intrigues to obtain throne for Ptolemy Philadelphus, **4**, 455, 505, 568.

Berenice (third century B.C.), daughter of Ptolemy II, marries Antiochus Theos of Syria, **4**, 557, 569, 571.

Berenice (Cleopatra) (third century B.C.), wife of Ptolemy III, **4**, 571.

Berenice (first century B.C.), queen of Egypt, wife of Alexander II, **4**, 575, 576.

Berenice (first century B.C.), daughter of Ptolemy Auletes; murdered, **4**, 576.

Beresford, William Carr, Viscount (1768-1854), British soldier; in Peninsular War, **10**, 371; defeats Soult, at Albuera (1811), **12**, 582; captures Buenos Ayres, **23**, 579.

Beresina, passage of (1812), **12**, 594-598.

Bernstorff, Andreas Peter, Count von (1735-1797), Danish statesman; becomes prime minister, **16**, 419; diplomacy of, **16**, 420.

Bernstorff, Christian Günther (1769-1835), Danish statesman; as minister of foreign affairs, **16**, 423; **17**, 430.

Bernstorff, J. H. E., Count von (1712-1772), Danish statesman; administration, **16**, 413; dismissal, **16**, 416.

Beroldingen of Uri (fifteenth century), Swiss soldier; advances on Bellinzona, **16**, 606.

Berosus (third century B.C.), Chaldean priest and historian, **1**, 320.

Berri, Duchess de (Princess Caroline Ferdinand Louise of Naples) (1798-1870); promotes rising in Brittany (1832), **13**, 62.

Berri, Charles Ferdinand, Duke de (1778-1820), son of Charles X of France; implicated in royalist conspiracy, **12**, 534; assassination of, **13**, 24.

Berri, Jean de France, Duke de (1310-1316); divides France with his brothers during youth of Charles VI, **11**, 155; deprived of Languedoc, **11**, 162; as peacemaker, in feudal quarrel, **11**, 165; at Agincourt, **18**, 533.

Berri, see Bituriges.

Berserkers, legendary followers of Odin, **16**, 16.

Bert, Paul (1883-1886), French physiologist and politician; governor-general of French Indo-China, **24**, 520.

Bertha, wife of Emperor Henry IV, **7**, 647.

Bertha, "Good Queen," ruler of, in Burgundy in eleventh century, **16**, 538.

Bertha or Irene, wife of Emperor Manuel I, **7**, 265.

Bertha (d. 925 A.D.), wife of Adalbert of Tuscany, **7**, 592.

Bertha (tenth century), wife of Erchanger, duke of Swabia; aids Salomon to escape, **7**, 597.

Berthelier, Philibert (1470-1510), one of founders of republic of Geneva; concludes treaty of alliance between Fribourg and Geneva, **16**, 635.

Berthier, Alexandre, duke of Neuchâtel and Valangin and prince of Wagram (1753-1815), French marshal; first meeting with Napoleon, **12**, 425; at Milan, **12**, 453; ordered to march upon Rome, **12**, 459; returns from Egypt, **12**, 481; in plot against Directory, **12**, 483; organises reserve army, **12**, 496; crosses the Alps with Napoleon, **12**, 498; named grand huntsman to Napoleon's court, **12**, 537; proxy for Napoleon at marriage with Marie Louise, **12**, 579.

Berthold, duke of Swabia (d. 917), German baron; exploits of, **7**, 597-598.

Berthold, duke of Zähringen, see Zähringen.

Berthold von Arach, German legendary hero; at siege of Crema (1159), **8**, 52.

Berthold, elector of Mainz (1442-1504), German archbishop; at diet of Worms (1495), **14**, 238.

Berthollet, Claude Louis, Count (1748-1822),

French chemist; assists Lavoisier in establishing the chemical nomenclature, **12**, 121; with Napoleon in Egypt, **12**, 481.

Bertie, Peregrine, Lord Willoughby de Eresby (1555-1601), English soldier and statesman; in the Low Countries, **13**, 524, 525.

Bertie, Robert, 1st Earl of Lindsey (1572-1642), English admiral; in expedition to La Rochelle, **19**, 557; at battle of Edgehill, **20**, 7, 8.

Bertie, Willoughby, 4th Earl of Abingdon (1740-1799), English statesman; espouses cause of William of Orange, **20**, 408.

Berton, Jean Baptiste (1769-1822), French general; executed, **13**, 27.

Betrada, wife of Pepin the Short, and mother of Charlemagne; coronation of, **7**, 508; second coronation of, **7**, 512; death of, **7**, 531.

Bertrand, Count Henri Gratiot (1773-1844), French general; at battle of Leipzig (1813), **12**, 605.

Bertrand de Polet (fourteenth century), cardinal; supposed son of Pope John XXII, **9**, 131; opposes Matteo Visconti of Milan, **9**, 132; rules in Bologna, **9**, 157; driven from Bologna, **9**, 158.

Bertrand le Blas, a manufacturer of Tournay, Belgium; martyr to the Inquisition, **13**, 393.

Bertrando di Deux (fourteenth century), papal legate of Clement II to Rionzi, **9**, 220.

Beruth, Phoenician goddess, **2**, 349.

Berwald, Treaty of, a treaty between France and Gustavus Adolphus (1631), **11**, 466.

Berwick, town on Scottish border; captured by Edward I (1206), **18**, 407; **21**, 65; fought for, between Bruce and Edward II (1319), **21**, 106; besieged by Edward III (1333), **18**, 454; captured by Ramsay, and retaken by English (1378), **21**, 152; captured by English (1482), **21**, 195.

Berwick, Duke of; see Fitzjames.

Berwick, Pacification of, an arrangement in Scotland by which Church government was to be left to assemblies (1639), **21**, 293; **19**, 576.

Berytus, see Beirut.

Bes, deity of land of Punt; identified with Bacchus, **1**, 108.

Besançon (Latin Vesontio), French town; Caesar defeats Ariovistus at (58 B.C.), **5**, 515; surrenders to Condé (1668), **11**, 570; siege of (1674), **11**, 581.

Besenval, Pierre Victor, Baron de (1722-1792), French general; commands Royalist troops near Paris (1789), **12**, 168.

Besher ben Merwan (seventh century A.D.), brother of Caliph Abdul-Malik; made governor of Babylonia, **8**, 180.

Beshir Shehaab, Syrian emir; supports Ibrahim Pasha (1882), **24**, 453.

Besleda, literary club of Classicists in Russia, **17**, 516.

Besme or Bême (Charles Dianowitz) (d. 1575), native of Bohemia; assassinates Coligny, **11**, 374.

Biddle, Nicholas (1750-1778) American naval commander; in Revolution, **23**, 272.

Bidwell, Marshall S. (1798-1872), Canadian politician; in Canadian reform movement, **22**, 335-337.

Bieberstein, Baron Adolf Hermann Marschall von (1842-), German statesman; secretary of state for foreign affairs (1894-1897), **15**, 551.

Bieberstein, Marschall von, German statesman; oppression of, in Nassau (1848), **15**, 439.

Biedermann, Friedrich Karl (1812-1901), German writer and political agitator; leader in revolt of 1848 at Leipzig, **14**, 648; **15**, 440.

Biel, see Bienne.

Bién-Hoa or Tale-Sab, a town in French Cochinchina; capture of (1863), **13**, 138.

Bienna (Biel), a town in Bern, Switzerland; seized by the French (1798), **17**, 22.

Bienville, Jean Baptiste Lemoine (1680-1768), French colonist; discovers mouth of Mississippi, **23**, 80; founds New Orleans (1718), **23**, 83.

Big Black River, Grant defeats Pemberton at battle of, **23**, 441.

Bigi, Medicean party of fifteenth century in Florence, **9**, 422.

Bigod, Hugh (d. 1176), 1st earl of Norfolk; procures support of archbishop of Canterbury for Stephen (1135), **18**, 241; deserts Stephen (1137), **18**, 243; protector of Archbishop Theobald, **18**, 253.

Bigod, Hugh (d. 1266), son of 3rd earl of Norfolk; opposes Henry III, **18**, 377.

Bigod, Roger (d. 1270), fourth Earl of Norfolk; opposed to Henry III in Mad Parliament, **18**, 376; member of committee of government (1258), **18**, 377; at battle of Lewes, **18**, 380.

Bigod, Roger (1245-1306), 5th earl of Norfolk; earl marshal, leader of English at Falkirk, **18**, 412; refuses to follow Edward I to the Continent, **18**, 413; demands confirmation of the Charters, **18**, 416.

Bigot de Préameneu, Félix (1747-1825), French jurist; relation to civil code, **12**, 520.

Bijns, Anna (1494?-1575), "Sappho of Brabant," Dutch writer, **13**, 593.

Bikker, Cornelis, burgomaster of Amsterdam (1650), **13**, 611.

Bilal, muezzin in first mosque of Mohammed, **8**, 119.

Biland Abbey or Byland Abbey, battle of (1322), **18**, 430; **21**, 112.

Bilde, Andræ, grand marshal of Denmark (1648), **16**, 361.

Bildt, Diedrik Anders Gillis (1820-), Swedish statesman; ministry, **16**, 490.

Bileiev, Kondratz (nineteenth century), leader of Northern Alliance (Russian secret society), **17**, 512.

Billaud-Varennes, Jean Nicolas (1756-1819), French Revolutionist; incites the people, **12**, 271; member of Commune, **12**, 273; plots against Robespierre, **12**, 338-339;

at assembly of ninth Thermidor, **12**, 341; trial and transportation of, **12**, 393.

Bill of Rights, (1689), act of British parliament, confirming the Declaration of Right, declaring the rights and liberties of the people and defining the power of the king, **20**, 421; text of, **22**, 361-366.

Bindoes or Bindoe (d. ca. 591 A.D.), a Sasanian prince; in civil war in Persia, **7**, 146; **8**, 91-92; death, **8**, 93.

Bineses (fourth century), Persian ambassador to Emperor Jovian, **6**, 513.

Bingen, town on the Rhine; devastated by French (1689), **11**, 603.

Bingham, Sir Richard (1528-1599), English soldier; governor of Connaught under Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 422; drives Irish of Connaught into rebellion (1595), **21**, 414; removed from command, **21**, 414.

Birague, René de (1507-1583), French bishop and cardinal; share of, in massacre of St. Bartholomew, **11**, 371.

Birch, Samuel (1813-1885), an English antiquarian and Egyptologist; deciphers Rosetta Stone, **1**, 253.

Birg, Count, Russian viceroy of Warsaw (1863), **17**, 507.

Bir-dadda, see Ben-Hadad.

Birger, King of Sweden 1284-1321; murders Eric, **16**, 119, 193; death of, **16**, 194.

Birger de Bielbo (ca. 1210-1266), duke of Gothia; regent of Sweden, **16**, 116; founds Stockholm, **16**, 191.

Birgitta, or Brigitta, or Bridget, Saint (ca. 1302-1373), Swedish nun; founder of Birgittine order; career of, **16**, 197-198.

Birgittine Order, an order founded by Saint Birgitta of Sweden, **16**, 198.

Birket, Danish code; promulgated by Eric Glipping, **16**, 175.

Birmingham, John de, see Birmingham.

Birmingham Riots (1791), **20**, 652-653.

Biron, Armand de Goutant, Baron (1524-1592), French marshal; at battle of Ivry, **11**, 398.

Biron, Armand Louis, Duke of (1747-1793), French general; at Nice, **12**, 365; in La Vendée, **12**, 376.

Biron, Charles de Goutant, Duke of (1562-1602), French marshal; intrigues of, **11**, 412.

Biron or Biren, Ernst Johann von, Duke of Courland (1690-1772); favourite of the empress Anna Ivanovna, **17**, 338; as regent of Russia, **16**, 399; **17**, 340; estimate of, **17**, 340; exiled, **17**, 341; restored by Peter III, **17**, 361.

Birrell, Augustine, British statesman; introduces Education Bill (1906), **21**, 663; introduces Irish Council Bill (1907), **21**, 665.

Bischoffwerder, Johann, Prussian soldier, **15**, 261.

Bishops' Wars (in English history); first (1638), **19**, 575; second (1640), **19**, 578.

Bisinus or Bassinus (fifth century A.D.), Thuringian king, **7**, 431, 466.

Bismarck (Bismarck-Schönhausen), Otto Eduard Leopold, Prince von (1815-1898), a Prussian statesman; early career of, **15**, 467; becomes Prussian delegate to

Blanc, Jean Joseph Charles Louis (1811-1882), French politician and author; member of provisional government, **13**, 88, 93; in insurrection of May 15th, 1848, **13**, 97; teachings, **13**, 209.

Blanca (fourteenth century), queen of King Magnus Smek of Denmark, **16**, 183.

Blanchard, Alain (d. 1418), a citizen of Rouen, France; defends the city against the English (1418), **11**, 176.

Blanche of Bourbon (ca. 1338-1361), a French princess; marries Pedro I the Cruel, of Castile (1353), **10**, 76; imprisoned, **10**, 77; murdered, **10**, 84.

Blanche of Castile (1187-1252), daughter of Alfonso IX of Castile; regent of France 1226-1236, **11**, 58; death, **11**, 61.

Blanche Nef, see White Ship.

Blanckenberg, Moritz von (1815-1888), German politician; at Berlin customs parliament, **15**, 510.

Blancménil, Nicholas Potier de, Novion de (1618-1693), French magistrate and partisan of the Fronde; arrested, **11**, 499.

Blanco, Guzman, see Guzman Blanco.

Blanco, Ramon (1832-), a Spanish general; succeeds Weyler in Cuba (1897), **23**, 487.

Blancos or Blanquillos, one of the two great political parties in Uruguay, **23**, 617-618.

Bland, Richard Parks (1835-1899), an American legislator; author of the Bland Silver Bill, (1878), **23**, 470.

Blanquetaque, battle of (1346), **18**, 461.

Blanqui, Louis Auguste (1805-1881), French political agitator; leader of "The Seasons," **13**, 71, 96-98.

Blas, Bertrand le, see Bertrand le Blas.

Blasendorf, Assembly of (1818), **14**, 637.

Bleda, brother of Attila, **7**, 50.

Blehr, Otto Albert, Swedish prime minister (1902), **16**, 487.

Blemyes, Egyptian tribe; conquered by Probus, **6**, 430, 430 note, 431.

Bléneau, battle of (1652), **11**, 511.

Blenheim or Höchstädt, battle of (1704), **11**, 618; **12**, 352; **14**, 410; **15**, 147; **20**, 473.

Bligh, William (1754-1817), an English admiral; governor of New South Wales (1806), **22**, 236.

Blignières, French minister of public works in Egypt (1878), **24**, 458.

Blind Harry, see Henry the Minstrel.

Block, Adrian, (early seventeenth century); explorations of, in America, **22**, 611; **23**, 4.

Blockhouse System (British) in South Africa in second Boer War (1900-1901), **22**, 315-316.

Bloemfontein, the capital of Orange Free State; British take state papers of, **22**, 280; captured (1900), **22**, 312.

Blois, French province; united to French crown (1229), **11**, 58.

Blois, Treaty of (1504), **9**, 428; **14**, 242.

Blois, Mlle. de, daughter of Louis XIV and Montespan; marriage of, **11**, 558.

Blois, William of, see William of Blois.

Blomberg, Barbara (sixteenth century), mother of Don John of Austria; influence of, over duke of Alva, **13**, 465.

Blood, Thomas, "Colonel" (1618-1680), Irish adventurer; assaults Duke of Ormonde, **20**, 274.

Blood, council of; see Troubles, council of.

Bloody Assizes, trials under Lord Jeffreys; for participation in Monmouth's rebellion of 1685, **20**, 369.

Bloody Mary, see Mary I of England.

Blore Heath, battle of (1459), **18**, 574.

Blossius, a Greek, tutor of the Gracchi, **5**, 360, 365, 367.

Blount, Charles, see Mountjoy, lord.

Blount, James H. (1836-1903), American politician; sent by President Cleveland as commissioner to Hawaii (1893), **23**, 484.

Blücher, Gebhard Leberecht von (1742-1819), Prussian field-marshall; at Lützen (1813), **12**, 601; at Leipzig (1813), **12**, 604; **16**, 468; defeat of, at Brienne (1814), **12**, 608; at Ligny (1815), **12**, 625, 641; **15**, 329; at Waterloo (1815), **12**, 627; occupies Paris (1815), **12**, 642, 643; **13**, 11; campaign of against Napoleon in Silesia (1813), **17**, 484.

Blue Lodges, pro-slavery organisations in Missouri, **23**, 395.

Blum, Robert (1807-1848), German radical politician; leader of constitutional party in Saxony, **16**, 440; death of, **14**, 648.

Blumenau, village in county of Pressburg, Hungary; battle of (1806), **15**, 493.

Blunt, Sir Walter (d. 1403), English soldier; killed at battle of Shrewsbury, **18**, 524.

Bluntschli, Johann Kaspar (1808-1881), Swiss publicist and statesman; representative of Baden nationalists, **15**, 510.

Bnon, see Beon.

Bo, in Scandinavian mythology; son of Odin, **16**, 28.

Boabdil, see Abu Abdallah.

Boadicea (d. 62 A.D.), queen of the Iceni in Britain; wars of, with the Romans, **6**, 190-192; **18**, 14-15.

Bobadilla, Francisco de (d. 1502), Spanish official in America; arrests Columbus in Santo Domingo, **22**, 449; as governor of Haiti, **22**, 535; drowned, **22**, 450.

Bobrikov, Nicolai Ivanovich (d. 1904), Russian soldier and governor-general of Finland; assassinated, **17**, 625.

Boccaccio, Giovanni (1313-1375), Italian author, **9**, 178, 198, 202; his influence on Chaucer, **18**, 496.

Bocchanera, Simone (1300-1363), first doge of Genoa, **9**, 159, 262, 264.

Bocche di Cattaro, harbour in Dalmatia; given up to Austria, **24**, 209.

Bocchoris (eighth century B.C.), king of Egypt, founder of debt-law, **1**, 201.

Bocchus (second century B.C.), king of Mauretania; in Jugurthine War, **5**, 389, 391.

Bockhold (Bockelsohn), Jan, see John of Leyden.

Boesky, Stephen (1556-1606), Hungarian

- Boisrobert, François le Metel, Sieur de** (1592-1662), a French poet; a founder of the French Academy, **11**, 633.
- Boissy d'Anglas, Count François Antoine de** (1756-1826), French statesman; as president of the council during the famine insurrection of 1795, **12**, 392-396, 396 note; calls for new constitution, **12**, 410; character of, **12**, 421.
- Bokhara**, a khanate of Central Asia; corresponding nearly to ancient Sogdiana and Transoxania; main treatment, **17**, 600-601; see also Transoxania.
- Bokhara**, capital of Bokhara; first mosque built in (712 A.D.), **24**, 269; conquered by Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 282.
- Boleslaw I**, called Chrobry ("lion hearted"), king of Poland 999-1025; reign of, **17**, 108, 123 seq.; **24**, 9-11.
- Boleslaw II**, "the Bold," king of Poland 1058-1082; reign of, **24**, 16-19.
- Boleslaw III**, "the Wry-mouthed," king of Poland 1102-1139; reign of, **24**, 23-27.
- Boleslaw IV**, king of Poland 1146-1173; reign of, **24**, 27-29.
- Boleslaw**, duke of Pomerania, see Boleslaw.
- Boleyn (Bullen), Anne** (1507-1536), queen of England; early life of, **19**, 71, 101-102; influence of, over Henry VIII, **19**, 95, 109, 114, 122; visits France with Henry VIII, **19**, 133; secretly marries Henry VIII, **19**, 134; coronation of, **19**, 138; Henry VIII turns against, **19**, 142; marriage of, legalised, **19**, 144; in disgrace, **19**, 163-165; arrest of, **19**, 165-167; trial and condemnation of, **19**, 168; execution of, **19**, 170-172; question as to guilt of, **19**, 172-175; character of, **19**, 172-177.
- Boleyn, Mary**, sister of Anne Boleyn; mistress of Henry VIII, **19**, 100; marries William Carey, **19**, 101.
- Bolingbroke, Henry of**, see Henry IV, king of England.
- Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, 1st Viscount** (1678-1751), English statesman; appointed secretary of war, **20**, 480; created Viscount Bolingbroke (1714), **20**, 489; intrigues of, **20**, 490; draws up Schism Act, **20**, 491; prime minister, **20**, 493; impeachment and flight (1715), **20**, 508-509; political warfare against Walpole, **20**, 509, 546; at court of the Pretender, **20**, 509-510; conducts *The Craftman*, **20**, 541.
- Bolingbroke, Roger** (d. 1445), English astronomer; charged with witchcraft and executed, **18**, 562.
- Bolivar, Simon** (1783-1830), South American soldier and statesman; leads revolution in Venezuela and New Granada, **23**, 582, 583-584; aids Peruvian revolutionists, **23**, 587; organises republic of Bolivia, **23**, 588; reaction against, **23**, 588; a Colombian estimate of, **23**, 589.
- Bolivia**, South American republic; establishment of, **23**, 588; war with Chili (1879), **23**, 611, 612; history of (1831-1901), **23**, 612-614.

- Bologna**, capital of province of Bologna, Italy; early prominence of (twelfth century), **9**, 38; leads Guelphs against Ghibellines, **9**, 97-98; recalls exiled Ghibellines (1279), **9**, 112; decline of, under Bertrand de Poiet, **9**, 157; expels Bertrand de Poiet, **9**, 158; Taddeo de Pepoli usurps government of, **9**, 159; acquired by John Visconti, archbishop of Milan, **9**, 243; Visconti da' Oleggio assumes independent government of (1356), **9**, 244; regains freedom from papal legates (1376), **9**, 248; taken by Gian Galeazzo Visconti, **9**, 255; loses popular government (ca. 1600), **9**, 408; Council of Trent removes to, **14**, 305; siege of (1510), **19**, 58.
- Bologna**, University of, early vicissitudes, **9**, 183.
- Bolotnikov, Ivan**, Russian general (ca. 1600); commands followers of Dmitri III (second imposter), **17**, 231; drowning of, **17**, 232.
- Bolton Castle**, a castle in Yorkshire, England; Mary Queen of Scots, imprisoned in (1568-1569), **19**, 317.
- Bomarsund**, siege of (1854), **17**, 563.
- Bomba, King**, see Ferdinand II, king of Two Sicilies.
- Bombay**, governorship and presidency of British India; rivalry with other presidencies, **22**, 71; war with Hyder Ali (1768), **22**, 75; prominent in education, **22**, 211.
- Bombay**, a seaport of India, capital of governorship Bombay; ceded by Portugal to England (1661), **22**, 43; Clive at (1755), **22**, 54.
- Bombay**, University of, founded, **22**, 211.
- Bomilcar** (d. ca. 308 B.C.), Carthaginian general; career of, **4**, 580-581.
- Bona of Savoy**, duchess of Milan (fifteenth century); regent of Milan, **9**, 260, 375; **16**, 605.
- Bonagratia**, Minorite friar; opposes Pope John XXII (ca. 1338), **14**, 175.
- Bonaparte, Caroline**, earlier Maria Annunziata (1782-1830), sister of Napoleon I; wife of Murat, **9**, 571.
- Bonaparte, Charles Louis Napoleon**, see Napoleon III.
- Bonaparte (Buonaparte), Charles Lucien Jules Laurent** (1803-1857), prince of Canino and of Musignano, nephew of Napoleon I; leads insurrection at Rome, **9**, 590.
- Bonaparte, Jerome** (1784-1800), brother of Napoleon I; made king of Westphalia (1807), **12**, 507; commands corps in grand army (1810), **12**, 584; quarrels with Davout and is disgraced, **12**, 587; at battle of Waterloo, **12**, 628.
- Bonaparte, Joseph** (1768-1844), eldest brother of Napoleon I; proclaimed king of Naples and Sicily (1805), **9**, 570; **10**, 324; **12**, 548; proclaimed king of Spain (1808), **10**, 324; **12**, 569; in Peninsular War, **10**, 339, 349, 365, 368, 540; favours the pope, **12**, 459; envoy to Lunéville, **12**, 509; commander of Paris, during siege

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Borghese, Prince Camillo Filippo Ludovico (1775–1832), an Italian noble; Napoleon gives administration of Italy to, 9, 573.

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Borgia, Lucrezia (1480–1519), duchess of Ferrara, daughter of Pope Alexander VI, 8, 643.

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Boris I, king of Bulgaria 852–890; reign of, 24, 161–162.

Boris II (tenth century), king of Bulgaria; reign of, 7, 237–238; empire of, incorporated with Byzantium, 24, 167.

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Borrero, Antonio, elected president of Ecuador (1875), 23, 615.

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Borselen, Francis van (fifteenth century), stadholder and member of the cod party; marries Jacqueline of Holland, 13, 347–348.

Borselen, Wulfart van (thirteenth century), governor of Holland; abducts John I, 13, 304–305.

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Borziuoi (ninth century) prince of Bohemia; dethroned, 7, 590.

Boscawen, Edward (1711–1761), English admiral; besieges Pondicherry, 12, 47; gives battle to La Clue, 12, 77; takes Cape Breton Island, 20, 588; consults concerning fate of Acadians (1755), 23, 204; at siege of Louisburg, 23, 215; defeats French at Lagos Bay, 20, 588–589.

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Bossu, Maximilian, Count (d. 1578), Dutch admiral, stadholder of Holland and Zealand; at taking of Briel (1572), 13, 429; capture of, 13, 439.

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 Brunswick, capital of Brunswick; diet of (1719), 17, 303.
 Brunswick, Charles Frederick, Duke of (1804–1873); deposed (1830), 15, 403.
 Brunswick, Charles William Ferdinand, Duke of (1735–1806), Prussian general; in Prussian military council, 15, 259; issues manifesto, 12, 257, 278; 15, 269; in Franco-Austrian War, 12, 269–280, 363; 14, 507; 15, 269, 273; killed, 15, 294.
 Brunswick, Christian, Duke of (d. 1626); as bishop of Halberstadt leads Protestant troops in Thirty Years' War, 14, 336–337.

Buckingham, Henry Stafford, Duke of (ca. 1440-1483), English politician; efforts of, in behalf of Richard, duke of Gloucester (1483), **18**, 611; revolt of, against Richard III (1483), **18**, 615; death of **18**, 617.

Buckner, Simon Bolivar (1823-), American Confederate soldier; surrenders Fort Donelson, **23**, 426.

Buczacz, a city of Galicia, Austria-Hungary; Peace of (1672), **24**, 59, 388.

Buda (Budapest since 1872), the capital of Hungary; sieges of (1684), **14**, 398; (1686), **14**, 398; **24**, 391; (1807), **14**, 553; (1849), **14**, 655.

Buddenbrock, Wilhelm Dietrich von (1672-1757), Prussian soldier; at battle of Chotusitz (1742), **15**, 171.

Buddha (ca. 562 B.C.-ca. 482 B.C.), Indian philosopher; founder of Buddhism, **2**, 535-545.

Buddhism, see Religion.

Budé, Guillaume (1467-1540), French savant; as ambassador to Leo X, **11**, 308; deputed by the king to receive Greek and Italian colonists, **11**, 329.

Buell, Don Carlos (1818-1898), American soldier; major-general of volunteers (1862) **23**, 425; at battle of Shiloh (1862), **23**, 428; at battle of Perryville (1862), **23**, 434; superseded; **23**, 434.

Buena Vista, a settlement in northeastern Mexico, near the Rio Grande; battle of (1847), **23**, 372, 625.

Buenos Ayres, capital of Argentina; settlement of (1535), **23**, 567, 568; battle of (1806), **23**, 579; siege of (1807), **23**, 579; becomes the seat of government in Argentina (1816), **23**, 592, 616.

Buffalo, a city in the state of New York; President McKinley assassinated at (1901), **23**, 491.

Buffon, Countess de; relations with the duke of Orleans (1789), **12**, 159.

Buffon, Georges Louis Leclerc, Count de (1707-1788), French naturalist; works of, **12**, 121.

Buganzy, battle of (1870), **13**, 156.

Bugeaud de la Piconnerie, Thomas Robert, duke d'Isly (1784-1849), French marshal and military writer; in war with Arabs, **13**, 68; wins battle of Isly, **13**, 76.

Bugenhagen, Johann, surnamed Pomeranus or Dr. Pommer (1485-1558), German reformer; coadjutor of Luther, **16**, 263-265.

Buhl, Mattis am, Swiss leader; commands Glaronaise at Nafels (1388), **16**, 577.

Buids, see Buyids.

Bukharest, see Bucharest.

Bukowina, duchy of Austria-Hungary; conquered from Turkey (1775), **24**, 147, 421.

Bulfontein, South Africa; diamonds discovered at, **22**, 269.

Bulgakov, Russian diplomat; intrigues at Constantinople (1787), **17**, 399.

Bulgaria, country of southeastern Europe; main treatment, **24**, 156-186; early history, **24**, 156-162; first Bulgarian Em-

pire (893-1018), **24**, 163-167; Byzantine supremacy (1018-1186), **24**, 168; second Bulgarian Empire (1187-1398), **24**, 168-175; Maria under the Turks (1398-1402), **24**, 175-177; revolt of (1876), **24**, 178; under Treaty of Berlin (1878) **24**, 178-179; new constitution, **24**, 179-180; recent history (1879-1904), **24**, 180-186; chronology, **24**, 244-248.

Bulgarian Atrocities (1876), **24**, 178.

Bulgarians or Boulgres, heretical sect; related to Manichaeans, **11**, 51; see also Bogomiles, Albigenses.

Bulgaroctonus, "Slayer of the Bulgarians," see Basil II.

Bulgaro-Serbian War (1885), **24**, 183.

Bulgars, a people of Finnic stock, who appeared on the lower Danube coming from southeastern Russia, about the close of the fifth century A.D.; first appearance of, in history, **7**, 429; character, early history, and customs of, **7**, 116-117, 189; invade Eastern Empire, **7**, 118, 127-128, 212, 214, 291-296; first appearance of, on Danube (678-680), **24**, 120; relation of, to Slavs, **24**, 159.

Bulgnéville, battle of (1431), **11**, 222.

Bull, Sacred, see Apis.

Bull, Stephen (fifteenth century), London merchant; privateering ships of, captured by Scottish vessels under Sir Andrew Wood (1490), **21**, 204.

Buller, Sir Redvers Henry (1839-), British general; campaigns in Natal (1899), **22**, 306; defeated at Colenso, **22**, 309; occupies Laing's Nek (1900), **22**, 314; occupies Lydenburg (1900), **22**, 314.

Bullock, William (fourteenth century), soldier and ecclesiastic; at siege of Perth, **21**, 136.

Bull Run (Manassas); first battle of (1861), **23**, 423; second battle of (1862), **23**, 432.

Bulls, see Edicts.

Bulnes, Manuel (1799-1863), Chilean general and statesman; president of Chili (1841-1851), **23**, 610.

Bülow, Bernhard, Count von (1849-), a German statesman; becomes secretary of state for foreign affairs (1897), **15**, 551; succeeds Prince Hohenlohe as chancellor of the German Empire (1900), **15**, 565.

Bülow, Friedrich Wilhelm von (1755-1816), Prussian general; crosses the Rhine, **12**, 608; **17**, 485; at Waterloo, **12**, 610; Prussian commander in War of Sixth Coalition, **15**, 319; reinforces Blücher, **17**, 486.

Bultadji Muhammed, Turkish grand vizir; in war with Russia (1711), **24**, 405.

Bulverheethe (Bulverhithe), former village in England; Normans under William the Conqueror land at (1066), **18**, 151.

Bulwer, Sir Henry Lytton (1801-1872), English diplomat; as minister to United States negotiates Clayton-Bulwer Treaty (1850), **23**, 383.

Bulwer-Clayton Treaty, see Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

Bulwer-Lytton, Edward Robert, see Lytton.

the Bold (in struggle with Louis XI of France) (1467-1477), 11, 254-267; loses independence, under Mary, 11, 268; see also Burgundians.

Burgundy, Mary of, see Mary of Burgundy.

Burgundy, Philip, bastard cf, made bishop of Utrecht (1516), 13, 368.

Burgundy, dukes of; see Charles the Bold, John the Fearless, Philip the Bold, Philip the Good, Hugh.

Burhanpur, town in Central Provinces, British India; captured by English (1804), 22, 121.

Burial Customs, see Funeral Customs.

Burke, Edmund (1729-1797), English statesman, orator, and writer; in his maiden speech advocates repeal of Stamp Act, 20, 606; speech on conciliation with America, 20, 624; proposes measures for economical reform, 20, 633-634; in Rockingham ministry, 20, 638; supports Wilberforce's movement for abolition of slave-trade, 20, 650; as manager of Warren Hastings' impeachment, 20, 650; breach of friendship with Fox, 20, 652; warnings of, against French Revolution, 20, 651; 21, 452; separates from whig party, 20, 652.

Burkersdorf, a village in Prussian Saxony; battle of (1762), 15, 223.

Burkhardt, count of Thurgau (tenth century), German noble; made duke of Alamannia (917 A.D.), 16, 537.

Burkes, The; rebellion of, in Ireland (sixteenth century), 19, 422.

Burleigh, see Burghley.

Burley, Simon (1336-1388), English nobleman; peasants of Kent rise against, 18, 489.

Burlingame, Anson (1820-1870), American diplomatist and politician; accepts challenge to duel with Preston Brooks (1855), 23, 397.

Burma (Burmah), a former kingdom of Asia, now a part of the British Empire; conquest of, by British (1824-1826), 22, 133; second war with England (1852), 22, 160-161; third war with England (1885), 22, 218; development of British sovereignty in (1885-1891), 24, 557; China recognises British sovereignty in (1886), 24, 560.

Burna-buriash I (fifteenth century B.C.), king of Babylon, 1, 364, 374.

Burnel, Robert (d. 1292), English lawyer and bishop; presides at parliament of 1275, 18, 394 note.

Burnes, Sir Alexander (1805-1841), a British geographer and traveller in central Asia; dispatched as British envoy to Kabul, 22, 139; killed in massacre of Kabul, 22, 141.

Burnet, Gilbert (1643-1715), British prelate, historian, and theologian; joins William of Orange in Holland, 20, 407; appointed bishop of Salisbury, 20, 423.

Burnet, William (1688-1729), American colonial governor; colonial governor of New York 1720-1728; establishes fur-

trading post on Lake Ontario (1725), 23, 88; treaty of, with Indians, 23, 166; appointed colonial governor of Massachusetts (1728), 23, 166; quarrels with assembly, 23, 195.

Burnouf, Emile Louis (1821-), French archaeologist and Orientalist; restores old Persian language, 1, 624.

Burns, Robert (1759-1796), Scotch lyric poet, 21, 327.

Burnside, Ambrose Everett (1824-1881), American general and politician; captures Roanoke Island (1862), 23, 423; takes possession of Newbern (1862), 23, 423; at battle of Antietam (1862), 23, 433; at battle of South Mountain (1862), 23, 433; made commander-in-chief of Army of the Potomac, 23, 434, 436; at battle of Fredericksburg (1862), 23, 436.

"Burnt City," discovery of, at Hissarlik, 3, 42.

Burr, Aaron (1756-1836), American politician; elected vice-president (1801), 23, 316; conspiracy of, 23, 319; duel with Alexander Hamilton, 23, 319; trial of, 23, 320.

Burra Burra, South Australia, copper discovered at, 22, 246.

Burren Sunker, an Indian social class, 2, 511; see also Castes in India.

Burrhus (Burrus), Afranius (d. 62 A.D.), Roman general; entrusted with education and care of Nero, 6, 177, 179, 181-185; death of, 6, 191.

Bursche, Von dem, Prussian captain; at battle of Kissingen (1866), 15, 491.

Burte-Tchene (gray wolf), legendary ancestor of Jenghiz Khan, 24, 262.

Burton, Henry (1578-1648) English Puritan; persecuted (1637), 19, 571-572; freed from imprisonment, 19, 583.

Burton, James, English conspirator in Rye House plot; story of, 20, 380-381.

Burtzes (tenth century), Byzantine general; conquers Antioch (968, 975 A.D.), 7, 232, 241.

Bu-sa-yin, shah of Persia, see Abu Said.

Buscarelli, Genoan ambassador to court of Persian khan (1289), 24, 301.

Buschiri bin Salim (1834-1889), a mulatto Arab of East Africa; head of the Arab war against Germans (1888-1889), 15, 555-556.

Buserut Gunze, town, India, Havelock captures (1857), 22, 185.

Busiris, mythological ruler of Egypt, 1, 282.

Busnah, Algerian Jew; cause of trouble with France (1819), 13, 43.

Bussy (Bussy-Castelnau), Charles Joseph Patissier, Marquis of (1718-1785), a French soldier; wins renown in wars in India, 12, 47.

Bustamente, Anastasio (1780-1853), Mexican soldier and politician; becomes vice-president, 23, 624; becomes acting president, 23, 624; at war with Santa Anna, 23, 624; becomes president again, 23, 624-625; in Colombia, 23, 588.

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- Cabal, Conway, see Conway.
- Cabal Ministry, an unpopular ministry in England under Charles II; formation of, **20**, 264; fall of, **20**, 280.
- Cabarrus, Thérèse, see Chimay.
- Cabet, Etienne (1788-1856), French communist; teachings of, **13**, 205.
- Cabezo de Vaca, Alvar Nunez (1490-1560), Spanish soldier and explorer; expeditions to Florida, **22**, 476, 486.
- Cabinet, English origin of, **20**, 444.
- Cabiri, Pelasgian divinities, **2**, 351; **3**, 114.
- Cable, sub-marine, between United States and Europe; laid (1869, 1875), **23**, 477-478.
- Cabochians, a political faction in Paris during the reign of Charles VI; ordinance of, for the repression of abuses, (1413), **11**, 168; overthrown by Armagnacs, **11**, 169.
- Cabot, George (1751-1823), American statesman; at Hartford Convention (1814), **23**, 338.
- Cabot, John (1450-1498), Italian navigator in the English service, discoverer of North American continent; voyages of, **10**, 43; **22**, 322, 454, 455 note.
- Cabot, Sebastian (1477-1557), English explorer; voyages of, **22**, 455-457.
- Cabral or Cabrera, Pedro Alvares (1460-ca. 1526), Portuguese navigator; discoveries of, **10**, 478, 479; **22**, 467.
- Cabrillo, Juan Rodriguez (d. 1543), a Portuguese navigator; traces western coast of North America (1542), **22**, 495.
- Cacama, king of Tezcoco 1516-1520, **23**, 507.
- Caceres, Andrés Avelino (b. 1838), Peruvian general; commands Peruvian forces in Chilian War (1879), **23**, 607; president of Peru, **23**, 608, 609.
- Cadan, Peace of (1534), **14**, 272.
- Caddea League (League of God's House), a Rhætian federation; origin of (1396), **16**, 587.
- Cade, "Jack" (d. 1450), leader of English peasants; rebellion of, **18**, 560.
- Cadiz (Gades), a Spanish sea-port; settlement of, **2**, 316; **10**, 4; English expeditions against (1587), **19**, 386; (1596), **19**, 414; (1625), **19**, 538; (1703), **20**, 471; siege of (1823), **10**, 392.
- Cadmaño, José María Placido, provisional president of Ecuador 1882, **23**, 615.
- Cadmea, citadel of Thebes in Boeotia; seized by Spartans (383 B.C.), **4**, 130.
- Cadmeans, ancient inhabitants of Boeotian Thebes, **3**, 38, 100.
- Cadmus, mythical founder of Thebes, **3**, 107-108, 114.
- Cadorna, Raffaele (1815-1897), Italian general; takes Rome, **9**, 621, 622 note.
- Cadoudal, George (1771-1804), French royalist; plots against Napoleon, **12**, 496, 509, 533-535.
- Cadusians, an ancient Asiatic people inhabiting the district on the southwest shores of the Caspian Sea; in Persian wars, **2**, 622, 629.
- Cadys, king of Lydia ca. 700 B.C., **2**, 426.
- Cæcina Alienus, Aulus (d. 79 A.D.), Roman general, **6**, 227, 229, 248; **16**, 532.
- Cædmon (d. ca. 680 A.D.), Anglo-Saxon poet; origin in Northumbria, **21**, 11.
- Cælius, Marcus, see Rufus.
- Caen, city in France; sieges of (1346), **11**, 113; (1417), **18**, 537.
- Cæninenses, ancient tribe of Italy, **5**, 63-64.
- Cæpio, Cn. Servilius, Roman consul 253 B.C.; in First Punic War, **5**, 226; in Second Punic War, **5**, 250, 252.
- Cæpio, Q. Servilius, Roman consul and commander; in Lusitanian War (140 B.C.), **5**, 318.
- Cæpio, Q. Servilius, Roman consul; captures Toulouse (106 B.C.), **5**, 393, 394; governs Gaul, **5**, 401.
- Cæpio, Q. Servilius, Roman leader in Social War (90 B.C.), **5**, 413-415.
- Cæsar, significance of the name, **6**, 263.
- Cæsar, Caius (d. 84 B.C.), father of Julius Cæsar, **5**, 477.
- Cæsar, Caius (20 B.C.-4 A.D.), grandson of Augustus; campaign of, in Asia, **6**, 117-119.
- Cæsar, Caius Julius (100-44 B.C.), Roman general and statesman; proscribed by Sulla, **5**, 440; early career of, **5**, 477-480; attempt to involve in Catiline's conspiracy, **5**, 488; rise of, **5**, 494-497; debts of, **5**, 498; in first triumvirate, **5**, 501-504; campaigns of—in Gaul and Britain, **5**, 514-527; **18**, 1-12; **21**, 3; in Germany, **7**, 458; in Spain, **10**, 8-9; in Helvetia, **16**, 530-531—; war with Pompey, **5**, 528-543; as dictator, **5**, 536, 553, 563, 571; prodigal public expenditures of, **5**, 566; and Cleopatra, **4**, 576-577; **5**, 546-551, 603; war with Pharnaces in Pontus, **5**, 551; war with Scipio in Africa, **5**, 554-558; closing scenes in life of, **5**, 560-587; reforms of, **5**, 572-575; life of, in Rome, **5**, 573-578; refuses the title of king, **5**, 579; assassination of, **5**, 582-587; personality and character, **5**, 576, 588-608; memoirs and commentaries of, **5**, 592-593, 644; will and funeral of, **5**, 610-611.
- Cæsar, L. Julius (d. 43 B.C.), Roman consul 64 B.C., uncle of Mark Antony; proscribed by Octavian, **5**, 617.

Calixtines or Utraquists, a Bohemian sect; conservative Hussites, so called, 14, 208; refuse to recognise Albert II as emperor, 14, 217.

Calixtus I (d. 223 A.D.), bishop of Rome 219-223, 8, 503.

Calixtus II or Callistus (Guido of Burgundy), (d. 1124) pope; establishes peace with the German emperor, 7, 658; 8, 601; contests papal chair with Gregory, 8, 603; arranges peace between Henry I of England and Louis VI of France, 11, 32.

Calixtus III (Alfonso Borgia) (ca. 1378-1458), pope 1455-1458: urges war against Turks, 8, 642; decrees revision of Joan of Arc's trial, 11, 219.

Callaicus, name given to Dec. Junius Brutus; see Brutus.

Calleja del Rey, Felix Maria (1750-1820), Spanish general; defeats Mexican revolutionists under Hidalgo, 23, 622; campaigns of, against Morelos, 23, 622.

Callet, see Karl, William.

Callias, Athenian envoy to Sparta (371 B.C.), 4, 150, 151.

Callicrates (second century B.C.), tyrant of Achaia, 4, 540.

Callicrates (sixth century B.C.), Greek architect, 3, 230.

Callicratidas, Spartan commander in Peloponnesian War (407 B.C.), 3, 634.

Callières Bonnevue, Louis Hector (1639-1703) French colonial officer; governor-general of Canada, 23, 81.

Callimachus (fifth century B.C.), Greek artist, inventor of Corinthian capital, 3, 482, 544.

Callimachus, Athenian polemarch, at Marathon (490 B.C.), 3, 239, 242, 272-276.

Callimachus of Parrhasia, Greek captain under Xenophon (401 B.C.), 4, 61.

Callinicus, see Seleucus II.

Callippus, an Athenian, assassinates Dion, tyrant of Syracuse (354 B.C.), 4, 206.

Callisthenes (ca. 365-327 B.C.), Greek philosopher; opposes Philip, 4, 233; refuses to worship Alexander, 4, 352-354.

Callistratus, (fourth century B.C.), Athenian orator and leader, 4, 142, 148, 151, 188.

Callistus (eighth century A.D.), patriarch of Aquileia; favourite of King Liutprand of Lombardy, 7, 450.

Callistus, see Calirtus.

Callixenus (fourth century B.C.), Greek demagogue, 3, 636-637; 4, 27.

Calmucks, see Kalmucks.

Calocyres (tenth century), Byzantine ambassador to Russia; treason of, 7, 233, 237.

Calo-John, see Joannes II.

Calonne, Charles Alexandre de (1734-1802), French statesman; favourite of Marie Antoinette, 12, 140; at the Assembly of Notables, 12, 143; opposition to, 12, 144; adopts liberal plans, 12, 145; as minister of finance, 12, 182; opposes manifesto of duke of Brunswick, 12, 257.

Calpurnia, last wife of Julius Caesar (59-44 B.C.), 5, 582, 585, 609.

Calpurnian Law, Roman law providing for investigation of provincial governments (149 B.C.), 5, 374, 375.

Calpurnius, see Bestia and Piso.

Calvena, see Matius, Caius.

Calvert, Cecil, 2d Lord Baltimore (1605-1675), son of George Calvert, first proprietor of Maryland; created absolute proprietor of Maryland, 22, 599; judicious administration of, 22, 601; invites New England Puritans to settle in Maryland (1642), 22, 604; promotes cause of religious freedom in Maryland, 22, 605; adheres to parliamentary party in Civil War in England, 22, 606; property rights in Maryland respected by Cromwell, 22, 607.

Calvert, George, 1st Lord Baltimore (1580-1632), English statesman, founder of Maryland; visits Virginia (1629), 22, 590, 599; attempts to colonise Newfoundland, 22, 599; granted charter for settlement of Maryland, 22, 599; death of, 22, 599; character of, 22, 603.

Calvert, Leonard (1582-1647), brother of Cecil Calvert, first governor of Maryland; sails to America with first emigrants for Maryland (1633), 22, 600; relations with Indians, 22, 600; flees to Virginia during Clayborne's rebellion (1645), 22, 602.

Calvin, John (1509-1564), Protestant reformer; biographical notice of, 11, 426; at Geneva, 16, 639; banishment of, 16, 639; founds academy of Geneva, 16, 640.

Calvinus, Caius Sextius (second century B.C.), Roman proconsul in Gaul; founds Aix, 5, 377, 382.

Calvinus, Cneius Domitius, Caesar's lieutenant in Pontus (48 B.C.), 5, 546, 547, 551.

Calvus, Licinius Stolo, see Licinius.

Calydonian Boar, in Greek legend, 3, 72.

Cam, Diego (fifteenth century), Portuguese navigator; explores African coast (1484-1485), 10, 474.

Camacho, Colonel, Bolivian soldier in Chilian War (1880), 23, 612.

Camarilla, Spanish political institution under Ferdinand VII; power of, 10, 381.

Cambacérès, Jean Jacques Régis de, duke of Parma (1753-1824), French statesman; and the executive Directory, 12, 419; made consul, 12, 404; his influence with Napoleon, 12, 523, 526, 584; made arch-chancellor, 12, 537; minister in Hundred Days, 12, 624.

Cambles (Cambletes), hero of Lydian folklore, 2, 426, 429.

Cambodia, see French Indo-China.

Cambon, Pierre Joseph (1754-1820), French financier, 12, 311.

Cambray or Cambrai, a town in France; sieges of (1580), 13, 489; 19, 354; (1657), 11, 518; (1677), 11, 587; 13, 640.

Cambray, Congress of, a congress which provided for the possession of Tuscany and Parma (1725), 9, 526.

Cambray, League of, an alliance between the pope, the emperor of Germany and the

Suez; English government purchases share in (1875), **21**, 630; **23**, 458; share of Egypt in building of, **24**, 456.

Canaris, Constantine (1790–1877), Greek politician; forms coalition ministry in Greece (1877), **24**, 237.

Canaries, islands in the Atlantic, off coast of Africa; visited by Punic mariners, **2**, 277; in Spanish possession, **10**, 156.

Canclaux, J. B. Camille, Count (1740–1817), French soldier; defeated by the Vendéans, **12**, 376; in command of the republican army, **12**, 404.

Cancelliari, Guelph family in Italy; power of, in Tuscany, **9**, 119.

Canello, Louis (sixteenth century), Dominican missionary; in Florida, **22**, 485.

Candaules (Myrsilus, Sadyattes) (d. ca. 715 B.C.), last Heracleid king of Lydia; killed by Gyges, **2**, 411, 447–448.

Candamo, Manuel, Peruvian statesman; president (1903), **23**, 609.

Candia, island of; see Crete.

Candia, capital of Crete; siege of (1666), **24**, 386.

Candish (sixth century), chief of Avars; ambassador to Justinian, **7**, 120.

Canea, a town in Crete; siege of (1645), **9**, 519.

Canglòr, battle of (1488), **19**, 25.

Can Grande della Scala, see Scala.

Cannæ, an ancient town of southern Italy; battle of (216 B.C.), **4**, 398; **5**, 254–256.

Cannibalism, New Zealand (the Maoris), **22**, 264; ancient Brazil, **23**, 653.

Canning, Charles John, Earl Canning (1812–1862), an English statesman; governor-general of India (1856), **22**, 166; attempts to mollify native troops, **22**, 170; action after massacre at Delhi, **22**, 173; proclamation of, **22**, 198; receives new title of viceroy of India, **22**, 202; estimate of, **22**, 203.

Canning, George (1770–1827), English statesman; foreign secretary, **21**, 470; trial of Queen Caroline and, **21**, 517; supports Catholic emancipation, **21**, 521; policy toward Spanish-American colonies, **21**, 524–525; proposes joint Anglo-American declaration concerning independence of Latin-American republics, **23**, xx; policy of, toward slavery, **21**, 527; ministry of, **21**, 532; brings about treaty between England, France and Russia concerning Greek independence, **21**, 534; death of, **21**, 534.

Canning, Stratford, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe (1786–1880), English diplomatist; assists Layard in archaeological work, **1**, 605; English ambassador at Constantinople, **21**, 615.

Canonius (ca. 1565–1647), an American Indian chief; defies Governor Bradford, **22**, 631; friendship of, for Roger Williams, **23**, 96.

Canopus, a city of ancient Egypt, near present Abukir; battle of (1801), **24**, 448.

Canossa, a castle in northern Italy; humiliation of Henry IV at (1077), **8**, 600.

Canovas del Castillo, Antonio (1809–1897), Spanish statesman; forms ministry (Dec. 31st, 1874), **10**, 416; policy, **10**, 417, 418–419; resignation and reappointment, **10**, 419; assassination, **10**, 419.

Canrobert, François Certain (1809–1895), French soldier; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 154; at battle of the Alma, **17**, 565; as commander-in-chief in Crimea, **17**, 570.

Cantacuzenus, see Johannes VI.

Cantemir, Demetrius (1673–1723), hospodar of Moldavia; assists Peter the Great in Turkish wars, **17**, 282; **24**, 144.

Canterac, José (ca. 1775–1835), Spanish soldier; in South American war of revolution, **23**, 586.

Canterbury Tales, a work by Geoffrey Chaucer (fifteenth century), **18**, 478–479, 496–497.

Cantii, a pre-Roman people in Britain, **18**, 3.

Cantillon, Pierre Joseph (1788–1869), French soldier; receives legacy from Napoleon, **12**, 645.

Canton, an important commercial city of China; bombardment of (1857), **21**, 618.

Canudos, siege of (1897), **23**, 666.

Canuleian Law, a Roman law proposed in 415 B.C. by Caius Canuleius, concerning marriage between patricians and plebeians, **5**, 140.

Canute, or Cnut, or Knud the Great (ca. 994–1035), king of England, Denmark, and Norway; main treatment of, **16**, 47–40; **18**, 117–123; introduces Christianity into Denmark, **16**, 48; in Rome, **16**, 48; **18**, 122; invades Norway, **16**, 72, 76; Edmund (Ironside), divides kingdom with, **18**, 118; development of England under, **18**, 121; character of, **18**, 121; death of, **16**, 77; **18**, 123.

Canute, Kings of Denmark and Sweden, see Knud.

Cao, Diego, see Cam.

Cape Ann, a cape on the northeastern coast of Massachusetts (U. S. A.); colony of (1624), **22**, 630.

Cape Colony, or Cape of Good Hope, British colony in South Africa; main treatment, **22**, 265–276; first Dutch colonisation (1652), **22**, 265; first English occupation (1795), **22**, 266; second English occupation (1806), **22**, 266; Kaffir wars and the Great Trek, **22**, 266–268; convict agitation and history to 1880, **22**, 268–270; the Afrikander Bond (1880–1889), **22**, 270–272; the Rhodes administration, **22**, 273–274; the Schreiner ministry, **22**, 274–275; the Boer War, **22**, 275–276.

Cape Fear, a promontory on Smith Island, North Carolina (U. S. A.); New England settlement at (1630), **23**, 47.

Cape of Good Hope, a colony in South Africa; see Cape Colony.

Cape of Good Hope, a promontory of southern Africa; discovery of, **22**, 265.

Cape Town, capital of Cape Colony; convicts deported to, **22**, 268; Roberts and Kitchener in, **22**, 275, 310.

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Carleton, George (1559-1628), bishop of Llandaff; English ambassador at the Hague (1616), **13**, 556; delegate to synod of Dort (Dordrecht), **13**, 563.

Carleton, Sir Guy, Lord Dorchester (1724-1808), British soldier and administrator; appointed governor-general of Canada (1756), **22**, 326; administers Canada under Quebec Act, **22**, 326-327; made commander-in-chief of British forces in America (1782), **23**, 280; proclaims cessation of hostilities in America (1783), **23**, 280; second administration of, in Canada (as Lord Dorchester) 1786-1796, **22**, 328.

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Carlisle, Countess of, mistress of Strafford; reveals to parliament plot of Charles I, **19**, 615, 615 note.

Carlists, supporters of the Spanish pretender Don Carlos; rise of, in Spain, **10**, 395; driven from Spain, **10**, 398; insurrection of (1873-1876), **10**, 412-417.

Carlo, duke of Mantua, see Gonzaga.

Carloman (d. 753 A.D.), son of Charles Martel; shares kingdom with Pepin the Short, **7**, 502-503; abdicates and becomes a monk, **7**, 504-505, 522; opposes the pope, **7**, 512.

Carloman (d. 884 A.D.), son of Louis the Stammerer, king of West Franks, **7**, 585; **11**, 7.

Carloman (d. 880 A.D.), eldest son of Ludwig the German; at war with Ratislav, prince of Moravia, **7**, 580; as king of Italy, **8**, 576.

Carloman (751-771 A.D.), son of Pepin; divides kingdom with Charlemagne, **7**, 518, 522.

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Carlos I, king of Portugal; see Charles I.

Carlos, Don (1545-1568), son of Philip II, and infante of Spain; main treatment, **10**, 251; promised heritage of the Spanish possessions, **11**, 346.

Carlos, Don (Carlos Maria Ysidoro de Bourbon) (1788-1855), second son of Charles IV of Spain; pretender to the Spanish crown, **10**, 395-397.

Carlos, Don (Carlos Maria de los Dolores Juan Isidoro José Francisco), duke of Madrid (1848), pretender to Spanish throne; rising in favour of (1872), **10**, 409, 410; in Spain (1873), **10**, 412; policy ruled by church, **10**, 414; Carlist battles, **10**, 415-417; retreats to France, **10**, 417.

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Carlson E., Swedish political leader; forms party of liberals and radicals (1900), **16**, 492.

Carlsson, Ketil, bishop of Linköping; denounces Christian I of Denmark, **16**, 213.

Carmagnola, Francesco Bussone (1390-1432), Italian general; under Visconti, **9**, 257; in the service of Venice, **9**, 276-289; fall of, **9**, 289.

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Carnap, Lieutenant von, German soldier; leads expedition in West Africa (1894), **15**, 559.

Carnarvon, Henry Howard Molyneux Herbert, 4th Earl of (1831-1890), English statesman; South African policy as colonial secretary, **22**, 269-270; settles boundary difficulty between Orange Free State and Griqualand (1876), **22**, 270; as lord-lieutenant of Ireland in Salisbury's first ministry (1885) negotiates with Parnell, **21**, 647.

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Carneiro, Leão Honório Hermeto, marquis of Pará (1801-1856), Brazilian statesman; premier (1843-1844), **23**, 659; death, **23**, 659.

Carnot, Lazare Nicolas Marguerite (1753-1823), French statesman; as war minister, **12**, 360; 419; at battle of Wattignies, **12**, 365; despatches Napoleon to the Alps, **12**, 372; foreign policy of, **12**, 379; elected to the Directory, **12**, 419; gives Napoleon command of the army of the Alps, **12**, 423; plan of campaign in Italy, **12**, 424; Rhine policy of, **12**, 431; character and policy, **12**, 441; escape and condemnation of, **12**, 547, 548; recall of, **12**, 523; supports Napoleon after return from Elba (1815), **12**, 624.

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Caroline Amelia Elizabeth (1768-1821), queen of George IV of England; trial of, **21**, 516; death of, **21**, 521.

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Casas, Bartolomé de las (1474-1566), Spanish "Apostle of the Indies"; life of, **22**, 510.

Casaubon, Jourdan de Lille, Lord of (fourteenth century), French noble; trial and condemnation of, **11**, 92-93.

Casca, Caius Servilius, brother of Publius Servilius Casca; in conspiracy against Caesar (55 B.C.), **5**, 584.

Casca Publius Servilius (d. ca. 42 B.C.), Roman tribune; a leader in the conspiracy against Caesar, **5**, 580, 582, 585-586.

Caserio, an anarchist; assassinates President Carnot (June 24th, 1894), **13**, 195.

Casimir (I) "the Restorer," king of Poland 1040-1058; recall and accession of, **24**, 14; restores order in kingdom, **24**, 15; acquires Silesia and makes alliance with Hungary, **24**, 15; death and fame of, **24**, 16.

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- Catholic League**, a league formed by Maximilian of Bavaria with the ecclesiastical princes and electors (1609); history of, **14**, 324-326.
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- Catiline**, L. Sergius (ca. 108-62 B.C.), Roman politician; early career of, **5**, 480-483; conspiracy of, **5**, 483; death of, **5**, 493.
- Catinat**, Nicolas (1637-1712), French soldier; at battle of Stassera, **9**, 507; in war of League of Augsburg, **11**, 601; in Italy, **11**, 615; on the Rhine, **11**, 616; destroys Heidelberg Castle, **14**, 402.
- Cato**, L. Porcius, Roman consul 89 B.C., slain, **5**, 417.
- Cato**, M. Porcius, surnamed "the Censor" (234-149 B.C.), Roman statesman; quaestor under Scipio, **5**, 284; opposes Scipio, **5**, 301; advises destruction of Carthage, **5**, 301; intercedes for Greek captives, **5**, 314; as an author, **5**, 358.
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- Catullus**, Gaius Valerius (ca. 87-54 B.C.), Roman poet, **5**, 596, 647-649.
- Catulus**, Gaius Lutatius, Roman consul 242 B.C.; at battle of the Aegatian Islands, **5**, 232.
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- Catus**, Decianus, Roman procurator in Britain; in war with Boadicea (61 A.D.), **6**, 190; in Britain, **6**, 193; **18**, 14.
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- Caudine Forks**, two mountain gorges in Italy; battle of (321 B.C.), **5**, 188-189.
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- duke of Vicenza (1773-1827), French statesman and soldier; in Russian campaign, **12**, 597; attends congress at Châtillon, **12**, 600; at the Russian court, **17**, 463; concedes Russia's demands regarding Poland, **17**, 469; Napoleon sends to Alexander I (1814), **17**, 489.
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- Cavaignac**, Eugène Louis (1802-1857), French soldier; in revolution of 1848, **13**, 99-102; dictatorship of, **13**, 103; as presidential candidate, **13**, 105.
- Calvanti**, Hollanda, Brazilian statesman; forms liberal ministry (1841), **23**, 659.
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- Cavalotti**, Felix Carlo Emanuel (1812-1898), Italian politician and poet; charges of, against Crispi, **9**, 633.
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- Cave**, Stephen (1820-1880), English official; in financial embassy to Egypt (1876), **24**, 458.
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- Cavendish**, Lord John (d. 1796), English Whig statesman; becomes chancellor of the exchequer, **20**, 638; moves vote of censure on terms of peace with America, **20**, 640.
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- Cavendish**, Spencer Compton, eighth duke of Devonshire (1833-), English statesman; becomes member of the government, **21**, 651.
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- Cavendish**, William (1592-1676), duke of Newcastle, English statesman and writer; besieged at York, **20**, 22; at battle of Marston Moor, **20**, 24.
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Chrysippus, a physician of Rhodes (third century B.C.), **4**, 569.

Chrysoloras, Emmanuel (1355-1415), a Greek scholar; influence of, in Italy, **9**, 352.

Chrysostom, St. John (347-407 A.D.), a celebrated father of the Greek church; intercedes for Eutropius, **6**, 515; **7**, 36, 37; conspiracy against, **7**, 39-40; exile of, **7**, 40-41; importance of, for Roman church, **8**, 522.

Chrzanowsky, Adalbert (1788-1861), a Polish soldier in Sardinian service; commander-in-chief in war with Austria, **14**, 658-659; at the battle of Novara (1849), **14**, 569.

Chthonophyle, Greek tribal name, **3**, 120.

Chun, a Chinese prince; tour of (1886), **24**, 557; at Berlin, **24**, 575.

Chunar, a town in Mirzapur, British India; taken by the English, **22**, 70.

Chur, see Coire.

Church, Benjamin (1639-1718), American colonial soldier; in King Philip's War, **23**, 140; expedition of, against Indians at Lewiston, **23**, 188; attacks French settlements on bay of Fundy, **23**, 189.

Church History (National), see Religion, section B.

Churchill, Arabella (1648-1730), sister of John Churchill, duke of Marlborough; mistress of James II, **20**, 385.

Cintra, Convention of, a convention concluded between France and England relative to Portugal (1808), **10**, 540.

Cinyras, a Greek tragedy, **4**, 251.

Ciompi, plebeians in Italy; Machiavelli's account of the insurrection of, **9**, 331-343.

Circassians or Tcherkesses, a term applied to the northwestern group of peoples inhabiting the region of the Caucasus; planted in Bulgaria (1864), **24**, 178; origin of, **24**, 407; as mameluke sultans, **24**, 443.

Circles, Army of the, a German army in the Seven Years' War, **12**, 73.

Cirencester or Cicester, town in Gloucestershire, England; battle of (635 A.D.), **18**, 62.

Cisalpine Republic, a state in northern Italy, including the Cispadane and Transpadane republics; established by Napoleon (1797), **9**, 555; oppressed by France, **9**, 557; reorganised by Napoleon, **9**, 564; converted by Napoleon into the Italian Republic (1802), **9**, 566.

Cisjurana, Kingdom of, see Burgundy, *Cisjurane*.

Cisneros y Latorre, Baltazar Hidalgo de (1755-1829), Spanish general; viceroy of Buenos Ayres, **23**, 591.

Cispadane Republic, a state formed (1796) by Napoleon between the Po and Rome, **9**, 552; **12**, 435.

Cisplatine State, the official name of Uruguay from 1821 to 1828, **23**, 594.

Cissey, Ernest Louis Octave Courtot (1811-1882), French general and politician; becomes president of cabinet, **13**, 188.

Cities, Free, see Free Cities.

Citra, a town in the district of Lisbon, Portugal; reduced by Alfonso VI of Leon (1093), **10**, 428; taken by Alfonso I of Portugal, **10**, 431.

Citra, Convention of (1808), **10**, 341, 540; **12**, 569; **17**, 459; **21**, 474.

Ciudadela, a town in Minorca, Balearic Islands, Spain; seized by the French, **12**, 67.

Ciudad Rodrigo, a Spanish town and fortress, situated on the Agueda; taken by the French under Masséna (1810), **10**, 353; stormed and taken by Wellington (1812), **10**, 358; **21**, 478.

Ciullo d'Alcamo, Sicilian poet of the twelfth century, **9**, 185.

Civic Oath, Louis XVI's oath of adherence to constitution of France, **12**, 227.

Civil Rights Bill, a bill to protect persons in the United States in their civil rights (1866), **23**, 462.

Civil Service Reform (in United States), the first reform act passed (1871), **23**, 472; Pendleton Act passed, **23**, 479; under Cleveland, **23**, 480.

Civil War, The, the war between Charles I of England and the party of parliament; preparations for (1642), **19**, 627-628; the outbreak of the war, **20**, 4-6; first engagements, **20**, 7-9; Gloucester and

Newbury, **20**, 13-18; further course of, **20**, 18-45.

Civil War in America (1861-1865); main treatment, **23**, 407-453; election of Lincoln and Secession, **23**, 407-409; the Confederate states, **23**, 409-412; fall of Sumter, **23**, 413-416; North and South at outbreak of hostilities, **23**, 416-420; early months of the war, **23**, 420-423; Bull Run and the Trent affair, **23**, 423-424; campaigns in the West (1861-1862), **23**, 424-430; campaigns in the East (1862), **23**, 430-434; emancipation of the slaves, **23**, 435; Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, **23**, 436; Gettysburg, **23**, 437-439; Vicksburg campaign, **23**, 440-441; Chickamauga and Chattanooga, **23**, 441-443; Sherman's final campaigns (1864-1865), **23**, 444-446; Grant's Virginia campaigns (1864-1865), **23**, 446-451; death of Lincoln, **23**, 451-453.

Civilis, Claudius, a chief of the Batavi (first century A.D.); heads Batavian revolt, **6**, 231; exploits of, **13**, 273-275.

Civitella, a small Italian town, in the province of Teramo; Normans defeat Leo IX at (1053), **9**, 69; siege of (1557), **11**, 347.

Claiborne, see Claybourne.

Clairaut, Alexis Claude (1713-1765), a celebrated French mathematician; visits arctic regions to determine the measuring of a degree and shape of the earth, **12**, 122.

Clairfait, see Clerfayt.

Clam-Gallas, Eduard, Count (1805-1891), an Austrian general; in Seven Weeks' War, **15**, 23.

Clanricarde, Ulick de Burgh, Marquis of and earl of St. Albans (1604-1657), Irish soldier; relation of, to the protestants of Ireland, **19**, 609; obliges the nuncio to flee, **20**, 96; succeeds Ormonde in Ireland, **20**, 116; rejects demands of the duke of Lorraine, **20**, 116-117.

Clare, a maritime county of Munster, Ireland; election of O'Connell for, **21**, 541; returns O'Connell, a second time, **21**, 545.

Clare, earl of, see Fitzgibbon.

Clare, Richard de, see Pembroke, earl of.

Clarence, George, Duke of (1449-1478), a younger brother of Edward IV; marries daughter of Warwick, **18**, 586; character of, **18**, 590; returns to the king, **18**, 590; joins Edward IV, **18**, 593; death of, **18**, 593.

Clarence, Lionel, Duke of (1338-1368), second son of Edward III; proposed as heir to Scottish throne, **21**, 144; marries daughter of earl of Ulster, **21**, 385; appointed governor of Ireland, **21**, 386.

Clarence, William Henry, Duke of, see William IV of England.

Clarendon, a county in colonial Carolina; settlement of, **23**, 48; annexed to Carteret, **23**, 53.

Clarendon, Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of (1608-1674), an English historian and chancellor of Charles II; his estimate of the execu-

23, 379; in debate on the compromise measures, **23**, 380; urges acquiescence in compromise, **23**, 387-388; death of (June 29th, 1852), **23**, 389.

Claybourne or Claiborne, William (1589?-1676?), an American colonial politician; seeks shelter in Virginia, **22**, 591; establishes trading colony on Kent Island, **22**, 598; harasses Maryland, **22**, 601; investigates Indian war, **22**, 602; excites rebellion in Maryland, **22**, 602; claims Maryland, **22**, 606; appoints ten commissioners to govern Maryland, **22**, 606-607.

Claypole, Elizabeth (1629-1658), a daughter of Oliver Cromwell, **20**, 176.

Clayton, John Middleton (1796-1856), an American jurist and politician; as secretary of state, **23**, 383.

Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, to facilitate the construction of a canal across the American isthmus; signed (1850), **23**, 383; abrogated by Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (1901), **23**, 490, 603.

Cleander (d. 325 B.C.), a Macedonian general; reinforces Alexander with troops from Greece, **4**, 310; at Arbela, **4**, 325, 326; kills Parmenion, **4**, 345, 370; excesses in Ecbatana, **4**, 383.

Cleander (second century A.D.), a Phrygian slave and favourite of the Roman emperor Commodus; succeeds Perennis, **6**, 379; sells offices, **6**, 380; death of (189 A.D.), **6**, 381.

Clearchus (d. 401 B.C.), Lacedaemonian adventurer; commands army of Cyrus the Younger, **4**, 51-58; seized and slain by Tissaphernes, **4**, 60.

Clémenceau, Eugène (1841-), a French politician; brings about Ferry's resignation (1885), **13**, 193; secures the nomination and election of Carnot, **13**, 194.

Clement I or Clemens Romanus, pope first century A.D., **2**, 176.

Clement II (Suidgar), pope 1046-1047; pontificate of, **8**, 591.

Clement III (Paolo Scolari), pope 1187-1191; relation of, to the senate and people, **8**, 607; founds a bishopric, **14**, 118; exhorts Danes to a crusade, **16**, 150.

Clement III, anti-pope, see Guibert.

Clement IV (Guy Foulques), pope 1265-1268; secures treaty between Baldwin II and Charles of Anjou, **7**, 312; pontificate of, **8**, 616; invests Charles of Anjou with kingdom of Sicily, **9**, 109; intervenes in Denmark, **16**, 174; contest following death of, **8**, 616; **9**, 111.

Clement V (Bertrand d'Agoult), pope 1305-1314; pontificate of, **8**, 624-625; transfers papal court to Avignon, **8**, 619; condemns Templars, **8**, 457; suppresses order of Knights Templars, **8**, 459, 625; sends missionaries to China, **24**, 293; death of, **8**, 626.

Clement VI (Pierre Roger), pope 1342-1352; pontificate of, **8**, 328; requested

to return to Rome, **9**, 213; begins to oppose Rienzi, **9**, 220; consides the government of Rome to four cardinals, **9**, 223; cedes Bologna to John Visconti, archbishop of Milan, **9**, 243; feud with Ludwig of Brandenburg, **14**, 176-178; issues the bull *Unigenitus*, **14**, 255.

Clement VII, anti-pope, see Robert of Geneva.

Clement VII (Giulio de' Medici), pope 1523-1534; rules Florence while cardinal, **9**, 438, 446; election of, **9**, 448; in war against the French, **9**, 448, 449; in war against Charles V, **9**, 450; **11**, 323-324; **19**, 93; escapes to the French, **9**, 455; **11**, 324; bribed by Francis I of France, **11**, 332; difficulties of, relative to Henry VIII's divorce, **19**, 107; commission of, to Wolsey and Campiaglio, **19**, 108, 113; vacillation of, toward Henry VIII, **19**, 108, 125; opposition of, to Henry VIII, **19**, 111, 129; annuls sentence of Cranmer, **19**, 142, 143; excommunicates Henry, **19**, 156.

Clement VIII (Ippolito Aldobrandini), pope 1592-1605; absolves Henry IV, **9**, 481; **11**, 405; Italy during pontificate of, **9**, 481-483.

Clement VIII (Ægidius Nuncios), anti-pope 1425-1429; succeeds Benedict XIII, **8**, 635; resigns government to Martin V, **8**, 635.

Clement IX (Giulio Rospigliosi), pope 1667-1669, **9**, 497.

Clement X (Emilio Altieri), pope 1670-1676, **9**, 497.

Clement XI (Giovanni Francesco Albani), pope 1700-1721; persecutes the Camisards, **11**, 617.

Clement XII (Lorenzo Corsini), pope 1730-1740, **8**, 518; **9**, 541.

Clement XIII (Carlo della Torre di Rezzonico), pope 1758-1769, **8**, 518.

Clement XIV (Giovanni Vincenzo Antonio Ganganelli), pope 1769-1774, **8**, 518; **9**, 539.

Clement of Alexandria, Saint (d. 217 A.D.), a father of early Christian church; an Alexandrian catechist, **1**, 572.

Clement, Jacques (1567-1589), a fanatical French monk; assassinates Henry III of France, **4**, 266; **11**, 394.

Clements, Gregory (d. 1660), English parliamentary leader, one of the regicides; trial and execution, **20**, 236.

Cleobis and Bito, sons of Cydippe, a priestess of Hera at Argos; story of, **2**, 450.

Cleocritus, an Athenian herald of the initiated; address of (404 B.C.), **4**, 12.

Cleombrotus I (d. 371 B.C.), king of Sparta; invades Thebes, **4**, 142, 156; checks expedition against Phocis, **4**, 144; remains with army in Phocis, **4**, 155-156; military skill of, **4**, 156; breaks true with Thebans, **4**, 158; killed at Leuctra, **4**, 157.

Cleombrotus (ca. 480 B.C.), son of Anaxandrides, king of Sparta; regency of, after death of Leonidas, **3**, 334; defends the isthmus of Corinth against Xerxes, **3**, 334.

410; **21**, 75; (1306), **21**, 89; at battle of Bannockburn, **21**, 99-100; death of, **21**, 102.

Clifford, Sir Robert, an English nobleman, secret agent of Yorkists; assistance of, to Perkin Warbeck (1493), **19**, 28; deserts Yorkists and accuses Sir William Stanley of treason (1494), **19**, 29.

Clifford, Rosamond ("Fair Rosamond") (d. 1176), ancestor of great Clifford family, and mistress of Henry II of England; story of, **18**, 289-290.

Clifford, Sir Thomas (1630-1673), English politician; member of Cabal ministry (1667), **20**, 264; made Lord Clifford of Chudleigh and lord-treasurer (1672), **20**, 277; resignation of, **20**, 279.

Clinchant, Justin (1820-1881), French soldier; commander-in-chief of the army of the east (1871), **13**, 170.

Clinias (d. 447 B.C.), an Athenian commander, father of Alcibiades, **3**, 584.

Clinias (d. 261 B.C.), father of Aratus of Sicyon, **4**, 519.

Clinton, Edward Fiennes de (1512-1585), ninth Lord Clinton and Say, English admiral; attempts to relieve garrison of Havre, **19**, 333.

Clinton, George (1739-1812), American statesman; elected vice-president (1804), **23**, 319; re-elected vice-president (1808), **23**, 324.

Clinton, George (d. 1761), English admiral and colonial governor; makes peace with the Six Nations, **23**, 168; liberality of, in expedition against Louisburg, **23**, 196.

Clinton, Sir Henry (1738-1795), English soldier; becomes commander-in-chief of British troops in America, **20**, 627; arrives at Boston, **23**, 246; at Charleston, **23**, 255; at New York, **23**, 256; captures American forts and fleet on the Hudson, **23**, 265; evacuates Philadelphia, **23**, 268; campaigns in South Carolina (1780), **23**, 274; Arnold betrays West Point to, **20**, 629; **23**, 275; attempts to save André, **20**, 629.

Clinton, Sir William Henry (1769-1846), British soldier; commands British forces sent to Portugal (1827), **10**, 5-17.

Clisson, Olivier de (ca. 1332-1407), a constable of France; Peter de Craon attempts to assassinate, **11**, 162-163.

Clisthenes, an Athenian statesman, one of the Alemoenidae; helps to rebuild temple at Delphi, **3**, 234, 235; establishes democracy (510 B.C.), **3**, 235-252, 257, 260, 307, 395, 517, 626; makes overtures to Persia, **3**, 252, 263.

Clisthenes (d. 570 B.C.), tyrant of Sicyon, **3**, 169, 184.

Clitarchus (ca. 300 B.C.), Greek historian; on Alexander's expedition, **2**, 299; on Themistocles in Persia, **3**, 390.

Clitus, king of Illyria; defeated by Alexander the Great (335 B.C.), **4**, 269.

Clitus, Melas ("The Black"), (d. 328 B.C.), a Macedonian general; commands Alexander's body-guard, **4**, 279; kills Spith-

ridates, thus saving Alexander's life at the Granicus, **4**, 287-288; as division commander, **4**, 324, 346, 348; slain by Alexander, **4**, 348-350, 352, 403-404.

Clitus (d. 318 B.C.), a Macedonian admiral; victorious over the Athenians, **4**, 468; conveys Phoeion to Athens, **4**, 482; repudiates torture, **4**, 483; defeated by Nicanor, **4**, 486.

Clive, Robert (1725-1774), British soldier and statesman; early years of, **22**, 49-50; escapes from Pondicherry (1746), **22**, 47; rise of, **22**, 50; captures Arcot, **22**, 50; besieged in Arcot (1751), **22**, 51; defeats Raja Sahib at Arni, **22**, 51; marriage and visit to England (1753), **22**, 53; returns to India as governor of Fort St. David (1755), **22**, 54; becomes commander of expedition against Siraj-ud-Daula (1756-1757), **22**, 56-57; commands land forces in expedition against Chandernagar, **22**, 58; duplicity of, toward Omichund, **22**, 58-59, 61; defeats Siraj-ud-Daula at battle of Plassey (1757), **22**, 59-61; installs Mir Jafar as nawab of Bengal, **22**, 61; made governor of Calcutta, **22**, 61; repulses Dutch, **22**, 62; second visit to England, **22**, 62-63; created Lord Clive, baron of Plassey, **22**, 62; personal wealth of, **22**, 61, 63; intrigues in management of East Indian affairs in England, **22**, 71; made governor and commander-in-chief in Bengal (1761), **22**, 71-72; last administration in India, **22**, 72-73; refuses personal gifts from native princes, **22**, 73; reforms of, **22**, 73; defends himself in Parliament, **22**, 79; censured by Parliament, **22**, 79; commits suicide (1774), **22**, 80; Macaulay's estimate of, **22**, 80.

Cloaca Maxima, a great drain of ancient Rome, built about 600 B.C.; description of, **5**, 105.

Clodia, second wife of Octavian; repudiated by her husband, **5**, 630; **6**, 116.

Clodii, old Roman family, traditionally of Trojan origin, **5**, 70.

Clodion (d. 447 A.D.), king of the Franks; conquests of, **6**, 583; **7**, 464-465.

Clodius, Albinus, Roman general in Britain; proclaimed emperor (193 A.D.), **18**, 19; defeat and death of, **18**, 20.

Clodius Pulcher, Publius (d. 52 B.C.), Roman demagogue; impeaches Catiline (69 B.C.); **5**, 471; accused of violating sacred mysteries of Bona Dea, **5**, 497-499; made tribune, **5**, 503-504; exiles Cicero, **5**, 504-506; death of, **5**, 512-513.

Cloëlia, Roman maiden of sixth century B.C.; legend concerning, **5**, 92.

Cloëlius, king of Alba, see Cluilius.

Clontarf, a suburb of Dublin, Ireland; battle of (1014), **21**, 18, 354-355.

Clootz, Jean Baptiste du Val de Grâce, Baron of, usually called Anacharsis Clootz (1755-1794), French revolutionist; arrest and execution of, **12**, 335, 336.

Closter-Seven or Kloster-Zeven, Convention of; a compact between the duke of Cum-

366, 377, 379; defeats French at Aldenhoven, **14**, 507.

Cocalus, in Greek legend, king of Sicily; daughters of, kill Minos, **3**, 194.

Cocherel, battle of (1364), **11**, 145–146.

Cochin China, a French colony in Indo-China; Duarte Coelho discovers (1516), **10**, 486; see **French Indo-China**.

Cochlaeus, Johannes (1479–1552), a German Roman Catholic theologian; appointed to write confutation of the Augsburg confession (1530), **14**, 269.

Cochrane, Sir Alexander Forester Inglis (1758–1832), English soldier; in British attack on Washington (1814), **23**, 336.

Cochrane, Sir John (d. 1695), son of Lord Dundonald; pardon of, for his treason against James II purchased by his father (1685), **20**, 378.

Cochrane, Thomas, 10th Earl of Dundonald (1775–1860), an admiral in the British navy, distinguished for his exploits in revolutions in Spanish-America and his command of the Greek navy in 1827 and 1828; appointed commander of the Chilian navy (1818), **23**, 585; quarrels with Chilian authorities, **23**, 585; ineffectual efforts of, in Greece, **21**, 534.

Cockburn, Sir Alexander James Edmund (1802–1880), British jurist; as member of Geneva tribunal (1871), **23**, 471.

Cockburn, Sir George (1772–1853), English naval officer; in attack on Washington (1814), **23**, 336.

Coddington, William (1601–1678), an American colonist; governor of Rhode Island 1640–1647, **23**, 115; joins Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 641.

Codes, see **Jurisprudence**.

Codomanus, see **Darius III**.

Codrington, Sir Edward (1770–1851), an English admiral; commander-in-chief of allied fleet in Greek revolution (1827), **21**, 536; **24**, 232–233.

Codrus, king of Athens (1068 B.C.); title abolished at death of, **3**, 162; ancestor of Solon, **3**, 209.

Cods and Hooks, Wars of the, a name given in Holland to the struggle in the middle ages between the nobles and the towns, **13**, 336–338.

Coehoorn, Menno van (1641–1704), a Dutch military engineer; defends Namur (1692), **11**, 605.

Cœle-Syria, Southern Syria; conquered by Alexander the Great (333 B.C.), **2**, 294, 296; **4**, 380; under the Ptolemies, **2**, 135; **4**, 443–445, 564 seq.

Cœlestius (ca. 400 A.D.), collaborator of Pelagius; in Ireland, **21**, 337.

Coelho Pereira, Duarte (1485–1554), a Portuguese soldier; discovers Cochin China, **10**, 486.

Coenred, king of Mercia 704–705 A.D.; reign of, **18**, 57.

Coenus (d. ca. 326 B.C.), a Macedonian general of Alexander the Great; at siege of Tyre, **2**, 299; **4**, 301; marries Parmenion's daughter, **4**, 218; at Arbela

(331 B.C.), **4**, 324; at trial of Philotas, **4**, 344; in India, **4**, 357–359, 361.

Cœsyra (sixth century B.C.), wife of Pisistratus, **3**, 222, 223.

Cœur, Jacques (ca. 1400–1456), French financier; at court of Charles VII, **11**, 229, 242.

Coffinhal, J. B. (1754–1794), French revolutionist, **12**, 343.

Coffinière, Chevalier de la, French naval officer, cruises along New England in King William's War (1690), **23**, 185.

Cognac, Holy League of, a league concluded between Pope Clement VII, Francis I of France, Milan and Venice, against Charles V (1526), **11**, 322.

Coigny, François de (1670–1759), French soldier; at battle of Parma (1734), **12**, 29.

Coimbra, city in Portugal; captured by Ferdinand I of Castile (1058), **10**, 48, 428.

Coimbra, duke of, see **Pedro**.

Coins and Coinage, see **Numismatics and Finance**.

Coire (Chur), capital of the Grisons, Switzerland; in Swiss struggle with Austria (seventeenth century), **16**, 647, 648; bishopric of, **16**, 587, 647.

Cok, supposed successor of Crum, king of Bulgaria (815 A.D.), **24**, 161.

Coke, Sir Edward (1552–1634), English jurist; at trial of Raleigh, **19**, 472–473; fall of, **19**, 499; defends parliamentary privilege, **19**, 508; opposes Buckingham, **19**, 540; proposes the Petition of Right, **19**, 550.

Colaxais, mythical king of the Scythians, **2**, 401.

Colberg, see **Kolberg**.

Colbert, Jean Baptiste (1619–1683), French statesman; becomes minister of finance (1661), **11**, 520–530; reorganises finance, **11**, 532–534; advances art, science, literature, **11**, 535; estimate of, by Michelet, **11**, 535–538, 540, 541, 542.

Colbert, Jean Baptiste, marquis de Seignelay (1651–1690), French statesman; secretary of navy (1676), **11**, 538; at siege of Genoa, **11**, 598.

Colbert de Croissi, Charles (1620–1696), French diplomat; ambassador of Louis XIV in England, **11**, 572; French plenipotentiary at Nimeguen (1678), **11**, 589.

Colborne, Sir John (Lord Seaton) (1778–1863), British soldier and colonial governor; appointed lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada (1830), **22**, 335; quells revolt in Lower Canada (1837), **22**, 336; succeeds Lord Durham as governor-general of Canada, **22**, 339.

Cold Harbor, town of Virginia, U. S. A.; battle of (1864), **23**, 447.

Coldstream, small town in Scotland; treaty of (1488), **21**, 205.

Colenso, town in Natal, South Africa; battle of (1899), **22**, 309.

Colesberg, district in Cape Colony; French's operations in, **22**, 310.

Coleshill (Cynsylt) Forest, in Wales; battle of (1157), **18**, 261.

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Greece: nature of Greek colony, **3**, 198-206; Athenian colonies, **3**, 251-255, 450, 451; the founding of cities by Alexander, **4**, 315-317, 360.

Italy: colonisation in the East following the Crusades, **8**, 472; failure of attempted colonisation on Red Sea and in Abyssinia, **9**, 632.

Netherlands: rivalry between Dutch and Portuguese in India (sixteenth century), **10**, 504-506; **13**, 550-551; Dutch in Japan, **24**, 597-601; in South Africa, **22**, 265-266; in Australia, **22**, 233-234; in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, **23**, 4-9, 10-25; colonial policy in seventeenth century, **13**, 574-575; partial loss of colonies (eighteenth century), **14**, 11; colonial progress in nineteenth century, **14**, 64.

Phoenicia: plantation of cities on Phoenician coast, **2**, 255; in the Mediterranean, **2**, 270-274.

Portugal: beginning of conquest of India, **10**, 479-484; conquest of Moluccas, **10**, 491; acquisition of Brazil, **10**, 492; conflict with Dutch in the Indies and Brazil, **10**, 504-506; progress in Africa, **10**, 506; decline of Portuguese power in India (seventeenth century), **10**, 519; decline in eighteenth century, **10**, 521; enormous wealth derived from Brazil, **10**, 521; loss of Brazil, **10**, 543; dispute with England in south-east Africa, **10**, 559; establishment in China, **24**, 544.

Rome: plantation of military colonies in conquered territory, **5**, 212-214; colonies in the provinces, **5**, 451; military colonies as a defense against barbarian invasion, **7**, 176-177.

Russia: plantation of military colonies on the frontier (1819), **17**, 521-523.

Scotland: establishment in the north of Ireland, **21**, 292, 418-419; the failure of the Darien colony, **21**, 316.

Spain: beginning of colonisation in America, **10**, 205-207; earliest colonial methods (fifteenth century), **22**, 535-540; in Florida, **22**, 547-552; in New Mexico, **22**, 552-553; in Mexico, **23**, 505-535; in Peru, **23**, 536-561; administrative methods, **23**, 568-576; revolt of American colonies, **10**, 283-284; **23**, 586-596; end of Spanish colonial empire (1898), **10**, 420; **23**, 489.

Sweden: establishment on the Delaware River (seventeenth century), **23**, 9-10; expelled by the Dutch, **23**, 17-18.

United States: beginning of colonial policy, **23**, 489-490.

Colonna, an Italian family, prominent at Rome from the twelfth to the sixteenth centuries; in thirteenth century, **9**, 114 seq.; in fourteenth century, **9**, 151; expelled from Rome by Rienzi (1347), **9**, 214; defeated by Rienzi, **9**, 221.

Colonna, Marco Antonio (1535-1584), Italian commander; at battle of Lepanto (1571), **9**, 474 seq.

Colonna, Otto, see Martin V, pope.

Colonna, Prospero (1452-1523), an Italian soldier; wins battle of Biocca, **11**, 314.

Colonna, Sciarra (d. 1329), Roman baron; contest of, with Stefano Colonna, **9**, 151; opposes Boniface VIII, **11**, 81 seq.

Colonna, Stefano, the Elder (d. ca. 1348), Roman baron, brother of Sciarra; flees before Rienzi (1347), **9**, 214; imprisoned by Rienzi, **9**, 220; death of, **9**, 223.

Colorado, one of the United States of America; admission of, to the Union (July 4th, 1876), **23**, 474.

Colorados, one of the two great political parties in Uruguay, **23**, 618.

Colpepper, see Culpeper.

Columba, Saint (521-597), a Celtic missionary in Scotland; work of, in Scotland, **21**, 8-10, 341; founds monastery of Iona, **21**, 9; protects bards, **21**, 9, 343; reforms orders of druids, **21**, 341; relics of, removed to Dunkeld, **21**, 13.

Columban or Columbanus, Saint (ca. 540-615), an Irish missionary; preaches in Helvetia, **8**, 532.

Columbian Exposition, an international exposition held at Chicago (U. S. A.) in 1893, **23**, 486.

Columbus, Christopher (1446?-1506), Genoese navigator; importance of, as discoverer of America, **22**, 411; characterisation of, **22**, 412; early life of, **22**, 415-416; voyage of, to north of Europe, **22**, 416 seq.; at Portuguese court, **22**, 417-420; at Spanish court, **10**, 156; **22**, 420 seq.; at council of Salamanca, **22**, 421-424; receives invitation to England from Henry VII, **22**, 424; at convent of Sta. Maria de Rabida, **22**, 425-426; returns to Spanish court, **22**, 426-427; first voyage of (1492), **22**, 427 seq.; in San Salvador, **22**, 432-435; prayer used by, preserved by Clemente, **22**, 432; letter of, giving account of discovery, **22**,

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Comyn, John (d. 1313?), 3rd earl of Buchan; opposes Robert Bruce (1307), **21**, 94.

Comyn, Walter, earl of Menteith (d. 1258), Scottish noble; at coronation of Alexander III of Scotland, **21**, 54; conflict of, with government, **21**, 54.

Conall Crimthand (fifth century), an Irish king, son of Niall; stem-father of southern Hui Neill, **21**, 342.

Conall Gulban (fifth century), Irish king, son of Niall; ancestor of O'Donnells, **21**, 342.

Conan, count of Brittany; submits to Henry II (1157), **18**, 262.

Conant, Roger (1593-1679), English pioneer in America; made general manager of Cape Ann colony, **22**, 639.

Concentration Camps (British), in South Africa (1900-1901), **22**, 345.

Concha, Manuel de la, marquis of Duero (1808-1874), Spanish soldier; defeated by Carlists, **10**, 415.

Concini, Concino, Baron de Lussigny, Marquis d'Ancre (d. 1617), a Florentine courtier, marshal and prime-minister of France; favourite of Marie de' Medici, **11**, 414; assassination of, **11**, 441, 443.

Concise, an aquatic village in Lake Neuchâtel, Switzerland; relics of lake-dwellers from, **16**, 521.

Concord, a town in Massachusetts; provincial congress adjourns to, **23**, 240; battle of (1775), **23**, 241-243.

Concordat of 1801, The, an agreement concluded between Napoleon and Pope Pius VII concerning the relations of church and state in France; reestablishes state religion, **12**, 511-512; presentation of, **12**, 522-523; text, **13**, 240. -523.

Concordat of 1855, The, an agreement concluded at Vienna between Austria and the pope; conclusion of, **15**, 9-10; revocation of, **15**, 34.

Concordat of Francis I or Concordat of Bologna, an agreement concluded in 1516 at Bologna, between France and the pope; discussion of, **11**, 309-310.

Concordat of Worms, see Worms, Concordat of.

Concordia, Viennese club; a political and literary club founded in Vienna (1842), **14**, 606.

Concessault, Lord of, a French soldier and politician; commands guard of honour allotted Perkin Warbeck in France, **19**, 28; ambassador to James II of Scotland (1496), **19**, 320.

Concubinage, in Ireland, pre-Norman period, **21**, 361.

Cond (Con, Conn, Conka) of the Hundred Battles, Irish king of the second century; divides Ireland with Mug Nuadat, **21**, 335.

Condé, Henri I de Bourbon, Prince of (1552-1588), a French Protestant leader, son

of first prince of Condé; recants, **11**, 377; escapes from France, **11**, 378; at battle of Coutras (1587), **11**, 386-387.

Condé, Henri II de Bourbon, Prince of (1588-1646), son of Henri I, and father of the "Great Condé"; marriage of, **11**, 414; granted privileges by Marie de' Medici, **11**, 438; arrested (1616), **11**, 440-441; liberated, **11**, 443-444; makes war on Marie de' Medici, **11**, 445; on royalist side in war with Huguenots, **11**, 446; viceroy of New France, **22**, 556; death of, **11**, 495 note.

Condé, Louis I de Bourbon, 1st Prince of (1530-1569), a leader in conspiracy of Amboise, **11**, 353-354; condemned to death, and saved by Catherine de' Medici, **11**, 355; attempts to seize Lyons, **11**, 355; leader of Huguenot army, **11**, 357; **19**, 329-330; capture and imprisonment of, **11**, 358-359; liberation of, **11**, 360; in second religious war, **11**, 361-363; capture (at Jarnac) and death of, **11**, 363.

Condé, Louis II de Bourbon, Prince of (the "Great Condé") (1621-1686), a French soldier, called during his father's lifetime the duke d'Enghien; defeats the Spaniards at Rocroi (1643), **11**, 489-491; **13**, 581; campaigns of (1644-1648), **11**, 494-496; representative at Congress of Westphalia, **11**, 496; mediator in the Fronde, **11**, 501; invests Paris, **11**, 502-503; arrest of, **11**, 505; liberation of, **11**, 508; allies himself with Spain, **11**, 509; makes war on Louis XIV, **11**, 511-514, 516, 518; **20**, 173; defeated at the Dunes, **11**, 518; **20**, 173; restored to favour in France, **11**, 522; becomes courtier of Louis XIV, **11**, 550; campaign of, in Franche Comté, **11**, 569-570; in war with Holland (1672), **11**, 575-576; campaign on Upper Rhine (1672), **11**, 578; commands allies of Louis XIV in war with Holland, **13**, 632; wins battle of Seneffe for the French (1674), **11**, 584; last years of, **11**, 585; death of, **11**, 558.

Condé, Louis Joseph de Bourbon, Prince of (1736-1818), a French soldier, son of Louis Henri, duke of Bourbon; in Seven Years' War, **12**, 73; leaves France, **12**, 208; fights in Russian service against France, **12**, 475-476; leads emigrés against France, **15**, 269.

Condé, Louis Antoine Henri de Bourbon, see Enghien, duke d'.

Condorcet, Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas Caritat, Marquis of (1743-1794), a French philosopher and mathematician; a leader of Girondists in convention (1792), **12**, 251; poisons himself, **12**, 392.

Conegliano, Duke of, see Moncey.

Conestoga, a town on the Susquehanna River (U. S. A.); massacre of Indians at (1763), **23**, 225.

Confederate States of America, a confederacy of eleven states which seceded from the United States in 1860-1861; organisation of, **23**, 409; theory of secession of, **23**, 410; constitution of, **23**, 411-412;

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Spain: Salamanca (1487), **22**, 420-421.

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Coniah, see Jehoiachin.

Conkling, Roscoe (1829-1888), an American politician; resigns from United States senate, **23**, 479.

Connaught, the westernmost province of Ireland; rebellion in (1595), **21**, 441.

Connecticut, a state of the United States of America; settled by Dutch (1633), **23**, 8, 104; taken from Dutch by English colonists, **23**, 8-9, 104; in Pequot war, **23**, 106, 107; joins union of New England states, **23**, 114; obtains charter from Charles II of England (1662), **23**, 141-142; absorbs the colony of New Haven, **23**, 142; and seizure of New Netherlands, **23**, 143; resists Andros, **23**, 151-152; loses its former liberties (1687), **23**, 158-159; and tradition of the "Charter Oak," **23**, 158-159, 159 note; resumes charter, on imprisonment of Andros, **23**, 160; cedes claims in Northwest Territory, **23**, 289; forbids importation of slaves, **23**, 290; adopts new constitution (1818), **23**, 347.

Conon (d. 688 A.D.), pope, 686-688, **8**, 542.

Conon (d. ca. 400 B.C.), an Athenian commander; defeats Spartans, **2**, 291, 620; takes Cythera, **2**, 619; wins battle at Arginusæ (406 B.C.), **3**, 634-636; loses battle of Egospotami, **3**, 639; wins battle of Cnidus (394 B.C.), **4**, 107, 133; restores Long Walls, **3**, 426; **4**, 117-119.

Conrad I (d. 918 A.D.), king of Germany 911-918 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 595-598.

Conrad II (the Salian) (d. 1039), king of Germany 1024-1039, and Holy Roman

emperor 1027-1039; lays foundation of feudal law, **9**, 21; absorbs Arles into German Empire (1033), **13**, 350; renounces claims to Schleswig, **16**, 48.

Conrad III (1093-1152), king of Germany, and Holy Roman emperor 1138-1152, duke of Franconia; in second crusade (1147-1149), **8**, 360-361; **9**, 42; **14**, 94-95; returns to Europe, **8**, 363; chosen emperor (1138), **14**, 91; wars of, with Henry the Proud beginning the struggle of Ghibellines and Guelphs, **14**, 91; inroad of, into Poland, **14**, 91-92; rule of, in Italy, **9**, 42; death of, **14**, 95.

Conrad IV (1228-1254), king of Germany 1250-1254; reign of, **9**, 99; **14**, 124; made king of Romans (1237), **14**, 116; rival of William of Holland, for imperial title, **14**, 118; death of, **9**, 99; **14**, 124.

Conrad V (Conradin) (1252-1268), son of Conrad IV; struggle of, to obtain German crown, **9**, 99, 109-110; **14**, 128; invades Italy, **10**, 96; **14**, 128-129; execution of, **8**, 616; **9**, 110; **10**, 96; **14**, 129.

Conrad (d. 1101), son of the emperor Henry IV, rebellion against his father, **7**, 655.

Conrad of Franconia, see Conrad III.

Conrad, marquis of Montferrat, lord of Tyre (d. 1192), a famous captain of the crusaders, **2**, 305; defends Tyre against Saladin, **2**, 305-306; marries Isabel of Jerusalem, **8**, 385; alliance of, with Saladin, **8**, 394 seq.; killed by Assassins, **8**, 395.

Conrad, bishop of Hildesheim, and chancellor of German empire; in fourth crusade (1197), **8**, 412.

Conrad, bishop of Utrecht; governs Holland (1075), **13**, 289.

Conrad of Waldhausen, German reformer; attacks Roman abuses (1370), **14**, 197.

Conrad von Zähringen, see Zähringen.

Conradin, see Conrad V.

Conrart, Valentin (1603-1675), one of the founders of French Academy, **11**, 633.

Congscription Act, passed by United States Congress (1863), **23**, 440.

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Conselheiro, see Maciel, Antonio.

Conservatives, a name applied since 1832 to the English Tories (q. v.), **21**, 566; see Wellington; Peel, Sir Robert; Stanley, 14th earl of Derby; Disraeli; Salisbury, 3d Marquis; Balfour, Arthur James.

Conspiracies, see Plots and Conspiracies.

Constance, Council of; an important council of the Roman Catholic church (1414-1418); main accounts of, **8**, 634-637; **14**, 200-207; significance of, **11**, 185; attendance at, **14**, 200-207; and the papal schism, **16**, 584.

Constance, Treaty of; a peace concluded by Frederick Barbarossa with the Lombard League (1183), **9**, 59-60; **14**, 106.

Constans I (Flavius Julius) (ca. 320-350 A.D.), Roman emperor, son of Constantine the Great; youth of, **6**, 460-461; **10**, 15; receives Italy, Africa and Western Illy-

7, 28–29; sieges of, by Arabs (seventh and eighth centuries), **8**, 175–176, 186; by Bulgarians (814), **24**, 160; relations of, to Russia in tenth century, **17**, 96–98; baptism of St. Olga at (948), **17**, 99–100; captured by crusaders (1203, 1204), **7**, 275–281; **8**, 415; recovered by the Greeks (1261), **7**, 302–303, 308; relations of, to early Italian cities, **7**, 309; **9**, 23 seq., 34; conquered by Ottoman Turks, **2**, 306, 378; **7**, 344–355; **11**, 243; **24**, 327–329; fall of (1453), brings scholars to Florence, **9**, 355; centre of trade under Turks, **9**, 323; conference at, regulates affairs of Lebanon (1861), **13**, 137.

Constantinople, Peace of, between Russia and Turkey (1878), **17**, 606.

Constantinople, Conference of (1876), a conference of the six great powers and Turkey; impotence of, **15**, 49.

Constantinople, Councils of (680 A.D.), **8**, 541–542; (692 A.D.), **8**, 542; (746 A.D.), **8**, 549–550; (867 A.D.), **8**, 570–571; (869 A.D.), **24**, 162.

Constantius I, Flavius Valerius, surnamed Chlorus the Pale (250?–306 A.D.), Roman emperor 305–306 A.D., father of Constantine the Great, appointed co-ruler with Maximian (292 A.D.), **6**, 435; acclaimed as emperor, **6**, 437; struggle of, with Franks, **7**, 460; quells revolt of Allectus, **18**, 22; regains sovereignty in Britain (300 A.D.), **18**, 23; attitude of, toward Christians, **18**, 23; death of, **18**, 24.

Constantius II, Flavius Julius (317–361 A.D.), Roman emperor 337–361 A.D., third son of Constantine the Great; main treatment of, **6**, 466–497; made governor of Gaul, **6**, 458; made caesar, **6**, 460; massacre of Flavians, **6**, 466; in Persian War, **6**, 467–468; war of, with his brother Constantine, **6**, 469–470; conquers Magnentius, **6**, 470–472; becomes sole emperor, **6**, 472; relations of, with Gallus, **6**, 473–477; makes Julian caesar and commander in Gaul, **6**, 478; policy of, toward subjects and allies, **6**, 479; rivalry of, with Julian, **6**, 489, 492–497; death of, **6**, 497; funeral of, **6**, 498.

Constantius III (d. 421 A.D.), emperor of the West 421 A.D.; as general, **6**, 567–570; as emperor, **6**, 572.

Constantius, a Gallic adventurer and secretary of Attila; negotiations for marriage of (448 A.D.), **7**, 56–58.

Constanza (d. 1197), wife of Henry VI of Germany; struggle of, for kingdom of Sicily, **9**, 81–82; mother of Frederick II, **9**, 83; death of, **9**, 61.

Constituent Assembly, see National Assembly.

Constitution and Guerrière, ships of war; conflict between (1812), **23**, 335.

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Consulate, The, in French history the government which existed from November 9th, 1799, to May 18th, 1804; main treatment, **12**, 487–536; establishment of, **12**, 487; authority of, **12**, 493–496.

Contades, Louis George Erasme, Marquis of (1704–1795), a French marshal; in Flanders, **12**, 43; commands in Germany, **12**, 75–76; **15**, 212; appointed commander-in-chief of Rhine armies, **12**, 76; defeated at Minden (1759), **12**, 76, 77; **15**, 212–213.

Conti, Armand de Bourbon, Prince of (1629–1666), younger brother of the Great Condé, and founder of the Conti house; in first insurrection of the Fronde, **11**, 503; arrest, **11**, 505; Mazarin's attempt to liberate, **11**, 508; marriage, **11**, 509, 515, 520.

Conti, François Louis, Prince of (1664–1709), French soldier; valour of, at Steenkerke and Neerwinden, **11**, 605; candidate for Polish throne, **11**, 609.

Conti, Giovanni Lothario, see Innocent III.
Continental System, a policy inaugurated (1807) and enforced by Napoleon to shut off England from Continental commerce; international complications caused by, **12**, 579–581; causes war between Napoleon and Portugal, **10**, 324; disastrous effect of, on Holland, **12**, 581; **14**, 25–26.

Contreras, battle of, in Mexican War (1847), **23**, 375.

Conventicle Act, an act passed in England (1664) in favour of Church of England, **20**, 245.

Conway, Thomas (1733-1800), an Irish soldier in American continental service; head of notorious Conway cabal (1777), **23**, 266-267.

Conway Cabal (1777), a cabal against Washington to deprive him of command, **23**, 266-267.

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Conync, Peter de, Flemish weaver, leads citizens of Bruges in attack on French (Bruges Matins) (1302), **13**, 317.

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Coode, John, leads Protestant opposition to government in Maryland (1681), **23**, 137.

Coonenhert, Dirk Volckersten (1522-1590), a Dutch writer, **13**, 593.

Cook, Captain James (1728-1779), English navigator; discoveries of, in Australia, **22**, 234; explores coast of New Zealand (1769), **22**, 250.

Cook or Coke, John (d. 1660), English lawyer, one of council at trial of Charles I; trial and execution of, **20**, 236.

Cooke, Jay (1821-1905), American financier; banking house of, suspends during panic of 1873, **23**, 473.

Cooke, John Esten (1830-1886), American novelist; defends story of Pocahontas, **22**, 575.

Cooper, Anthony Ashley, see Shaftesbury, earl of.

Coote, Sir Charles (d. 1661), Irish soldier and judge; campaign in Ulster (1652), **20**, 116.

Coote, Sir Eyre (1726-1783), British soldier; at battle of Hooghly (1757), **22**, 57; defeats French at Wandewash, **22**, 65; captures Pondicherry (1761), **22**, 66; in command at Calcutta (1770), **22**, 94; defeats Hyder Ali at Porto Novo (1781), **22**, 97, 98; death of, **22**, 102.

Coote, Richard, see Bellamont.

Cope, Sir John (d. 1760), British soldier; commands army in Scotland in rebellion of 1745, **20**, 563.

Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark; taken by Hanseatic cities (1361), **14**, 187; besieged by Swedes (1523), **16**, 245; (1654), **13**, 623 seq.; (1658), **16**, 339-340; and battle of the North (1801), **16**, 421 seq.; **21**, 461; bombarded by the British (1807), **12**, 567; **16**, 423; **17**, 457.

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Copenhagen, Treaties of (1308), **16**, 176, (1660), **16**, 340-341.

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Copernicus (1473-1543), Prussian astronomer, the founder of modern astronomy; astronomical work of, **9**, 494; predecessor of Bacon, **19**, 525; life of, **24**, 47.

Copley, John Singleton, see Lyndhurst, Baron.

Copper, as a unit of value in Rome, **5**, 112.

Copperheads, name applied to radical Democrats during Civil War in America, **23**, 449.

Copronymus, see Constantine V.

Copt (Egyptian), one of the Afro-Semitic races, **10**, 3.

Coptic, language of Egypt in use until late seventeenth century; akin to hieroglyphic language, **1**, 251-252.

Coptos (Qobt), ancient Egyptian city, **1**, 89.

Coradin (thirteenth century), second son of Saphedin, prince of Syria, **8**, 426.

Corbie, town in Somme, France; siege of (1635), **11**, 469.

Corbière, Jacques, Count of (1767-1853), French politician; minister of interior (1822), **13**, 28.

Corbitant, Indian chief; conspires against colonists of Plymouth (1621), **22**, 631.

Corbulo, Cn. Domitius (d. 67 A.D.), Roman general, **6**, 170, 216, 274.

Corcyra, ancient name for the island of Corfu, q. v.

Corday d'Arman, Marie Anne Charlotte, known as Charlotte Corday (1768-1793), French heroine; kills Marat, **12**, 302; execution of, **12**, 303-306.

Cordeliers, French revolutionary society; founded (1790), **12**, 246, 305, 333.

Cordero, Luis, president of Ecuador 1892-1895, **23**, 615.

Cordova, capital of province Cordova, Spain; Phoenicians in, **10**, 4; taken from the Christians by Arabs, **8**, 193; seat of Arab caliphate in Spain, **8**, 196; decline of Saracen power in, **8**, 239; taken by Ferdinand III of Castile (1236), **8**, 253; **10**, 65; Pedro I of Castile unsuccessful against, **10**, 89; stormed by French (1808), **10**, 339.

Cordova, Treaty of, treaty made at Cordova, Mexico, between Iturbide and the Spanish viceroy, **23**, 623.

Cordova, Francisco Hernandez de (1475-1526), Spanish soldier and explorer; success of, in Nicaragua, **23**, 641.

Cordova, Gonsalvo de, see Gonsalvo.

Cordova, Don José de, Spanish admiral; defeated by Sir John Jervis (1797), **10**, 317-318.

Cordus, Aulus Cremutius (d. ca. 25 A.D.), Roman historian; accused of treason, **6**, 145; suicide of, **6**, 146, 159.

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Corfu (Corcyra), the most northerly of the Ionian islands; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 308, 312, 439-444, 525, 570-575, 607; **4**, 144-148; relations of, with Corinth, **3**, 192, 201, 410-444; Spartan expedition against (374 B.C.), **4**, 144-149; naval battles of Robert Guiscard and Venetians off (1084), **9**, 76.

Corinth (the modern Gortho), a city of Greece, on the isthmus and gulf of Corinth; traditions of, **3**, 75; early settlement of, **3**, 113, 120; government of, under Periander (ca. 600 B.C.), **3**, 191; relations with Athens, **3**, 257; wars with Athens, **3**, 424, 443-447; war with Corcyra, **3**, 439-442; Corinthian architecture, **3**, 478, 482; part of, in the Peloponnesian War (431-404 B.C.), **3**, 508-583; relations with Syracuse, **3**, 593, 604; refuses alliance with Persia, **4**, 183; aids Syracuse, **4**, 206;

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Corti, Count Luigi (1823-), Italian statesman and diplomat; minister of foreign affairs in Cairoli cabinet (1878), **9**, 630; Italian representative at Congress of Berlin, **9**, 630; resignation of, **9**, 630.

Coruncanius, Caius, Roman envoy; sent to Illyria (228 B.C.), **5**, 235.

Coruncanius, Lucius, Roman envoy; sent to Illyria (228 B.C.) **5**, 235.

Coruncanius, Tiberius (ca. 280 B.C.), Roman plebeian consul; in wars against Pyrrhus, **5**, 204, 206.

Corunna (da Coruña), a seaport in Galicia, Spain; battles of (1589), **19**, 409; (1809), **21**, 474.

Corupedion, a place in Phrygia; battle of (281 B.C.), **4**, 505, 555.

Corvée, service in the form of labour on the public roads and bridges; exacted from the French peasants (1738-1740), **12**, 34-35.

Corvinus, see Matthias I.

Corvus, Manius Valerius (ca. 349 B.C.), Roman consul and dictator; legend of, **5**, 166, 177; in war with Samnites (343 B.C.), **5**, 180 seq.

Corylas, see Cotys.

Corzuola (Corcyra the Black), town at extremity of Adriatic Gulf; naval battle off (1298), **9**, 128.

Cosa, Juan de la (ca. 1460-1509), a Spanish navigator; discovers Terra Firma (ca. 1507), **22**, 468; conflicts of, with natives, **22**, 471.

Cosby, William (d. 1736), English soldier, colonial governor of New York; prosecutes John Zenger, a printer, **23**, 166-167; death of, **23**, 167.

Cosmas, Greek leader in revolt against the emperor Leo (727 A.D.), **7**, 205.

Cosmo (I) de' Medici, "The Great" (1519-1574) grand duke of Tuscany; proclaimed duke of Florence (1537), **9**, 461; furthers peace between Paul IV and Philip II, **9**, 470; works of, **9**, 472; becomes grand duke of Tuscany (1569), **9**, 461, 477.

Cosmo (II) de' Medici (1590-1621) grand duke of Tuscany 1609-1621, **9**, 501.

Cosmo (III) de' Medici (d. 1723), grand duke of Tuscany 1670-1723; unfortunate rule of, **9**, 502, 526.

Cossæi, see Kossæans.

Cossacks, a military people of Russia, of whom two main groups were formerly distinguished—Cossacks of the Ukraine, including the Zaporogian Cossacks and the Cossacks of the Don; origin of name, **24**, 260; services of, to Poland, **24**, 50-51; oppression of, under Wladislaw IV, **24**, 54; reduced by John III of Poland, **24**, 62; connected with Poland, **24**, 387;

depredations of, under Murad IV, **24**, 375; Turkish intervention in behalf of (1672), **24**, 387; persuaded to revolt by Krim Girai, **24**, 415; submit to Russia (1549) **24**, 387; (1654), **24**, 55; republic of, formed on the Don (1320), **17**, 147; dominion over, disputed by Poland, Russia, and Turkey, **24**, 387; uprisings of, against Russia (1627), **17**, 239, 242; (1658), **17**, 245; (1706), **17**, 277; and Little Russia, **17**, 92.

Cossus, Aulus Cornelius (fourth century B.C.), Roman dictator, **5**, 168, 181.

Costa Cabral, Antonio Bernardo da, Count de Thomar (1803-1889), a Portuguese statesman; rise of, under Maria II, **10**, 553; fall of, **10**, 554.

Costa, Edward da (sixteenth century), Portuguese soldier; becomes governor general of Brazil (ca. 1553), **23**, 654.

Costa Rica, a republic of Central America; as part of old Guatemala, **23**, 639; revolution in, **23**, 650.

Costume, see Dress.

Cotgrave, English naval officer; defeated by the French at Boulogne (1801), **12**, 515.

Cotrigurs, a tribe of Huns; invade the Eastern empire (559 A.D.), **7**, 127-129.

Cotta, Lucius Aurelius, Roman consul 119 B.C.; opposes Marian law, **5**, 389.

Cotta, Lucius Aurelius, Roman praetor 70 B.C.; jury law of, **5**, 462; moves the recall of Cicero, **5**, 506; Caesar and, **5**, 599.

Cotta, Marcus Aurelius, Roman consul 74 B.C.; deserts Mithridates, **5**, 467-469.

Cotta, Lucius Aurunculeius, Roman soldier; with Caesar in Gaul (54 B.C.), **5**, 525, 600.

Cottenham, Charles Christopher Pepys, Earl of (1781-1851). English statesman and jurist; favours Prisoners' Counsel Bill (1836), **21**, 579; as lord chancellor administers oath to Queen Victoria (1837), **21**, 588.

Cottreau, Jean (1757-1794), French leader of the insurgent Bretons (chouans), **12**, 299, 299 note.

Cotton, John (1585-1652), a Puritan clergyman; arrives in Massachusetts, **22**, 647.

Cotton, John (1640-1699), American colonial clergyman, son of preceding; assists Eliot in revising Indian testament, **23**, 149.

Cotton, Sir Robert Bruce (1571-1631), English historian; remonstrates against policy of Charles I, **19**, 547.

Cotton, Sir Stapleton; see Combermere.

Cotton, Sir Willoughby (1783-1860), English soldier; in Afghan War of 1838-1842, **22**, 139.

Cotton States and International Exposition, at Atlanta, Georgia (1895), **23**, 480.

Cotys (Corylas), a king of Paphlagonia in the fourth century B.C.; alliance of, with Sparta, **4**, 101.

Cotys, a king of Thrace 382-358 B.C.; murderer of, **4**, 200.

Coucy, Edict of, an edict ordering the suspension of religious persecution (1535), **11**, 335.

and extirpation of papacy and prelacy (1643); negotiation of, 20, 17; ratification of, 20, 17; 21, 294; Charles II declares approbation of (1650), 20, 103; 21, 295; attitude of parliament toward, after the Restoration, 20, 230; text of, 22, 357.

Covenanters, see Covenant.

Coventry, Sir John (seventeenth century), member of English parliament; assault on (1671), 20, 273.

Coventry, Sir William (1626–1686), English statesman; member of "Country party" in parliament (1675), 20, 281.

Coventry Act, measure passed by English parliament for security of the person (1671); reasons for, 20, 273 seq.

Coverdale, Miles (1488–1568), bishop of Exeter, the first translator of the whole Bible into English; publishes his Bible, 19, 180; at confirmation of Matthew Parker to archbishopric (1559), 19, 279.

Covilhão, Pedro da (b. ca. 1450), Portuguese explorer; discoveries of, 10, 474–475.

Cowenga, town in California, U. S. A.; battle of (1847), 23, 373.

Cowley, Abraham (1618–1667), an English poet and essayist; estimate of, 20, 218.

Cowley, Henry Richard Charles Wellesley Earl of (1804–1884), and Viscount Dungun an English diplomatist; sent to Vienna to prevent a rupture between Austria and Piedmont (1859), 15, 15.

Cowley, Richard, see Wellesley, Marquis of.

Cowpens, a town in South Carolina, U. S. A.; battle of (1781), 20, 637; 23, 278.

Cowper, Francis Thomas de Grey, 7th Earl (1834–), lord-lieutenant of Ireland (1880–1882), 21, 615.

Cowper, William, Earl (ca. 1664–1723), an English judge and the first lord chancellor of Great Britain; made keeper of the great seal (1705), 20, 480; reappointed chancellor under George I of England, 20, 507.

Coxey, Jacob S., an American horse-dealer; leads army of unemployed to Washington (1894), 23, 485 seq.

Cracow, ancient capital of Poland; Cracus of Poland sounds, 24, 3; taken by Swedes, 24, 70; Prussians take (1794), 24, 95; divided between Poland and Austria (1796), 24, 99; becomes part of Duchy of Warsaw (1809–1815), 24, 105 seq.; becomes a republic (1815), 24, 108; prominence in Polish insurrection (1830–1846), 24, 119–121.

Cracow, University of, founded by Casimir the Great (1347), 24, 30.

Cracus (eighth century), king of Poland; sounds Cracow; 24, 3.

Cradock, Matthew (d. 1641), governor of Massachusetts Bay Company; proposes transfer of company's charter to Massachusetts (1629), 22, 643.

Craggs, James (1651–1721), English statesman; mission to George I, 20, 496; probes South Sea scheme, 20, 529.

Cranaans, old name of Athenians, 3, 161.

Cranborne, Viscount, see Cecil, Sir Robert, also Salisbury, Marquis of.

Cranfield, Edward (d. 1704), royal governor of New Hampshire (1682–1685), 23, 150.

Cranfield, Lionel, earl of Middlesex, English financier; lord treasurer (1621); impeachment of, 19, 511.

Cranmer, Thomas (1489–1556), archbishop of Canterbury; rise of, 19, 135; as ambassador of Henry VIII to Germany, 19, 125; annuls marriage of Henry VIII and Catharine, 19, 137; divorces Anne Boleyn, 19, 168; opposes the Six Articles, 19, 185; conspiracy against, 19, 197; at death of Henry VIII, 19, 201; trial and recantation of, 19, 252–256; withdrawal of recantation and martyrdom of, 19, 256; various estimates of, 19, 256–259; and the English Bible, 20, 180.

Crannon, an ancient city in Thessaly, Greece; battle of (322 B.C.), 4, 408–409.

Craon, John de (fourteenth century), archbishop of Rheims; repulses English (1359), 11, 138.

Craon, Pierre de (fourteenth century), French nobleman; attempts to assassinate Clisson (1392), 11, 162–163.

Craonne, a village in the department of Aisne, France; Napoleon checks allied armies at (1814), 12, 610; 17, 486.

Crassus Dives, Marcus Licinius (105–53 B.C.), Roman general and statesman; wealth of, 3, 294–295; 5, 496, 498, 530; defeated by the Parthians at the battle of Carrhae, 4, 320; 5, 509–511; 8, 63–68; first consulship of, 5, 41, 461–464; joins Sulla, 5, 435; defeats Spartacus, 5, 460, 461; relations of, with Caesar, 5, 479, 497–498, 508; in first triumvirate, 5, 530; second consulship of, 5, 508–509.

Crassus Dives, Publius Licinius (first century B.C.), younger son of the triumvir; as Caesar's legate in Gaul, 5, 520; makes war in Gaul, 5, 521.

Crassus, Lucius Licinius (140–91 B.C.), Roman orator; attacks Carbo, 5, 381.

Crassus, Publius Licinius (d. 183 B.C.); Roman statesman, 5, 283, 302.

Crassus, Publius Licinius (d. ca. 87 B.C.), Roman soldier and statesman; as consul and pontifex maximus (131 B.C.), 5, 307–309; in the Social War, 5, 413–414; death of, 5, 420.

Craterus (d. 321 B.C.), Macedonian general; commands division in Alexander's army in Asia, 4, 278, 310, 324, 332–333; jealous of Parmenion, 4, 343; suppresses a rebellion, 4, 369, 370; marries Amastris, a niece of Darius, 4, 377; made governor of Macedonia, Thrace, and Thessaly, 4, 383; made regent in Europe, 4, 424; relations of, with Antipater, 4, 424, 468–471, 475–476.

Craterus (third century B.C.), Greek historian, 3, 401.

Crates (fifth century B.C.), an Athenian comic poet, 3, 505, 506.

Cratesipolis, widow of Alexander son of Polysperchon; rules in Corinth and Sicyon.

statesman; becomes minister of the interior (1877), **9**, 628; character of, **9**, 628–629; ensures tranquil accession of Humbert, **9**, 629; relations of, to papacy, **9**, 629–630; resignation of (1878), **9**, 630; return of, to power (1887–1891), **9**, 632; again premier (1893), **9**, 633; resigns office after Italian defeat at Adowa (1896), **9**, 633; death of, **9**, 633.

Crispina, wife of Commodus, Roman emperor (180–192 A.D.), **6**, 303, 379.

Crispinus, T. Quintus (third century B.C.), Roman consul, **5**, 272–273.

Crispus, Flavius Julius (d. 326 A.D.), son of Constantine I; declared cæsar (317 A.D.), **6**, 444, 446; defeats Licinius, **6**, 448–449; character and fate of, **6**, 457–460.

Crispus (early seventh century A.D.), a Byzantine nobleman, **7**, 154, 155, 176.

Crissæan War, identified with First Sacred War, **3**, 169.

Critias (d. 404 B.C.), Athenian orator and politician; as one of the thirty tyrants, **3**, 45S; **4**, 1–20; story of Plutarch concerning, **4**, 24; pupil of Socrates, **4**, 37.

Critodemus (flourished late fourth century B.C.), Greek physician; operates upon Alexander the Great, **4**, 365.

Critolaus (second century B.C.), Achæan demagogue; as strategus, **4**, 543.

Crittenden, George Bibb (1812–1880), American soldier in Confederate service, son of J. J. Crittenden; defeated at battle of Mill Spring (1862), **23**, 425.

Crittenden, John Jordan (1787–1863), an American politician; compromise measure of, **23**, 412.

Crittenden, Thomas Leonidas (1819–1893), American general, son of J. J. Crittenden; at Murfreesboro, **23**, 434.

Crittenden Compromise, a proposed measure for enforcing fugitive slave laws, **23**, 412.

Croatia, a titular kingdom in Austria-Hungary; punished by Venetians (997 A.D.), **9**, 31; *Ausgleich* concluded with Austria-Hungary (1868), **15**, 33; new *Ausgleich* with Hungary, **15**, 56.

Croatians or **Croats**, a Slavonic tribe; settle in Dalmatia and Illyricum (seventh century A.D.), **7**, 177; history of, **24**, 187–189.

Crocodile Worship in Egypt, **1**, 63, 91, 228–231, 273.

Crœsus (sixth century B.C.), king of Lydia; forms alliance with Egypt, **1**, 76, 180–191; at war with Cyrus, **1**, 456; **2**, 458–462; reign of, **2**, 431–434; fate of, **2**, 460–463.

Crofts, James, name borne in boyhood by duke of Monmouth, *q. v.*

Croghan, George (d. 1782), American pioneer and Indian agent; holds conference with Pontiac (1764), **23**, 226–227.

Croghan, George (1791–1849), American soldier; defends Fort Stephenson against British (1813), **23**, 330.

Croia, a fort in Albania, Turkey; besieged by the troops of Muhammed (1477), **9**, 295.

Croix, Charles Joseph de, see *Clerfayt*.

Croker, John Wilson (1780–1857), British politician; warns Sir Robert Peel, **21**, 605.

Cro-Magnon, a prehistoric European race; settlements of, in Spain, **10**, 2.

Cromarty, George Mackenzie, Earl of (1630–1714); trial of (1746), **20**, 565, 566.

Cromer, Evelyn Baring, 1st Earl of (1841–), English statesman; reforms of, in India, **22**, 220; influence and reforms as consul-general in Egypt, **24**, 460, 461; conflict of jurisdiction with Nubar Pasha, **24**, 464; recent administrative reformer, **24**, 464; raised to the peerage (1892), **24**, 465; succeeded by Gorst (1907), **24**, 466.

Cromwell, Henry (1628–1674), son of Oliver Cromwell; lord deputy and lord lieutenant in Ireland, **20**, 192; retires from Irish command (1659), **20**, 200.

Cromwell, Henry, nephew of Oliver Cromwell; in Parliament (1657), **20**, 165.

Cromwell, Mary, daughter of Oliver Cromwell; marriage of (1657), **20**, 171.

Cromwell, Oliver (1599–1658), lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland; main treatment of, **20**, 18–191; in parliament (1629), **19**, 559; organises the "iron-sides," **20**, 18; at Marston Moor, **20**, 24, 24 note; **21**, 294; appointed lieutenant-general, **20**, 35; at Naseby (1645), **20**, 36–37; captures Winchester and Basing-house (1646), **20**, 41; defends army against charges of parliament, **20**, 50–51; implicated in abduction of the king, **20**, 52; votes against negotiation with Charles, **20**, 59, 62–63; suppresses Welsh insurrection, **20**, 64–65; at Preston (1648), **20**, 66–68; signs death warrant of Charles I, **20**, 74; aids reconciliation of parties, **20**, 91; cruelty of, in Ireland, **20**, 97–101; **21**, 423–425; made commander in chief of parliamentary forces, **20**, 102; at Dunbar (1650), **20**, 104; at Worcester (1651), **20**, 108; against parliament, **20**, 113–141; dissolves the Long Parliament (1653), **20**, 130; appoints a new council of state, **20**, 135; "Barebones" parliament and, **20**, 137–142; made protector (1653), **20**, 142; subdues and incorporates Scotland with England, **20**, 146; **21**, 296; concludes war with the Dutch (1654), **20**, 146–150; **13**, 623; summons parliament (1654), **20**, 151; dissolution of parliament, and despotism, **20**, 157–159; in dealings with the Royalists, **20**, 159; sends Blake against the Barbary states, **20**, 160; signs treaties with France, **20**, 161, 170; **11**, 517; in alliance with Charles Gustavus and Mazarin, **15**, 137; policy of, toward Spain, **20**, 150, 160, 161; refuses title of king, **20**, 167; inaugurated protector (1657), **20**, 167; establishes board of (church) commissioners, **20**, 226; New England under, **23**, 116; Virginia and Maryland under, **22**, 595, 605; calls and dissolves his fourth parliament, **20**, 171; last days and death of, **20**, 174–178; various estimates of, **20**, 178–191; funeral obsequies of, **20**, 194–195; revenge on corpse of, **20**, 224, 237.

Cuestas, Juan Luis (1837-), a South American politician; succeeds to presidency of Uruguay (1897), **23**, 619; declares himself dictator (1898), **23**, 619.

Culloden, a moor in Invernessshire, Scotland; battle of (1746), **20**, 564; **21**, 325.

Culpee, see **Kalpi**.

Culpeper, John (seventeenth century), a colonial politician; heads insurrection in North Carolina (1678), **23**, 51.

Culpeper (Colpepper), Lord Thomas (d. 1719), a colonial governor of Virginia; in conjunction with Lord Arlington, receives a grant of Virginia (1673), **23**, 126; administration of (1680-1683), **23**, 132.

Culp's Hill, see **Gettysburg, Battle of**.

Cumanus, Ventidius (ca. 50 A.D.), Roman procurator in Galilee; accusations against for bribery, **2**, 173.

Cumberland, Ernest August, Duke of, see **Ernest Augustus, king of Hanover**.

Cumberland, William Augustus, Duke of (1721-1765), an English general, younger son of George II; at battle of Dettingen (1743), **20**, 560; in command at Fontenoy (1745), **12**, 41; **20**, 562; at siege of Tournay (1745), **12**, 41; at battle of Culloden (1746), **20**, 564; defeated at Lawfeld (1747), **12**, 43 seq.; **14**, 434; **20**, 569; defeated at battle of Hastenbeck (1757), **15**, 200; capitulation of, at Closter-Seven (1757), **20**, 588.

Cumberland, Army of the, a Union army in the American Civil War; army of the Ohio merged with (1862), **23**, 434.

Cumberland, a United States sloop-of-war; sunk by the *Merrimac* (1862), **23**, 427.

Cunaxa, town in Mesopotamia; battle of (401 B.C.), **2**, 619; Xenophon's account of, **4**, 53-59.

Cuneiform Writing, see **Writing**.

Cunha, Leonora da, see **Leonora Tellez**.

Cunha, Tristan da (1460-ca. 1540), a Portuguese navigator; discoveries of, **10**, 486.

Cunimund (d. 566 A.D.), king of Gepids; war of, with Lombards, **7**, 433-434; Alboin slain for using his skull as drinking cup, **7**, 437.

Cunincbert, king of Lombards 680-700 A.D., **7**, 445, 446.

Cunobelin (Cymbeline), British king (ca. 5-ca. 40 A.D.); father of Caractacus, **18**, 12-13.

Curiatii, The, in Roman legend, three brothers from Alba Longa; combat of, with the Horatii (ca. 650 B.C.), **5**, 77-79.

Curio, C. Scribonius (d. 49 B.C.), Roman politician; a partisan of Caesar, **5**, 490, 531; sent against Cato, **5**, 535; death of, **5**, 536.

Curius Dentatus, Manlius (d. 270 B.C.), Roman consul, defeats Pyrrhus, **4**, 511.

Curle, Elspeth, a maid of Mary Queen of Scots; during Mary's last hours (1587), **19**, 372.

Curnan (sixth century A.D.), son of king of Connaught; slays nobleman at assembly of Tara (554), **21**, 343.

Curran, John Philpot (1750-1817), Irish orator; defends Tone, **21**, 443 note.

Curran, Sarah, daughter of John Philpot Curran; betrothed to Robert Emmet, **21**, 445.

Cursor, L. Papirius (fourth century B.C.), a Roman soldier and statesman; Livy's eulogy of, **4**, 395-396; made dictator (325 B.C.), **5**, 186-187; made consul for second (or third) time (320 B.C.), **5**, 189; at war in Apulia, **5**, 190; made dictator to conduct Samnite War (309 B.C.), **5**, 193.

Cursor, L. Papirius (third century B.C.), son of L. Papirius Cursor, Roman soldier and statesman; as consul, at war with Samnites (293 B.C.), **5**, 197; again made consul in fourth Samnite War (272 B.C.), **5**, 209; sets up sun dial at Rome, **5**, 356.

Curtatone, a village in the province of Mantua, Italy; battle of (1848), **14**, 644.

Curtis, Benjamin Robbins (1809-1874), justice of United States Supreme Court; dissents from Dred Scott decision, **23**, 402.

Curtis, George William (1824-1892), an American journalist; leader of independent republicans (1854), **23**, 480.

Curtis, Samuel Ryan (1807-1866), an American soldier; wins battle of Pea Ridge (1862), **23**, 427.

Curtius, Mettus (ca. 753 B.C.), a Sabine chief; legend of, **5**, 65, 66.

Curzon, George Nathaniel, Baron Curzon of Kedleston (1859-), an English statesman; viceroy of India, **22**, 222, 224.

Cush (Kush, Ethiopia, Melukhkha, Nubia), Egyptian campaign against, **1**, 72; defeated by Assyria, **1**, 408; king of, invades Egypt, **1** 425-426. **2**, 17; see also **Ethiopia and Nubia**.

Cushan, a Jerahmeelite king, **2**, 7.

Cushan-rish-athaim, king of Mitanni, **2**, 381.

Cushi, see **Shashank I**.

Cushing, Caleb (1800-1879), American statesman and diplomat; enters Pierce's cabinet as attorney-general (1854), **23**, 390.

Cushing, Frank H. (1857-1900), American ethnologist; researches in Zuñi Pueblos, **22**, 400.

Cushites, confusion of term, **1**, 86; prehistoric home of, **1**, 110.

Cushman, Robert (1580-1625), New England colonist; treats with Virginia Company for grant of land to Pilgrims, **22**, 623.

Cussai (d. 900 A.D.), Hungarian leader; defeated and slain, **7**, 594.

Custine, Adam Philippe, Count of (1710-1793), French soldier; guillotined at Paris (1793), **12**, 315.

Customs Tariff, see **Tariff**.

Custoza, a village in the province of Verona, Italy; first battle of (1848), **9**, 599; **14**, 644; second battle of (1866), **9**, 614; **15**, 25-26.

Cuthred (d. 754 A.D.), king of Wessex, **18**, 65.

Cuttack, a district in Bengal, British India; ceded to the British (1804), **22**, 121.

Cuyck (eleventh century), a count of Flanders; kills Floris I (1061), **13**, 288.

Cuza, Alexander John (1820-1873), first ruler of united Rumania, **24**, 150.

Cuzco, a city of Peru; taken by the Spaniards

D

Dablon, Claude (1618-1697), French Jesuit missionary; Northwest explorer, **23**, 72.

Dacians, inhabitants of Roman province of Dacia; Pelasgi among, **3**, 154; wars with Romans, **6**, 257, 269-274, 281; original inhabitants of Rumania, **24**, 125; Ovid on, **24**, 126; religion of, **24**, 126; repulsed by Vespasian, **24**, 127; country of, becomes Latin colony, **24**, 127.

Dacke, Nils, Swedish peasant; heads rebellion called Dacke Feud (1542-1543), **16**, 295.

Dacke Feud, see Dacke, Nils.

Dacre, Leonard (d. 1573), English nobleman; efforts of, in favour of Mary Queen of Scots (1569-1570), **19**, 339, 340.

Dacre, Thomas Fienes, Lord (1517-1541), English soldier and politician, warden of the marches under Henry VIII; at Flodden Field (1513), **19**, 68.

Dadarshis, satrap of Bactriana; overcomes Frada (519 A.D.), **2**, 607.

Dadef-Ra, see Tatf-Ra.

Dædalus, in Greek fable, **3**, 127; builds labyrinth, **3**, 159.

Daendels, Herman Willem (1762-1818), Dutch general; ally of France against Holland, **14**, 19.

Dagalaiphus (fourth century A.D.), Roman general, **6**, 495, 502, 510, 518.

Daganu, Babylonian deity, identified with Dagon, **1**, 313.

Dagobert I, king of Austrasia; crowned (628 A.D.), **7**, 480; **16**, 535; death of (638 A.D.); **7**, 481.

Dagobert II, king of Austrasia 654-679 A.D.; career of, **7**, 481-482.

Dagobert III, king of Austrasia 711-714 A.D.; career of, **7**, 486-489.

Dagobert, Lucien Auguste (1736-1794), French general; campaign in the Pyrenees (1794), **12**, 365.

Dagon, Philistine divinity; identified with Daganu, **1**, 313.

Dahæ, see Dai.

Dahlgren, John Adolf (1809-1870), American admiral; coöperates with Sherman in capture of Savannah (1864), **23**, 445.

Dahlmann, Friedrich Christoph (1785-1860), German historian and statesman; protests against tyranny, **15**, 406.

Dahomey, a negro kingdom of West Africa; at war with France (1892), **13**, 198.

Dai (Dahæ), Persian nomadic tribe, **2**, 569, 578, 596.

Daim, Oliver le (d. 1484), barber and favourite of Louis XI, **11**, 269.

Daimbert or Dagobert (d. 1107), archbishop of Pisa; made patriarch of Jerusalem (1099), **8**, 354.

Daiokes, see Deioces.

Daiphantus, Theban general; killed at Mantinea (362 B.C.), **4**, 194.

Daityas, Brahmanic order of superior spirits, **2**, 491, 533.

Dakan, see Dagon.

Dalai-lama (ever-living Buddha), one of the two popes of lamaism, residing at Lhasa, **24**, 506; power of, in Tibetan government, **24**, 508; authority of, established (1645), **24**, 509.

Dalayrac, Nicolas (1753-1809), French composer of comic operas, **12**, 118.

Dalberg, Karl Theodor Anton Maria von (1744-1817), German prince and prelate; becomes prince-primate of Confederation of the Rhine, **14**, 539.

Dal-Cais Dynasty (Ireland), founding of (ca. 1000), **21**, 349.

Dale, Sir Thomas (d. 1619), colonial governor of Virginia; made high marshal of first colony of Virginia, **22**, 577; arrival of, in Jamestown, **22**, 579.

Dalecarlia Revolt, an armed attempt to declare prince of Denmark heir to Swedish throne (1742), **16**, 400.

Daleminzii, a Sorbian tribe of the Middle Elbe, **7**, 577, 603.

Dalhousie, George Ramsey, 9th Earl of (1770-1838), British soldier and colonial official; appointed governor-general of Canada (1819), **22**, 332; quarrel with reform party, **22**, 332-333; recall of, **22**, 333.

Dalhousie, James Andrew Broun-Ramsay, Marquis of (1812-1860), English soldier and colonial administrator; appointed governor-general of British India (1847), **22**, 157; annexes the Punjab to British dominions (1849), **22**, 158; success of his administration in India, **22**, 160; annexation of Oudh (1856), **21**, 619; **22**, 161-162; dealings of, with Indian feudatory states ("doctrine of lapse"), **22**, 165-166; resigns governor-generalship (1856), **22**, 166.

Dallas, George Mifflin (1792-1864), American politician; elected vice-president (1844), **23**, 369.

Dalmanutha, South Africa; Botha defeated at (1900), **22**, 314.

Dalmatia, Austria-Hungary; Venice subjects (998 A.D.), **9**, 31.

Dalmatius, Flavius Julius (d. 337 A.D.), nephew of Constantine I; career of, **6**, 460-461, 466.

Dalny, seaport, Manchuria; Japanese occupy (1904), **17**, 624; **24**, 658.

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- Diophantes (Diophantus), an Athenian general (fourth century B.C.); gains victory in Egypt over Persians (358 B.C.), **2**, 626; commands Athenian corps at Thermopylae (352 B.C.), **4**, 227.
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- Diotimus, Athenian naval commander (fourth century B.C.); in Corinthian War (388 B.C.), **4**, 122.
- Dipæa, Greek town; battle of (ca. 470 B.C.) **4**, 69.
- Diphridas, Lacedæmonian general (ca. 391 B.C.); sent to Asia to continue war with Struthas, **4**, 120.
- Dircislaus, king of Croatia (ca. 1000 A.D.), seeks to conciliate Orseolo, doge of Venice, **9**, 31.
- Directory, The, a body of men holding executive power in France (1795 to 1799); establishment of, **12**, 410–412; election of members, **12**, 419; tyrannies of, **12**, 421 seq.; public opinion averse to, **12**, 444, 446; English policy of, **12**, 457 seq.; colonial policy of, **12**, 458; deposes pope Pius VI, **12**, 459; collapse of, **12**, 468–489.
- Direeyeh, capital of the Wahhabites in Arabia; siege of (1818), **24**, 450.
- Dirk (Dietrich, Theoderic, Theodore) (ninth century), count of Friesland; Ludwig the German makes grant to, **13**, 285.
- Dirk I (d. 923?), count of Holland; Charles the Simple grants territory of Holland to (922 A.D.), **13**, 278; reign of, **13**, 286.
- Dirk II (d. 988 A.D.), count of Holland; subdues West Friesland, **13**, 286; Emperor Otto III grants Holland as hereditary fief to, **13**, 286.
- Dirk III (d. 1039), count of Holland; reign of, **13**, 287.

Dmitri (d. 1645), Russian impostor; career of, **17**, 244.

Doblhoff-Dier, Baron Anton von (1800–1872), Austrian statesman; becomes minister of commerce and agriculture, **14**, 631.

Doctrinaires, political group in French chamber (1815); principal members of, **13**, 19.

Dodecarchy, Egyptian federation (664–655 B.C.); formation of, **1**, 181.

Dodington, George Bubb, Baron Melcombe (1691–1762), English politician; relations with Frederick, prince of Wales, **20**, 572.

Dodona, a town in Epirus; seat of oldest Greek oracle, **3**, 34; Lysander endeavours to corrupt priestess of the oracle, **4**, 99.

Doerki, see Huvishka.

Does, Peter van der (seventeenth century), Dutch admiral; commands naval expedition against Spain, **13**, 533; plunders Canary Islands, **13**, 533, 534; arrives at St. Thomas, **13**, 534; death of, **13**, 534.

Dogali, a city in eastern Africa; massacre of Italians at (1887), **9**, 632.

Doges (dukes), chief magistrates in former republics of Venice and Genoa; origin of, **9**, 27; authority of, **9**, 28, 34; list of doges of Venice, **9**, 34, 269; instituted in Genoa, **9**, 159; list of, for Genoa, **9**, 265.

Doggerbank, a sand-bank in North Sea; battle of (1781), **14**, 12.

Doggerbank Incident, Russians fire into English fishing fleet (1904), **17**, 625.

Dolabella, Cneius Cornelius (first century B.C.), Roman consul; elected to consulship (81 B.C.), **5**, 544; charged with extortion by Julius Caesar (77 B.C.), **5**, 462, 477.

Dolabella, Cneius Cornelius, Roman praetor (81 B.C.); extortions of, in Cilicia, **5**, 454.

Dolabella Maximus, Publius Cornelius, Roman consul 283 B.C.; conquers Senones, **5**, 200.

Dolabella, Publius Cornelius (ca. 70–43 B.C.), a Roman patrician, son-in-law of Cicero; extortions of, in Syria, **2**, 164; profligacy of, **5**, 553.

Dole, town in France; siege of (1668), **11**, 570.

Dolgorki (Dolgorki), noble Russian family; oppression of, **17**, 329; limit power of Anna Ivanovna, **17**, 331; plot accession of Elizabeth to throne of Russia, **17**, 346.

Dolgorki, Catherine, Russian princess; marriage of, to Peter II (1729), **17**, 329.

Dolgorki, Iakov (1629–1720), Russian prince; brings mathematical instruments to Peter the Great, **17**, 251; in war with Sweden, **17**, 267.

Dolgorki, Ivan (d. 1738), Russian prince; seeks to make Catherine Dolgoruki empress of Russia, **17**, 331.

Dolgorki, Vasili Vladimirovitch (1667–1746), Russian prince and general; defeats the Cossacks (1707), **17**, 277.

Dolgorki, Vasili Michailovitch (1722–1782), conquers the Crimea (1774), **17**, 382; **24**, 418.

Doloncians, Thracian tribe; war with Absinthians (ca. 535 B.C.), **3**, 226.

Dolopes, Greek tribe; member of Amphictyonic League, **3**, 168; punished for piracy (509 B.C.), **3**, 169; conquered by Athenians (ca. 470 B.C.), **3**, 407; aid Athenians (323 B.C.), **4**, 464.

Domald (d. 130 A.D.), king of Sweden; sacrificial death of, **16**, 35.

Dombrowski, Jan Henryk (1755–1818), Polish general; at battle of Trebbia (1799), **12**, 471.

Domesday Book, early English land record; drawn up by order of William the Conqueror (1086), **18**, 196.

Dominic, Saint (1170–1221), founder of the order of the Dominicans, **8**, 614; **11**, 52.

Dominica (La Dominique), an island in the West Indies; reduced by England (1763), **20**, 597; **23**, 223.

Dominicans, a religious order; founded by St. Dominic (1215), **11**, 52; favoured by Alexander IV (1260), **8**, 616.

Domitia, wife of Domitian; denies intrigues with Titus, **6**, 256; conspires against Domitian (96 A.D.), **6**, 260.

Domitian (Titus Flavius Domitianus Augustus), Roman emperor 81–96 A.D.; escapes murderers of Sabinus, **6**, 229; proclaimed cæsar, **6**, 231; reign of, **6**, 257–260; campaign of, against Dacians (86 A.D.), **24**, 127; murder of, **6**, 260; estimates of, **6**, 261–262.

Domitian, oriental prefect of Constantius (335 A.D.), **6**, 475.

Dömitz, a town in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany; battle of (1635), **14**, 370.

Domrémy, a French village; birthplace of Joan of Arc, **18**, 552.

Don, battle of, also called battle of Kulikovo (1380), **17**, 151; significance of, **17**, 152, 153.

Donabew, a town of Lower Burma; siege of (1825), **22**, 134.

Donald I, king of Scotland 861–863; establishes laws of Aidan, **21**, 15.

Donald Bain, king of Scotland 1093–1098; seizes throne, **18**, 220; **21**, 34; fate of, **21**, 35.

Donald Dhu, see Macdonald (Donald Dhu).

Donald, Earl of Mar, see Mar.

Donatello (Donato di Niccolo di Betto Bardi) (ca. 1386–1466), Italian sculptor, **9**, 394.

Donati, a family of Florence; feud of, with Cerchi (ca. 1300), **9**, 119–123; overthrow (1343), **9**, 169 seq.

Donatists, an early Christian sect in Northern Africa, **8**, 527; **24**, 468.

Donato, Italian sculptor; see Donatello.

Donauwörth, a town in Bavaria; battles of (1703), **11**, 616; (1704), **11**, 618; **14**, 409; (1796), **14**, 514.

Don Carlos, see Carlos, Don.

Donck, van der, see Van der Donck.

Donelson, Andrew J. (1800–1871), American politician; candidate of Know-Nothings and Whigs for vice-president (1856), **23**, 399, 400.

Dongan, Thomas (1634–1715), colonial governor of New York; administration of,

Douglas, George, 4th earl of Angus (1412?–1462), a Scottish nobleman; rewarded for services to James II of Scotland, **21**, 187.

Douglas, James, 2nd Earl of (1358–1388), a Scottish nobleman; invades England, **21**, 154–155; in battle of Otterburn or Chevy Chase, **21**, 155–158.

Douglas, James, 9th Earl of (1426–1488), a Scottish nobleman; in rebellion against James II, **21**, 185; fall and death of, **21**, 186.

Douglas, Sir James, called the Good (ca. 1286–1330), a Scottish nobleman, the supporter of Robert Bruce; joins Bruce, **21**, 89; seizes Douglas Castle, **21**, 92; at Ettrick forest, **21**, 94–95; seizes Roxburgh Castle, **21**, 97; at Bannockburn, **21**, 100; at battle of Berwick, **21**, 106; ravages the border counties, **21**, 108; in succession for regency, **21**, 109; at battle of Biland Abbey, **21**, 113; repulses invasion of Edward III, **21**, 115; bearer of the heart of Bruce, **21**, 118; death of, **21**, 118–119.

Douglas, James, see Morton.

Douglas, Stephen Arnold (1813–1861), American statesman; candidate for democratic presidential nomination (1852), **23**, 38; connection of, with Kansas-Nebraska Bill, **23**, 391; attitude of, towards Dred Scott decision, **23**, 402; opposition of, to Le-compton constitution, **23**, 403; debate of, with Lincoln, **23**, 403–404; democratic presidential candidate (1860), **23**, 406, 408; death of, **23**, 415.

Douglas, Thomas, earl of Selkirk, see Selkirk.

Douglas, William, 1st Earl of (1327–1384), a Scottish nobleman; claim of, to Scottish throne, **21**, 149; made justiciar, **21**, 149.

Douglas, William, 6th Earl of (1423?–1440), a Scottish nobleman; power of, **21**, 181; death of, **21**, 182.

Douglas, William, 8th Earl of (1425?–1452), a Scottish nobleman; gains favour of James II, **21**, 182–183; victory of, over English, **21**, 184; pilgrimage of, to Rome, **21**, 184–185; assassination of, **21**, 185.

Douglas, Sir William (d. 1298), a Scottish nobleman; joins William Wallace, **18**, 409; **21**, 70; goes over to the English, **21**, 71; at assembly of Forest Kirk, **21**, 75.

Douglas, William, "Knight of Liddesdale" (1300?–1353), incorrectly called son of the good Sir James Douglas, a Scottish soldier; character of, **21**, 129; captured by English, **21**, 131; at battle of Borough Moor, **21**, 135; defeat of, at Sunderland Bridge (1346), **18**, 465.

Dover, seaport, England; naval battle off (1217), **18**, 366.

Dover, Treaty of, a secret treaty between Charles II of England and Louis XIV of France (1670), **11**, 572–573; **20**, 272–273.

Downs, battle of the (Oct. 21st, 1639), **13**, 580; (the "Four Days' Battle") (June 11th–14th, [1st–4th] 1666), **13**, 625–628; **20**, 247.

Draco, in legend of the Argonauts, **3**, 74.

Draco or Dracon (seventh century B.C.), Athenian legislator; laws of, **3**, 164–166; laws of, altered by Solon, **3**, 214; laws of restored, and amended, **4**, 18.

Dracontides, one of the Thirty Tyrants at Athens, **4**, 2.

Draft Riot, in New York (1863), **23**, 449.

Draga Maschin, wife of Alexander of Servia; death of, **24**, 205.

Dragosh, Rumanian chief; founds principality of Moldavia (thirteenth century), **24**, 130.

Dragut or Torghud (d. 1565), Turkish corsair; made governor of Tripoli, **8**, 252; early career of, **24**, 354–355; death of, at siege of Malta, **24**, 358.

Dragutin (Stephen V), son of Urosh the Great, and king of Servia 1276–1281; reign of, **24**, 190.

Drainesville, a village in Virginia, U. S. A.; battle of (1862), **23**, 430.

Drake, Sir Francis (ca. 1540–1596), an English naval commander; expedition of, to West Indies (ca. 1572), **19**, 384; circumnavigates the globe, **19**, 385; **22**, 453, 495; conquests of, in West Indies (1585), **19**, 385; destroys Spanish ships at Cadiz, **19**, 386; in combat with Spanish armada (1588), **13**, 525; **19**, 393; last expedition of, against Spaniards (1595), **19**, 413, 414; takes English colonists from Roanoke, Virginia (1586), **22**, 560; death of, **19**, 414; characterisation of exploits, **19**, 457; **22**, 495.

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a Roman soldier, son of the emperor Tiberius; in Illyria, **6**, 70; and Marbodus, **6**, 77; in Pannonia, **6**, 135; character and death of, **6**, 143–144.

Drusus (d. 33 A.D.), son of Germanicus and Agrippina; brother of Nero, **6**, 144; character, **6**, 147; imprisoned by Tiberius, **6**, 152; death of, **6**, 153.

Drutius, Michael, appointed papal inquisitor in the Netherlands (1537), **13**, 392.

Dryden, John (1631–1700), an English poet; career, **20**, 502–503.

Dryopes, a Greek tribe, **3**, 168, 407.

Drypetis (fourth century B.C.), daughter of Darius; marries Hephaestion, **4**, 377; death of, **4**, 431.

Duane, William J. (1780–1865), American politician; removed from office of secretary of treasury by President Jackson (1833), **23**, 360.

Duarte (Edward) (1391–1438), king of Portugal; wars of, with the Moors, **10**, 461–463; death of, **10**, 465.

Du Barry, see **Barry**.

Dubitz, town in Bosnia; Turkish defeat at (1788), **17**, 405.

Dublin, city, Ireland; founded by Danes (852 A.D.), **21**, 347–348; Brian captures (1000), **21**, 351; Raymond Fitz-William captures (1170), **21**, 372; Phoenix Park murders in (1882), **21**, 645.

Dubois, Guillaume (1656–1723), a French cardinal and statesman; influence of, on the regent Orléans, **12**, 12; characterisation of, by Saint-Simon, **12**, 18–21; administration of, **12**, 21–23; death of, **12**, 21, 23.

Dubois-Crancé, Edmond Alexis (1747–1814), a French revolutionist and statesman; at siege of Lyons (1793), **12**, 368–369; minister of war under Directory, **12**, 483–484.

Duboni, an ancient tribe of Britain, **18**, 3.

Dubuisson, Paul Ulrich (1746–1794), a French revolutionist, **12**, 336.

Ducas, a noble Byzantine family, members of which occupied the throne of the Eastern Empire; see **Constantine XI**, **XII**, **Michael VII**, **Alexius V**, **Joannes III**.

Ducelius (d. 440 B.C.), a Sicilian chief, **3**, 592–593.

Duchâtel, Tannegui, see **Tannegui**.

Duckworth, John Thomas (1748–1817), English admiral; forces passage of Dardanelles (1807), **17**, 460; in Egypt, **17**, 461.

Duclerc, Charles Théodore Eugène (1812–1886), a French statesman; in revolution of 1848, **13**, 100; head of cabinet (1882), **13**, 193.

Ducos, Jean François (1765–1793), a French revolutionary, **12**, 326.

Ducos, Roger (1754–1816), a French statesman; member of the Directorate, **12**, 472; as supporter of Bonaparte, **12**, 483; resigns from Directorate, **12**, 484; member of the Consulate, **12**, 494.

Ducrest, Michael, Genevan political agitator; imprisoned (1744), **17**, 4–5.

Ducrot, Auguste Alexandre (1817–1882), a

French soldier; at Sedan, **13**, 157, 159; in siege of Paris, **13**, 163; assails besieging army, **13**, 171; in the final defense, **13**, 178.

Dudley, Sir Andrew (d. 1559), an English naval commander; expedition of, against Scotland (1547), **19**, 218.

Dudley, Edmund (ca. 1462–1510), an English statesman, **19**, 42, 56.

Dudley, Lord Guildford (d. 1554), the husband of Lady Jane Grey; attainder against, **19**, 236; execution of, **19**, 239.

Dudley, John (1502–1553), duke of Northumberland, English politician; succeeds Somerset in power, **19**, 222; favours Lady Jane Grey, **19**, 226–228; committed to Tower, **19**, 231; execution of, **19**, 234.

Dudley, Joseph (1647–1720), American colonial politician and official; deputy governor of Massachusetts Bay (1685), **23**, 150; governor (1702), **23**, 177; plans capture of Port Royal (1707), **23**, 192.

Dudley, Robert, see **Leicester, earl of**.

Dudley, Thomas (1576–1652), colonial governor of Massachusetts; member of Massachusetts Bay Company, **22**, 641; deputy-governor, **22**, 646.

Dufaure, Jules Armand Stanislas (1798–1881), French statesman; head of cabinet, **13**, 189, 191.

Duff, Sir William (d. 1895), governor of New South Wales, **22**, 241.

Dufferin and Ava, Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood, Marquis of (1826–1902), a British statesman; viceroy of India, **22**, 215; administration of, **22**, 223.

Dufour, Guillaume Henri (1787–1875), a Swiss soldier; leads forces against Sonderbund, **17**, 39, 40; characterisation and works, **17**, 40–41; overthrows Sonderbund, **17**, 42–43.

Dugommier, Jean François Coquille (1736–1794), a French soldier; at siege of Toulon (1793), **12**, 373–374; campaigns in Pyrenees and Spain (1794), **10**, 315; **12**, 382, 386.

Duguay-Trouin, René (1673–1736), a French naval officer; sacks Rio Janeiro, **10**, 520.

Duilius, Caius, Roman consul 260 B.C.; naval victory over Carthaginians, **5**, 220–221.

Duilius, Marcus, a Roman tribune 471 B.C., popular leader after fall of Decemvirs, **5**, 139.

Duijvenvoorde, lord of Warmond (sixteenth century), a Dutch admiral; destroys Spanish squadron (1596), **13**, 530.

Dujardin, Karel (ca. 1625–1678), a Dutch painter, **13**, 609.

Dulcigno, a seaport of Montenegro, **24**, 211.

Duma, Russian parliament, **17**, 630–635.

Dumas, Matthew (Matthieu) (1753–1837), a French soldier and statesman; opponent of the Directory, **12**, 421.

Dumerbion, Pierre (1734–1797), a French soldier; at the head of the army of Italy, **12**, 382.

Dumesne, General (d. 1848), a French soldier; in revolution of 1848, **13**, 100, 102.

- naval commander; defeats Spanish and Dutch under De Ruyter (1676), 11, 585; bombards Algiers (1682), 11, 598; humbles the Genoese (1684), 11, 598.
- Duquesne de Menneville, Marquis, grand-nephew of Admiral Duquesne, governor of New France (1752); threatens to seize traders in the Ohio river, 23, 200.
- Duquesne, Fort, a fort erected by the French at the present site of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania (1754); Braddock's expedition against (1755), 23, 206; captured and renamed Fort Pitt (1758), 23, 216.
- Duquesnoy, J. (1748–1795), a French priest and revolutionist; sends Houchard to the tribunal 12, 365; rallies a column at Wattignies, 12, 366; in the insurrection of the first Prairial (1795), 12, 397.
- Durando, Giacomo (1807–1894), Italian soldier, minister of war 1854–1855; surrenders Vicenza to Austrians (1848), 14, 644.
- Duras, Gui Aldonce de Durfort de, see Lorges.
- Duras, Jacques Henri de Durfort, Duke de (1626–1704), a French general; marshal in Germany under the dauphin (1688), 11, 599.
- Durazzo, an Adriatic seaport of Turkey; siege of, by Robert Guiscard's Normans (1081), 9, 73; defeat of Byzantines (1082), 9, 74.
- Dure Timur, ruler of Jagatai 1321–1331, 24, 294–295.
- Düren, siege of (1543), 14, 276.
- Dürer, Albrecht (1471–1528), German artist, 14, 278.
- Durham, a county in northern England; popular uprising in (1080), 18, 193.
- Durham, Earl of, see Lambton, John George.
- Duroc, Gérard Christophe Michel (1772–1813), a French general, 12, 481, 532, 597.
- Dur-Papsukal, battle of (ninth century B.C.), 1, 389.
- Durrani (Abdali), dynasty in Afghanistan, 24, 501.
- Durrenstein, battle of (1805), 14, 537.
- Dushan, czar of Servia, see Stephen Dushan.
- Düsseldorf, a city in Prussia; siege of (1758), 13, 204.
- Dustin, Hannah, story of escape of, from Indians (1697), 23, 189.
- Dutch, see Holland.
- Dutch East India Company, a commercial association founded in Holland in 1602; origin and growth of, 13, 550–552; 22, 40–41; claims of, in Hudson's discoveries, 23, 4.
- Dutch Republic, or Republic of the United Netherlands, a former state partially corresponding in extent to the present kingdom of the Netherlands, declared independent of Spain in 1581 and converted into the Batavian Republic in 1795, see Netherlands.
- Dutch West India Company, a commercial association founded in Holland in 1621; foundation of, 13, 574; 23, 5–8; settles New Netherlands, 23, 5–6; impoverished, 23, 13, 23; slave trade of, 23, 15, 20; orders Stuyvesant to drive away thieves, 23, 17; opposes popular freedom, 23, 22.
- Duuzu, Babylonian deity, see Tammuz.
- Duval, Alexandre Vincent Pineu (1767–1842), French dramatist; joins protest of French Academy against censorship of the press (1827), 13, 37.
- Duval, Claude (1643–1670), a notorious highwayman in England; adventures and fate of, 20, 344.
- Duvivier, Françade Fleurus (1794–1848), a French general; in civil war in Paris (1848), 13, 100, 102.
- Dwapar Yuga, Hindu period of time, 2, 493, 494.
- Dyck, Philip van (1680–1752), Dutch painter, 13, 609.
- Dyes, Indian lacca, 1, 489.
- Dyggve, a king of Sweden; the first ruler assuming regal title, 16, 34; marriage, 16, 38.
- Dymanes, an ancient Greek tribe, 3, 116, 120, 121, 127.
- Dyrrhachium, modern Durazzo, *q. v.*; battle of, between Cæsar and Pompey (49 B.C.), 5, 537–539.

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East India Company, Dutch; see Dutch East India Company.

East India Companies, French; establishment of, to abolition of (1604–1796), **22**, 45.

East Indies, a collective term applied vaguely to Hindustan, Farther India, and the Malay Archipelago; Phoenician trade with, **2**, 336–337.

East Jersey, reunited with New Jersey (1702), **23**, 168; see also New Jersey.

Easterlings, a name formerly applied in England to the Hahse merchants and to traders from parts of Germany and from the Baltic; attack squadron of Edward IV of England (1470), **18**, 591–592.

Eastern Empire, also known as The Byzantine, Greek, or Lower Empire, the eastern division of the Roman empire; main treatment, **7**, 25–358; Chapter I, the reign of Arcadius (395–408), 25–42; Chapter II, reign of Theodosius the Younger to the Elevation of Justinian (408–527), 42–66; Chapter III, Justinian and Theodora (525–548), 66–106; Chapter IV, the later years of Justinian's reign (535–565), 106–137; Chapter V, reign of Justin II to Heraclius (565–629), 137–170; Chapter VI, Heraclius and his successors (610–717), 170–197; Chapter VII, Leo the Isaurian to Joannes Zimisces (717–969), 197–235; Chapter VIII, glory and decline of the Empire (969–1204), 235–282; Chapter IX, the Latin Empire (1204–1261), 282–304; Chapter X; the restoration of the Greek Empire (1204–1391), 304–331; Chapter XI, Manuel II to the fall of Constantinople (1391–1453), 331–359; bibliography (Roman History), **6**, 645–672; chronology (later Roman history in the East), **7**, 6–25.

Eastern Question, the problem of the international complications arising from relations of Turkey and the Balkan states to other nations and to each other; treaties concerning convention of the Straits (1840), **13**, 73; Treaty of Kutchuk-Kainardji (1774), **17**, 383; Treaty of Jassy (1792), **17**, 410–411; Congress of Erfurt (1808), **17**, 463; Treaty of Bucharest (1811), **17**, 468; Treaty of Adrianople (1829), **17**, 545; Congress of Paris (1856), **17**, 585; Congress of Berlin (1878), **17**, 606. See also **24**, "Balkan States and Modern Greece."

Eastern Question, Far; see Far Eastern Question.

Eastern Rumelia, see Rumelia, Eastern.

Eaton, Theophilus (d. 1658), American colonial

governor; first governor of New Haven colony, **23**, 109.

Ebo (d. 851 A.D.), archbishop of Rheims; responsibility of, in deposition of Louis the Debonnaire, **7**, 563.

Ebed Jesu, bishop of Merv; brings Nestorian Christianity into Gobi (1000 A.D.), **24**, 268.

Eber (Heber) Find, legendary Irish chieftain; rules North Munster, **21**, 333.

Eber, legendary Irish chieftain (ca. 100 B.C.), son of Ir, son of Galam; rules Ulster, **21**, 333.

Eberhard, brother of Emperor Conrad I; defeated by Henry of Saxony (915 A.D.), **7**, 597–598.

Eberhard I (1279–1325), count of Würtemberg; oppressions of, **14**, 166.

Eberhard II (1344–1392), count of Wurtemberg; ally of Charles IV of Germany in struggle against growing power of the cities, **14**, 188–189.

Ebnat Behri, pasha of Belgrade; tries to stay the Servian insurrection (1787), **24**, 198.

Eborius, bishop of York; at council of Arles (314 A.D.), **18**, 23.

Ebrington, Lord, see Fortescue, Viscount.

Ebroin, major-domus of Clotaire III; plots for control of empire (670 A.D.), **7**, 482–483.

Eburones, tribe of Gaul; wars with Romans (54–52 B.C.), **5**, 526.

Ecbatana (Agbatana Achmetha, Hangmatana), modern Hamadan, a capital of Media, **2**, 571, 644, 658; construction of (ca. 700 B.C.), **2**, 574; series of Iranian monarchies begins with, **2**, 580, 585.

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Ecgberht, king of Mercia (794 A.D.); coronation and reign of, **18**, 60–61.

Echemus the Steadfast, king of Arcadia (1000 B.C.); prevents the Dorians from entering the peninsula, **3**, 123.

Echenique, José Rufino (1808–1879), Peruvian soldier and statesman; elected president of Peru (1851), **23**, 606.

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 Eogan (fifth century A.D.), Irish king, stem-father of northern Hui Neill, 21, 342.
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 Epaphroditus (first century A.D.), Roman freedman, secretary of Nero; at death of Nero, 6, 223.
 Epaphroditus, Mettius (first century A.D.), Greek grammarian; library of, 6, 347.
 Epaphus, mythical king and god of Egypt; identified with Apis, 1, 223, 232.
 Epeans, a Greek tribe; origin of, 3, 101; early records of, 3, 121–122.
 Epeirus, see Epirus.
 Eperatus (third century B.C.), general of Achæan League (219 B.C.); opposed by Aratus, 4, 527.
 Eperies or Eperjes, capital of Sáros, Hungary; the tribunal of (1686), 14, 398.
 Épernon, Jean Louis de Nogaret de la Valette, Duke d' (1554–1642); intrigues with Biron and the other malcontent nobles, 11, 413; conspires with Marie de' Medici against Louis XIII (1617), 11, 444; besieges Rochelle (1621), 11, 446.
 Epeus (Epeius), Greek chieftain; at siege of Troy, 3, 90.
 Ephesus (Samorna), Ionian city in Lydia, Asia Minor; Jews in (first century A.D.), 2, 170; origin of, 2, 424, 440; worship at, 2, 424; early coinage and writings of, 4, 433–434; Crœsus besieges, 2, 448–449; temple of Artemis at; construction of, 3, 480; destruction of (356 B.C.), 4, 219, 260; religious superstitions at, 4, 308.

16, 144; prosperity of Denmark during reign of, **16**, 145; death of, **16**, 146.

Eric (II or IV) Emun, king of Denmark 1135–1137; aids Harold IV of Normandy, **16**, 108; accession of, **16**, 147; war of, with Magnus, **16**, 147; murders brother Harold, **16**, 147; death of, **16**, 147.

Eric (III or V) "the Lamb," king of Denmark 1137–1147; reign of, **16**, 148.

Eric (IV or VI) "Plovpenning," king of Denmark 1241–1250; liberated from imprisonment, **16**, 165; accession of, **16**, 169 seq.; quarrel of, with brother Abel, **16**, 169; death of, **16**, 170; canonisation of, **16**, 171.

Eric (V or VII) "Glipping," king of Denmark 1259–1286; accession of, **16**, 174; ravages Sweden, **16**, 191; death, **16**, 175.

Eric (VI or VIII) "Menved," king of Denmark 1286–1320; political and religious controversies of, **16**, 176; compiles *Law of Zealand*, **16**, 177; collects *Congesta Menvedi*, **16**, 177; death of, **16**, 177.

Eric VII of Pomerania (Eric XIII of Sweden), king of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden 1397–1440; reigns with Margaret (1397–1412), **16**, 204; reign of, alone, **16**, 205; military disasters of, **16**, 206; abdication and death of, **16**, 208.

Eric (I) "Blodæxe," king of Norway ca. 898–940; reign and character of, **16**, 51 seq.

Eric (II) "Priesthater," king of Norway 1280–1299; negotiations of, with Edward I of England, **18**, 401; claims throne of Scotland, **16**, 119; **18**, 404; death of, **16**, 119.

Eric (I or IX) Saint, king of Sweden 1155–ca. 1160; reign of, **16**, 188; death of, **16**, 189; laws of, **16**, 189.

Eric (II or X) "Knutsson," king of Sweden 1210–1216 or 1220; reign of, **16**, 190.

Eric (III or XI) "The Stammerer," king of Sweden 1222–1250; reign of, **16**, 190.

Eric (IV or XII), king of Sweden 1350–1359; rules Sweden with his father, Magnus II, **16**, 183; death of, **16**, 195.

Eric XIII of Sweden, see Eric VII of Pomerania, king of Denmark.

Eric XIV, king of Sweden 1560–1569, son of Gustavus Vasa; designated heir, **16**, 290; conspiracy of, against father, **16**, 292; reign of, **16**, 298–300; courtships of, **16**, 348; **19**, 295; at war with Denmark (1563), **16**, 347; imprisonment and death of, **16**, 300.

Ericson, Leif (ca. 1000), Norse adventurer and son of Eric the Red; introduces Christianity into Greenland, **22**, 404; voyages of, **22**, 405–407.

Ericsson, John (1803–1889), Swedish-American engineer; constructs the ironclad *Monitor*, **23**, 427.

Eric the Red (Eric Jarl), Scandinavian explorer; colonises Greenland (ca. 985 A.D.), **16**, 48; **22**, 404; expedition of, to England (ca. 1014), **16**, 47.

Erichthonius, see Erechtheus.

Eridu, an ancient city in Babylonia, the modern Abu Shahrein; temple of Ea at, **1**, 342.

Erie, Lake, one of the Great Lakes (U.S.A.); explored by La Salle (1679), **23**, 76; battle of (1813), **23**, 331.

Erie Canal, completion of (1825), **23**, 500.

Erigena, Johannes Scotus (ca. 800–ca. 891), Irish scholar; flees from Ireland in invasion of the Northmen, **21**, 346.

Erimon (Heremon), an Irish chief (ca. 100 B.C.); rules Leinster and Connaught, **21**, 333.

Erizzo, Paul (fifteenth century), Venetian general; defends Eubœa, **24**, 331.

Erlach, Charles Louis (1726–1798), Bernese soldier; enters council at Bern, **17**, 22; withdraws troops, **17**, 23; slain, **17**, 23; **12**, 461.

Erlach, Rudolf von (d. 1369), Bernese nobleman; leads the Bernese at battle of Laupen, **16**, 571.

Erlau, capital of Heves county, Hungary; surrenders to Austrians (1687), **24**, 395.

Ermenigild (sixth century A.D.), Gothic prince; establishes court at Seville, **10**, 21; in rebellion against Leuvigild, **10**, 21–22; death of, **10**, 22.

Ernest (1553–1595), archduke of Austria, son of Maximilian II; appointed governor of Netherlands, **13**, 529.

Ernest (1554–1612), duke of Bavaria, elector of Cologne; made archbishop (1583), **14**, 321.

Ernest, duke of Brunswick and Goslar; war of, with Smalkaldic league (1542), **14**, 281–282.

Ernest Augustus (1629–1698), duke of Brunswick-Hanover, first elector of Hanover; appointed elector, **14**, 401.

Ernest Augustus (1771–1851), duke of Cumberland, king of Hanover, fifth son of George III of England; revokes constitution of Hanover, **15**, 404–407; **21**, 588.

Ernestine Line, the older of the two lines of the house of Saxony; founded (1485); overthrow of, **14**, 319–320.

Erpingham, Thomas of (fifteenth century), English general; at battle of Agincourt (1415), **11**, 172.

Errazuriz, Federico (1825–1877), president of Chili (1871), **23**, 610; (1896), **23**, 611.

Erskine, John (d. 1572), earl of Mar; chosen regent for James VI, **21**, 270.

Erskine, John (1675–1732), eleventh earl of Mar, Scottish politician; rising of, in favour of James III (the Pretender), **20**, 509–510.

Erskine, Thomas, Baron Erskine (1750–1823), a British jurist; defends Lord Gordon (1781), **20**, 636; in "All-the-Talents" ministry (1806–1807), **21**, 470.

Ertoghrul (d. 1288), the founder of the Ottoman empire; leads a band into Asia Minor, **24**, 310; conquests of, in Asia Minor, **24**, 311, 312; first acquaintance of, with Koran, **24**, 312.

Ervigius, king of the Goths; establishes his claim to the crown (680 A.D.), **10**, 28.

Erzerum (the ancient Theodosiopolis), city in Asiatic Turkey; fortress of, defends Armenia against Persia, **7**, 121.

Estremadura, a former province of Spain; invaded by the Portuguese, **10**, 272.

Estridsen, see *Svend II*.

Estrup, Jacob Brönnum Scavenius (1825–), Danish statesman; premier, **16**, 449.

Étampes, Anne de Pisseleu, Duchess of (1508–1576), mistress of Francis I of France; her influence over the king, **11**, 322.

Etana, hero of Babylonian legend dealing with the future life, **1**, 531–532.

Étaples, town of northeastern France; treaty at, between Henry VII of England and Charles VIII of France (1492), **11**, 287; **19**, 27.

Et Cætera Oath (1640), oath imposed on English clergy, pledging them to resistance against all change in ecclesiastical polity, **19**, 578.

Etchmiadzin, town in the province of Erivan, Russian Caucasus; battle of (1804), **17**, 459; occupied by Russians (1829), **17**, 543.

Eteocretans, people of ancient Crete, **2**, 64.

Eteonicus (ca. 400 B.C.), Spartan soldier and admiral; in the battle of Mytilene (406 B.C.), **3**, 635; reduces Thracian cities (405 B.C.), **3**, 640; **4**, 73; commands in Ægina, **4**, 121.

Ethandune, the modern Eddington or Heddington, Wiltshire, England; battle of (878 A.D.), **18**, 79.

Ethbaal, see *Ithobaal*.

Ethelbert, king of Kent, see *Æthelberht*.

Ethelfleda, see *Æthelflæd*.

Ethelfrid, see *Æthelfrith*.

Ethelred, see *Æthelred*.

Ethelwulf, see *Æthelwulf*.

Fthiopia (Cush), region of ancient Africa, south of Egypt, broadly corresponding to the modern Nubia; tributary to Egypt, **1**, 59, 129; as original home of Egyptians, **1**, 77, 263; identification of Ethiopians and Cushites, **1**, 86–87; in wars with Egyptians, **1**, 110–111, 129–131, 137, 177–179; mines worked by Egyptians, **1**, 111, 147; conquest of Egypt by Ethiopians, **1**, 174–177, 181; invaded by Assyrians, **1**, 178, 179, 408, 427; Phoenician trade with, **2**, 281, 311, 333; products of, **2**, 336; invasion of, by Cambyses, **2**, 192, 602–603; Ethiopians in Xerxes' army, **3**, 363; under Ptolemy II, **4**, 569.

Ethiopia (Abyssinia), relations of, with Byzantine empire, **7**, 124; **9**, 313.

Ethiopians, a people of Baluchistan, **2**, 489, 568.

Ethnike Hetæria, see *Hetæria*.

Étienne d'Albert, bishop of Ostia; see *Innocent VI*.

Etioles, Mme. d', see *Pompadour*.

Etruria, land of the Etruscans, in Italy, nearly corresponding with the modern Tuscany; mythical colonisation of, **2**, 429; in alliance with Phoenicians against Greeks, **2**, 313, 316; **3**, 203; **5**, 144; in naval war with Syracuse (474 B.C.), **5**, 50, 144; civilisation of, **5**, 49–50, 107, 119, 350, 355; **6**, 99; in wars with Rome,

5, 62, 74, 89–95, 106, 143, 175, 191–200; invaded by the Gauls (390 B.C.), **5**, 155–156.

Etruria, Kingdom of, kingdom formed by Napoleon from the grand duchy of Tuscany; erected into a kingdom (1801), **9**, 564; France annexes (1808), **10**, 325.

Etruscans, see *Etruria*.

Eu, town in department of Seine, France; burned by the English (1340), **11**, 104; battle of (1415), **18**, 532.

Euænetus, Spartan commander; in wars against Persia (481 B.C.), **3**, 312.

Euarchus, despot of Astacus in Acarnania (ca. 431 A.D.); expelled, **3**, 531.

Eubœa or Negropont, an island off eastern coast of Greece; mineral wealth of, **3**, 31; early inhabitants of, **3**, 104–105; relations of, with Athens, **3**, 254, 255, 433, 434, 450, 527, 606, 629; **4**, 22, 141, 200; in Persian war (480 B.C.), **3**, 330–334; Spartan form of government in (404 B.C.), **4**, 73; under Philip of Macedon, **4**, 218, 229, 235, 237; under Antigonus, **4**, 492, 514; in wars with Rome, **4**, 529, 545; civilisation of, **3**, 171, 188; **4**, 591; Turks capture (1470), **9**, 295.

Eucærus, see *Demetrius III*.

Eucharist, contention over, **11**, 40; **14**, 208.

Euclidas, one of the Thirty Tyrants of Athens (404 B.C.), **4**, 2.

Euclides, Athenian archon (403 B.C.); library of, **3**, 473; archonship of, **4**, 18–19, 21, 22.

Eucratides (second century B.C.), Bactrian king; wars of, **8**, 50, 57.

Eudes (Odo) (d. 898 A.D.), king of France, 888–898 A.D.; reign, **11**, 14; as count of Paris, defends city against Northmen (885 A.D.), **7**, 588; **11**, 9; made king **7**, 589; **11**, 14; does homage to Arnulf, **7**, 590; treachery to Arnulf, **7**, 592; end of reign, **7**, 593; **11**, 14.

Eudes (Eudo) (665–735 A.D.), duke of Aquitaine and Gascony; at war with Charles Martel, **7**, 490; in wars with Saracens, (732 A.D.), **7**, 494–496.

Eudes (d. 1037), count of Blois and Champagne; wars of, **11**, 26.

Eudocia or *Athenais* (393–460 A.D.), a Roman empress, wife of Theodosius II; career of, **7**, 43–44; **6**, 575.

Eudocia, Byzantine empress, wife of Heraclius; coronation of (610 A.D.), **7**, 155.

Eudocia (eleventh century), Byzantine empress, wife of Constantine XI and later of Romanus IV; marries Romanus IV, **7**, 253; imprisoned, **7**, 257.

Eudœmon, general of Alexander the Great; commands army in India, **4**, 372.

Eudoxia (ca. 400 A.D.), Byzantine empress, wife of Arcadius; marriage of, **6**, 537; persecutes Eutropius, **6**, 545; **7**, 36; St. Chrysostom and, **7**, 40.

Eudoxia (b. 422 A.D.), Roman empress, wife of Valentinian III; marriage of, **6**, 574; summons the Vandals to drive out the usurper Maximus, **6**, 601–602.

cation of his dramas, **3**, 473; on women, **3**, 475; compared with Sophocles, **3**, 504; his description of Attica, **3**, 539; his celebration of Alcibiades, **3**, 585; his definition of wisdom and glory, **3**, 590; his art, expression of a new age, **4**, 30–32.

Europa, in Greek myth, the mother of Minos by Jupiter, **3**, 108.

Euryanassa, in Greek mythology, the mother of Pelops, **3**, 107.

Eurybiades (ca. 480 B.C.), Spartan admiral; commander of fleet off Eubœa, **3**, 330; at Salamis, **3**, 335; council of war before Salamis, **3**, 341–342, 344, 345; crowned by Sparta, **3**, 351; his venality, **4**, 78.

Eurydice or **Adeia** (d. 317 B.C.), daughter of Amyntas II, Macedonian king; adopts name of Eurydice, **4**, 434; marriage of, to Philip Arrhidæus, **4**, 435, 476; opposes Olympias, queen of Epirus, **4**, 438–440; death of, **4**, 490.

Eurydice (third century B.C.), daughter of Antipater; marriage of, to Ptolemy I, **4**, 567; divorce of, **4**, 455.

Eusebes, see **Antiochus X**.

Eusebia, Roman empress, wife of Constantius II, **6**, 477, 482, 493.

Eusebius (264–340 A.D.), theologian and historian; on Assyrian story of creation, **1**, 521; as bishop of Cæsarea, **1**, 572; on Chaldean kings, **1**, 576; on tower of Babel, **1**, 577; on Abraham, **1**, 577.

Eusebius of Nicomedia (d. 342 A.D.), Arian bishop; educates Julian, **6**, 498.

Eusebius (fourth century A.D.), chamberlain and favourite of Constantius II, **6**, 473, 477.

Eustace (eleventh century), count of Boulogne, brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor; outrages the English, **18**, 132; at the battle of Hastings (1066), **18**, 155; assists the men of Kent in revolts against the regent Odo (1067), **18**, 174.

Eustace III (d. 1125), count of Boulogne, brother of Godfrey de Bouillon; in first crusade, **8**, 340.

Eustace, Prince (d. 1153), son of King Stephen, **18**, 253, 254.

Eustachio, Pacino, of Pavia, commands Milanese in naval battle on the Po (1427), **9**, 281.

Eutaw Springs, South Carolina; battle of (September 8th, 1781), **23**, 278.

Eutemi (d. 1516), king of Algiers; killed by Horuj of Mytilene, **8**, 250.

Eutherius, chamberlain of the emperor Julian, ambassador to Constantius (360 A.D.), **6**, 492, 493.

Euthycles, Lacedæmonian minister to Persia, **4**, 182.

Euthydemus, a Greek (fourth century B.C.); library of, **3**, 473.

Euthymius, patriarch of Tirnova in Bulgaria; at fall of Tirnova (1393), **24**, 174.

Eutropius (d. 399 A.D.), a Byzantine statesman; chamberlain to Arcadius, **6**, 537–538, 544–545; **7**, 33–37.

Eutychius, last Byzantine exarch of Ra-

venna; expelled by Aistulf (752 A.D.), **7**, 206, 452, 455, 510.

Euxenus, a Greek (fourth century B.C.); appointed by Agesilaus to command in Asia, **4**, 104.

Euxine, see **Black Sea**.

Evagoras (d. 374 B.C.), king of Salamis in Cyprus; wars of, with Persia (ca. 390 B.C.), **2**, 292, 621–622; accession of, to throne of Salamis (394 B.C.), **4**, 106; revolt of, from Persian king (388 B.C.), **4**, 120; Athenians go to assistance of, **4**, 121; pays tribute to Persia, **4**, 133–134; death of, **2**, 292; **4**, 134.

Evans, Sir George De Lacy (1787–1870), British general; at battle of Balaklava, **17**, 573.

Evans, John, colonial deputy-governor of Pennsylvania (1704–1709); removed from office by William Penn, **23**, 45 seq.

Evelyn, John (1620–1706), English author; leaves England on outbreak of Civil War, **20**, 2; promotes reforms in agriculture under auspices of Royal Society, **20**, 352.

Everett, Edward (1794–1865), American statesman and orator; vice-presidential nominee of Constitutional Union party (1860), **23**, 407, 408; encourages Northern cause at outbreak of Civil War, **23**, 415.

Everlasting Compact, *The*, treaty of perpetual peace formed between Austria and the Swiss (1474); signing of, **16**, 595 seq.

Everlasting League, *The*, covenant formed by Swiss confederation for defence of their interests (1291); confirmation of, **16**, 551.

Everlasting Union, *The*, a treaty formed between Russia and Poland, depriving the Poles of national independence (1793); acceptance of, **24**, 91.

Evertsen, Cornelis (d. 1666), brother of Jan Evertsen, Dutch admiral; at battle of the Downs, **13**, 626; death of, **13**, 626 seq.

Evertsen, Cornelis (1628–1679), son of Jan Evertsen, Dutch admiral; captures New York (1673), **13**, 637; **23**, 28.

Evertsen, Jan (1600–1666), Dutch admiral; at battle of Portland Point (1653), **13**, 618; at battle of Texel (1653), **13**, 620 seq.; death of, at battle of North Foreland, **13**, 629.

Evesham, town in Worcestershire, England; battle of (1265), **18**, 382 seq.; **21**, 55.

Evil-Merodach, see **Amil-Marduk**.

Ewell, Richard Stoddard (1817–1872), American soldier; commands wing of Confederate army at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 437–439; surrender of (1865), **23**, 450.

Excise Bill, see **Taxation**.

Exclusion, *Act of* (1654), a clause in a treaty between England and Holland, excluding the House of Orange from the office of stadholder, **13**, 623–624.

Exclusion Bill, measure of house of commons to deprive the Duke of York of his inheritance (1679), **20**, 294 seq.

Ezra

Ezra (fifth century B.C.), a Hebrew priest and scribe, **2**, 127–131.

Ezra Church, Georgia (U. S. A.); battle of (1864), **23**, 444.

Ezzel (Ezzelino, Eccelino) of Romano, an Italian family; rise of, **9**, 62.

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Ezzelino

Ezzelino (III) of Romano (1194–1259), an Italian Ghibelline leader; character of, **9**, 92, 106; governs Veronese marches, **9**, 96; conflict with Alexander IV, **9**, 105; sustains the imperial cause in upper Italy, **14**, 124; death of, **9**, 106; **14**, 125.

Falckenstein, Vogel von, see Vogel von Falckenstein.

Falco, Quintus Sosius, Roman consul 193 A.D.; failure of plot to make him emperor, **6**, 383.

Falcon, Juan Crisóstomo (1820–1870), Venezuelan soldier and politician; made president of Venezuela, **23**, 598.

Falconbridge, Bastard of, see Nevil, Thomas.

Falconet, Étienne Maurice (1716–1791), French sculptor and writer; relation of, to the sculpture of his day, **12**, 119.

Falerii, a city of Etruria, Italy; inhabitants of, attack Romans (356 B.C.), **5**, 176–177.

Falieri, Marino (ca. 1275–1355), doge of Venice, 1354–1355; story of, **9**, 273–274.

Faliscans, people of Faleri, *q. v.*

Falk, Paul Ludwig Adalbert (1827–1900), Prussian statesman and jurist; introduces the May laws (1873), **15**, 534; retires from ministry, **15**, 539.

Falkenstein, Count von, the assumed name of Joseph II of Austria, **15**, 234.

Falkirk, Scottish town; battles of (1298), **18**, 412; **21**, 76; (1746), **20**, 564.

Falkland, Lord, see Cary, Lucius.

Falköping, Swedish town; battle of (1389), **16**, 197.

Fallières, Clement Armand (1841–), French statesman; premiership of, **13**, 193; elected president, **13**, 199.

False Decretals (Pseudo-Isidorian), a collection of canon law (ninth century A.D.); history of, **8**, 571–574.

Falmouth, Sir Charles Berkely, Earl of, Viscount Fitzhardinge (d. 1665), English naval officer; killed, **20**, 246.

Family Compact, alliance between French and Spanish Bourbon dynasties (1761), **10**, 303; Portugal joins (1763), **10**, 304.

Family Compact, name applied to conservative or aristocratic party opposed to establishment of representative and responsible government in Canada (early nineteenth century), **22**, 332, 334.

Fanariots (Phanariots), Greek official aristocracy; rule of, in Rumania, **24**, 144–145.

Fanum Fortunæ (Fano), town in Umbria, Italy; battle near (ca. 270 A.D.), **6**, 421.

Far Eastern Question: problem of modern international politics relative to spheres of influence in farther Asia and in the Pacific; French colonies and protectorates in Indo-China, **13**, 137–138, 197; **24**, 513, 515, 516–521, 555–556, 559, 560–561; foreign interests in Shanghai, **24**, 549–550; Korean question, **24**, 554–555, 650–651; British sovereignty in Burma, **22**, 133–135; **24**, 557, 560; Chino-Japanese War (1894–1895), **24**, 575–578, 651–655; expansion of Russia in Central Asia and Manchuria, **17**, 619–622; **24**, 559, 561, 573–574; Japan in Manchuria, **24**, 577, 655; Treaty of Shimonoseki (1895), **24**, 559, 578, 655; Pan-Germanism in the Far East, **16**, 563; **24**, 561; England secures Wei-hai-

wei (1898), **24**, 562; United States secure the Philippines (1898), **10**, 420; **23**, 489–490; policy of the "Open Door" and "Spheres of Influence" in China, **23**, xxvi; **24**, 562–564; Boxer movement in China (1900), **24**, 567–575; allies in China and siege of the legations (1900), **24**, 568–574; alliance between England and Japan (1902), **21**, 661; **24**, 657, 670–671; Russo-Japanese War (1904–), **17**, 622–625; **24**, 657–660.

Farel, Guillaume (1489–1565), French reformer and preacher in Switzerland; introduces Reformation into Neuchâtel (1531), **16**, 631; opposition to, in Geneva (1532–1535), **16**, 637; in religious disputation at Lausanne (1536), **16**, 638; banished from Geneva (1538), **16**, 639; death of (1565), **16**, 639.

Farinata degli Uberti, Italian political leader of the thirteenth century; exiled from Florence (1258), **9**, 102; intrigues of, **9**, 103; regains Florence (1260), **9**, 104; opposes plan to raze city, **9**, 104.

Farinelli (Carlo Broschi) (1705–1782), a celebrated Italian soprano; favourite of Spanish court, **10**, 301.

Fariskur, Egyptian town; battle of (1250), **8**, 445.

Farmah (Pelusium), Egyptian town; battle of (525 B.C.), **2**, 601; siege of (639 A.D.), **8**, 160.

Farnese, Alessandro (1547–1592), duke of Parma and Piacenza, general in the Spanish army; conquests in Low Countries (1578–1585), **10**, 243; **13**, 469–472, 477, 489, 495, 509, 520, 522, 525; leaves Netherlands, **13**, 526; character of, **13**, 528; connection of, in plan to invade England (1588), **19**, 390–392, 398, 401; raises siege of Paris (1590), **11**, 401; raises siege of Rouen (1592), **11**, 401; death of (1592), **11**, 401; **13**, 528.

Farnese, Alessandro, see Paul III, Pope.

Farnese, Odoardo (Edward) (1622–1646), duke of Parma and Piacenza; war with Taddeo Barberini and Pope Urban VIII (ca. 1644), **9**, 493; death, **9**, 498.

Farnese, Ottavio (1520–1586), duke of Parma and Piacenza; seeks help of Henry II of France, **9**, 464; marries Margaret of Parma, **13**, 387.

Farnham, town in England; battle near (ninth century A.D.), **18**, 87.

Farragut, David Glasgow (1801–1870), American admiral; at battle of New Orleans (1862), **23**, 429; at battle of Mobile Bay (1864), **23**, 445.

Farre, Jean Joseph Frédéric Adolphe (1816–1887), French general; at battle of Moreuil (1870), **13**, 168.

Farther India, see French Indo-China.

Fashoda, African town; Major Marchand claims, for France (1900), **13**, 198; **24**, 465.

Fast Castle, Scotland; siege of (1570), **19**, 341.

Fastolf, Sir John (ca. 1378–1459), English soldier; at battle of the Herrings, **11**, 192.

21, 448–449, 634; invade Canada (1866), **21**, 634; **23**, 467.

Fenni, people of Finland, *q. v.*

Fen-shiu-ling Pass, Manchuria; Japanese capture (1904), **17**, 624.

Fenwick, Sir John (d. 1697), an English conspirator; plots against William III (1696), **20**, 454; arrest of (1696), **20**, 454; trial and execution of, **20**, 455.

Fenwick (Fenwicke), John (1618–1683), English Quaker colonist; founds Quaker settlement at Salem on the Delaware (1675), **23**, 30.

Feodor (I) Ivanovitch (1557–1598), czar of Russia 1584–1598; ascension of, **17**, 213; appoints Boris Godunov regent, **17**, 213; in war with Sweden, **17**, 215–218; death of, **17**, 221; characterisation of, **17**, 213.

Feodor (II) Borisovitch (1589–1605), czar of Russia April 5th–June 10th, 1605; accession of, **17**, 226; death of, **17**, 227.

Feodor (III) Alexievitch (1656–1682), czar of Russia, 1676–1682; accession of, **17**, 247; terminates war with Turkey (1679), **17**, 247; abolishes hereditary pretensions, **17**, 247–248; death of, **17**, 248.

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Ferdinand I (1503–1564), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1556–1561; becomes king of the Romans (1531), **14**, 270; ally of Charles V in Smalkaldic War (1547), **14**, 298 seq.; concludes treaty with Turkey (1547), **24**, 351; becomes director of German affairs (1554), **14**, 312; becomes emperor (1556), **11**, 346; **14**, 315; rivalry of, with John Sigismund, **14**, 316; **24**, 137, 349; relations of, with Catholics and Protestants, **14**, 316–317; characterisation of, **14**, 318.

Ferdinand II (1578–1637), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1619–1637; proclaimed successor of Matthias in Hungary and Bohemia, **14**, 328; at war with Venice (1617), **9**, 515; concludes Treaty of Gratz with Philip III of Spain (1617), **14**, 328; condition of empire at accession, **14**, 329–332; elected emperor (1619), **14**, 333; purchases support of Maximilian of Bavaria, **14**, 333; reprisals of, in Bohemia, **14**, 334–335; outlaws the elector palatinate, **14**, 335; concludes peace with Christian IV of Denmark, **14**, 343; issues edict of restitution (1629), **14**, 343–344; attempts to seize Mantua and Montferrat (1630), **9**, 499; dismisses Wallenstein (1630), **14**, 345; Gustavus Adolphus declares war upon, **14**, 346; harassed by Gustavus, **14**, 354; attempts to end Thirty Years' War, **14**, 370–371; death of (1637), **14**, 371; characterisation of, **14**, 326, 371–372.

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Ferdinand II (1816–1885), titular king of Portugal; marries Maria II of Portugal (1836), **10**, 551; regency of (1853–1855), **10**, 556.

Ferdinand I, surnamed "The Just" (1379–1416), king of Aragon 1412–1416; becomes regent of Castile (1406), **10**, 121; subdues the Moors (1411), **10**, 121; Count of Urgel rebels against, **10**, 107; death of (1416), **10**, 108.

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Ferdinand I, surnamed "The Great" (d. 1065), king of Castile 1033–1065, and Leon 1037–1065; at battle of the Carrion (1037), **10**, 47; unites Leon to Castile, **10**, 48; conquests of, in Portugal, **10**, 48; conquers Viseu (1057), **10**, 428; conquers Lamego (1057), **10**, 428; conquers Coimbra (1058), **10**, 48, 428; plans succession and division of kingdom, **10**, 49; death of (1065), **10**, 49.

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Flamsteed, John (1646–1719), English astronomer; appointed first astronomer royal (1675); observations of, **20**, 353.

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Freya, Scandinavian deity, sister of Frey, **16**, 15, 21; see also **Freia**.

Freycinet, Charles Louis de Saulces de (1828-), French politician; minister of public works, **13**, 191; minister of foreign affairs, **13**, 193; minister of war, and premier, **13**, 195.

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Fribourg (Freiburg), canton of Switzerland; defeat of, by Bernese (1340), **16**, 570; opens campaign in the canton Vaud (1475), **16**, 597 seq.; independence of, recognised (1476-1477), **16**, 603, 607; admitted to Swiss Confederation (1481), **16**, 610; treaty of, with Geneva (1519), **16**, 635; strife between burghers and aristocracy (1781), **17**, 3; liberal constitution adopted in (1831), **17**, 37;

Fulk (Foulques) III, surnamed The Black (972-1040), count of Anjou 987-1040, pilgrimages of, to Holy Land, 11, 27; crimes of, 11, 27; begins erection of cathedral of Angers, 11, 27.

Fulk IV, surnamed The Quarreler (1043-1109), count of Anjou; instigates revolt against William the Conqueror, 18, 187.

Fulk (Foulques) (d. 1201), French priest; preaches a crusade (1199), 8, 413-414.

Fulrad, abbot of St. Denis; in embassy to Pope Zacharias (750 A.D.), 7, 508; welcomes Pope Stephen to France (754 A.D.), 7, 511; carries keys of Italian cities to Rome (756 A.D.), 7, 515-516.

Fulton, Robert (1765-1815), American inventor; successfully navigates Hudson River in his steamboat *Clermont* (1807), 23, 500.

Fulvia, Roman courtesan; discloses Catiline's plot (63 B.C.), 5, 484.

Fulvia (d. 40 B.C.), the wife of Clodius, then of Curio and later of Mark Antony; excites mob to vengeance for death of Clodius (52 B.C.), 5, 512; mutilates remains of Cicero (43 B.C.), 5, 620; incites insurrection in Italy (40 B.C.), 5, 625-626.

Fulvius, Cn. Maximus Centumalus, Roman consul (298 B.C.); invades Samnium, 5, 194, 196.

Fulvius, see Flaccus.

Fundamental Articles, a bill establishing new electoral system and concerning the ques-

tion of nationality in Austro-Hungary (1871); passed by diet (1871), 15, 38-40.

Fundamental Law, The (Grondwet), a constitutional law of Holland, in effect 1887, 14, 65.

Fundamental Orders, The, first constitution of Connecticut (1639), 23, 107.

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Fung-taow, Chinese inventor; invents printing (924 A.D.), 24, 544.

Furies, The, Roman goddesses of vengeance; the Greek Eumenides, 3, 166, 375.

Furnes (Veurne), town in Belgium; battle of (1297), 11, 75; 18, 415.

Fürstenberg, Henry, Count of (1464-1499), German soldier; at battle of Dornach, (1499), 14, 242.

Fürstenberg, Wilhelm Egon von (1629-1704), German cardinal; candidate for archbishopric of Cologne, 11, 599.

Fuscus, Cornelius, Roman governor of Illyricum (88 A.D.), 6, 258.

Futteth Ali, see Fath Ali.

Futtigarh, see Fathigarh.

Fyt, Jan (1611-1661), Flemish painter, 13, 599.

tain; leads Caledonians and allies against Romans, **18**, 16; **21**, 4.

Galicia, ancient Spanish province; tin obtained by Phoenicians from, **2**, 277; invaded by the Suevi (fifth century A.D.), **10**, 15.

Galicia, province of Austria-Hungary; revolt in (1846), **14**, 601 seq.; **24**, 119; secured to Austria; **14**, 638; ancient inhabitants of, **17**, 119.

Galigai, Leonora (seventeenth century), favourite of Marie de' Medici, **11**, 433.

Galilæans, followers of Judas the Gaulonite, likewise the early name for Christians, **6**, 323-324.

Galileo (1564-1642), Italian scientist; conflict of, with the Church, **9**, 493.

Galitzin, Prince Alexander Mikhailovitch (1718-1783), Russian soldier; in Turkish War, **24**, 416.

Galitzin, Prince Alexander Nicolaievitch (1774-1844), Russian statesman; defeats French at Golymin (1807), **17**, 452; receives Quakers at St. Petersburg, **17**, 507; campaign of, in Galicia (1809), **17**, 466.

Galitzin, Prince Dmitri (d. 1738), Russian statesman; member of Secret High Council, **17**, 328; urges circumscription of imperial power, **17**, 331.

Galitzin, Prince Dmitri Alexeievitch (1738-1803), Russian diplomatist; in war against Turks (1769), **17**, 380; in pursuit of Pugatschev, "the pretender," **17**, 387.

Galitzin, Prince Mikhail (1674-1730), Russian general; occupies Finland (1714), **17**, 288.

Galitzin, Prince Vasili, "the Great" (1633-1713), a Russian soldier and statesman; advises the abolishment of hereditary pretension, **17**, 248; as prime minister (1684), **17**, 250; banished (1689), **17**, 253-254; forced to retire from Crimea (1688), **24**, 396.

Galla (fourth century A.D.), daughter of Valentinian and Justina, wife of Theodosius the Great, **6**, 526.

Galla, Sosia, wife of C. Silius; banished by Tiberius (24 A.D.), **6**, 144, 145.

Gallas, ancient Egyptian tribe, **1**, 86.

Gallas, Matthias von (1584-1647), Austrian soldier; in intrigues against Wallenstein, **14**, 363; at Nördlingen (1634), **14**, 365; defeated by the Swedes at Jüterbog (1644), **14**, 381.

Gallatin, Albert (1761-1849), American financier; as secretary of the treasury, supports war policy of Madison in 1812, **23**, 328.

Gallic War, see Gauls.

Gallienus, Publius Licinius (d. 268 A.D.), Roman emperor; reign of, **6**, 417-420; Roman losses under, **6**, 418, 419; **24**, 127.

Gallissonière, Roland Michel Barrin, Marquis de la (1693-1756), French admiral; promotes French colonisation on the Ohio, **23**, 84; as governor of Canada (1745), **12**, 45; **23**, 198; captures Minorca, (1756), **12**, 67-69; **20**, 580.

Gallo-Brythonic (Cymric), one of the two main branches of the Celtic family, **18**, 2.

Gallus, see Cestius Gallus.

Gallus, Ælius, Roman governor of Egypt 24 B.C.; attempts to subjugate Arabia Felix, **6**, 30; **8**, 110.

Gallus, Lucius Anicius, Roman prætor 168 B.C.; reduces Illyricum, **5**, 304.

Gallus, Constantius, see Constantius II, emperor.

Gallus, Caius Cornelius (ca. 69-26 B.C.), Roman poet and soldier; viceroy of Egypt, **6**, 46, 121.

Gallus, Caius Vibius Trebonianus (d. 253 A.D.), Roman emperor; as general in war against Goths (251 A.D.), **6**, 413; reign of, **6**, 414.

Galt, Sir Alexander Tillock (1817-1893), Canadian statesman; champions cause of Canadian confederation, **22**, 342.

Galvez, José (1729-1787), Spanish statesman; reforms of, in Spanish-American colonies, **23**, 574-575.

Galway, earl of; see Ruvigny.

Galway, capital of County Galway, Ireland; surrenders to Godert de Ginkel (1691), **20**, 424.

Gama, Saldanha da, Brazilian admiral; in revolt of 1893, **23**, 665.

Gama, Vasco da (ca. 1469-1524), Portuguese navigator; doubles Cape of Good Hope, **10**, 475-476; **22**, 265; discovers Natal (1497), **22**, 318; reaches India (1498), **10**, 477; **22**, 40; second expedition to India (1502), **10**, 480-481.

Gamarra, Agustin (1785-1841), Peruvian soldier; revolts, **23**, 612.

Gambacorta, Pietro (d. 1392), ruler of Pisa 1369-1392; assassination of, **9**, 254.

Gambetta, Léon (1838-1882), French statesman; organises army of the Loire, **13**, 167; assumes dictatorship (1870), **13**, 171; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 173, 174, 178, 179; protests against Peace of Versailles, **13**, 179; **15**, 529; resignation of (1871), **13**, 179; reenters Chamber of Deputies, **13**, 189; political ascendancy of, **13**, 191, 192; death of, **13**, 193.

Gambuli, Aramaean tribe, **1**, 401, 422, 430.

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Gammelsdorf, place in Bavaria; battle of (1315), **14**, 169.

Gandamuk, a village in Afghanistan; Treaty of (1879), **21**, 641; **22**, 208.

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Ganesa or **Ganesha**, Hindu divinity of wisdom, **2**, 540, 541.

Ganganelli, see Clement XIV.

Gangarides, East Indian tribe, **2**, 479; **4**, 360.

Ganilh, Charles (1760-1836), French economist; retired from senate (1802), **12**, 523.

Ganjak, Persian fire temple; destroyed by Heraclius (623 A.D.), **8**, 94.

Gannys, a eunuch, general of Elagabalus, **8**, 395, 397.

Ganteaume, Honoré (1755-1818), French admiral, **12**, 513.

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Gaumata (Gometes), Persian king (the "False Smerdis"); impersonates brother of Cambyses and usurps throne, **2**, 603; reign and assassination of (521 B.C.), **2**, 605.

Gaunt, Elizabeth (d. 1685), last woman executed for a political offence in England; burned at stake for harbouring Rye House plotter, **20**, 380, 381.

Gaunt, John of, see John of Gaunt.

Gautsch von Frankenthurn, Paul (1851–), Austrian statesman; premier (1897), **15**, 61; (1904), **15**, 62.

Gauzlin (ninth century), abbot of St. Germain, **7**, 584, 588.

Gaveston, Piers, earl of Cornwall (d. 1312), favourite of Edward II of England, **18**, 430; character of, **18**, 431; execution, **18**, 432.

Gavinana, battle of (1530), **9**, 460.

Gavius, a Roman trader; cruelty of Verres to (ca. 72 B.C.), **5**, 455.

Gavre, prince of, see Egmont.

Gavre, town in Belgium; siege of (1452), **11**, 243.

Gavril Pasha, governor of East Rumelia; deposed (1885), **24**, 182.

Gawilgarh, siege of (1804), **22**, 121.

Gawler, George (1796–1869), British colonial official; administration of, as governor of South Australia, **22**, 246.

Gayto Petro, governor of Sicily, **9**, 182.

Gaza, town, Syria; Alexander besieges, **4**, 312–315; battles of (1244), **8**, 433 seq.; (1516), **24**, 444.

Gazan de la Peyrière, Honore Théophile Maxime (1765–1844), French general; defeats Condé before Constance (1799), **12**, 476; defeated by Russians at Dirmstein (1805), **17**, 448.

Gazi Hassan, see Hassan Bey.

Geary, John White (1819–1873), American soldier; governor of Kansas (1856), **23**, 398.

Geary Act, for exclusion of Chinese from United States passed in 1892, **23**, 482.

Geberic (fourth century A.D.), king of Goths, **6**, 464, 598.

Gebhard, margrave of Franconia (909 A.D.), **7**, 595.

Gebhard, bishop of Ratisbon; revolts against Henry III (1055), **7**, 644.

Gebhard of Waldburg, elector archbishop of Cologne; deposed (1583), **14**, 321.

Gedaliah (sixth century B.C.), governor of Judea, **2**, 120.

Geddes, Jeanie, leads protest against the liturgy in Scotland (1637), **19**, 574 note.

Gedicke, Simon, court chaplain of John Sigismund (ca. 1608), **15**, 109 seq.

Gedrosia (Baluchistan), ancient Asiatic coun-

try; Alexander marches through, **2**, 300; revolts against Persia (340 B.C.), **2**, 629.

Gedymin or Gedimin, king of Poland and grand-duke of Lithuania; leader of Lithuanian independence (1320), **17**, 147; conquests in Russia, **24**, 41.

Geer af Finspang, Louis Gerhard von (1818–1896), Swedish statesman; minister of justice (1858–1870), **16**, 487–488.

Geertsema, leader of Dutch cabinet (1872), **14**, 63 seq.

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Geertruydenberg, Charter of (1213), **13**, 292.

Geisa, king of Hungarians ca. 983 A.D.; baptised, **7**, 624.

Geitskor, Grim, frames Icelandic code (928), **16**, 123.

Gehringer, Baron von, appointed civil commissioner in Hungary (1850), **15**, 5.

Gelasius I, pope 492–496 A.D.; emphasises primacy of Roman see, **8**, 528.

Gelasius II, pope 1118–1119; election of, to papal chair opposed, **8**, 602.

Gelderland (Gueldres), province of Netherlands; war in (1503), **14**, 239; William of Orange defends, **10**, 243.

Gelderland, Reinhold, Count of, attempts to assassinate Albert I of Germany (1299), **14**, 160 seq.

Gelimer, king of Vandals 530–534 A.D.; conquests, **7**, 88; Belisarius defeats, **7**, 91–96; treatment by Justinian, **7**, 97.

Gelo (Gelon), tyrant of Syracuse 485–478 B.C.; defeats Himera, **2**, 313; invited to join league, **4**, 68; conqueror of Carthaginians, **4**, 207; sends corn to Rome, **5**, 145.

Geloni, a Scythian tribe, **2**, 443.

Gelonus, son of Hercules, **2**, 405.

Gemara, a collection of Jewish laws, **2**, 201.

Gembloix, town in Belgium; battle of (1578), **13**, 470 seq.

Geminius of Tarracina, pursues Marius (87 B.C.), **5**, 425–426.

Gems, Phoenician trade in, **2**, 312, 333; Arabian, **2**, 336; Lydian, **2**, 434; of Ceylon, **2**, 479, 523; Indian, **2**, 520–521.

Gendebien, Alexandre Joseph Célestin (1789–1869), Belgian statesman; ambassador to Louis Philippe, **14**, 50.

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General Security Committee, in French Revolution; organised (1793), **12**, 299.

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George IV (George Augustus Frederick) (1762-1830), king of England 1820-1830; extravagance of, **20**, 647-648; reforms in criminal law, **21**, 490; attempted assassination of (1817), **21**, 506; message of, to parliament (1817), **21**, 506; accession to throne, **21**, 511; coronation of, **21**, 521, 523; domestic troubles of, **21**, 511; parliamentary reforms of (1820), **21**, 515; visits Ireland, Hanover, and Scotland, **21**, 523; reverses attainders of Scottish nobles, **21**, 524; Catholic Relief Bill (1829), **21**, 545; death, **21**, 546; summary of reign, **21**, 546.

George I (Christian Wilhelm Ferdinand Adolphus) (1845-), king of Greece; reign of, **24**, 236.

George (I) Terterij, Bulgarian czar 1280-1285, **24**, 174.

George (II) Terterij, Bulgarian czar 1322-1323, **24**, 174.

George V (1819-1878), last king of Hanover; in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 488.

George XIII, king of Georgia; cedes Georgia to Russians (1803), **17**, 445.

George (1653-1708), prince of Denmark, husband of Queen Anne of England; aids William of Orange, **20**, 409; created generalissimo of English army and navy, **20**, 471; death of, **20**, 482.

George (1869-), prince of Greece; made high commissioner of Crete (1898), **24**, 238.

George, cardinal of Amboise (d. 1510); administrator, under Louis XII, **11**, 302, 303.

George, Sicilian admiral; leads expedition against Eastern empire (1146), **9**, 78-79.

George Czernowitz, prince of Montenegro; abdication of, inaugurates theocratic government (1499), **24**, 208.

George Frederick (1573-1638), margrave of

Baden-Durlach; defeated at Wimpfen (1622), **14**, 336.

George Ludwig, elector of Hanover; commands imperial forces (1707), **14**, 413.

George Petrovich, see Czerny, George.

George Washington, secondary king of Siam 1865-1885, **24**, 516.

George William (1595-1640), elector of Brandenburg 1619-1640; succeeds John Sigismund, **15**, 111; in Thirty Years' War, **15**, 111 seq.; character of, **15**, 121; results of vacillation of, **15**, 127-128.

George, Lake, battle of (1755), in French and Indian War, **23**, 211.

Georgia, one of the southern states of the United States; settlement of, **23**, 60-62; wars with Spaniards, **23**, 62-64; extension of territory in Queen Anne's War (1706), **23**, 191; joins the colonies (1775), **23**, 249; British take (1779), **23**, 271; question of Creek Indian land titles in (1826), **23**, 351; conflict of jurisdiction over Cherokee Indians in, **23**, 356; condemns tariff (1833), **23**, 358; secedes (1861), **23**, 409.

Georgia, a region in Transcaucasian Russia, nearly identical with ancient Iberia; independent in the time of Justinian, **7**, 121; campaign of Sultan Suleiman in, **24**, 345; Turkish campaigns in (ca. 1579), **24**, 371-372; ceded to Ottomans (1590), **24**, 372; gained and lost by Ottomans (eighteenth century), **24**, 408-409; incorporation of, with Russia (1801), **17**, 444-445, 598; formally ceded to Russia in Treaty of Gulistan (1813), **24**, 494; see also Persian Chronology, **24**, 497 seq.

Georgius Scholarius, see Gennadius.

Gepidæ, a tribe of the Goths; given lands by Probus (280 A.D.), **6**, 430; invade the Roman provinces of the Danube (407 A.D.), **6**, 547; battle with the Franks before the battle of Châlons (451 A.D.), **6**, 590; allies of Attila, **7**, 51; invade Eastern Europe, **7**, 114-115; establish dominion in Dacia (453 A.D.), **24**, 129; kingdom overthrown by the Lombards (548-565 A.D.), **7**, 115-116, 431-434; vassals of the Avars, **7**, 150, 164.

Gepidia, name given to Dacia, **24**, 129.

Gerado, Emmanuel, Venetian envoy to Stephen of Moldavia (1475), **24**, 134.

Gerald de Barry or Barri, see Giraldus Cambrensis.

Geraldine Rebellion, an unsuccessful rebellion of the Geraldines in Ireland at the time of Queen Elizabeth, **21**, 408.

Geraldine Supremacy, The, in Irish history a period (1496-1534), when members of the Fitzgerald family were in control of affairs, **21**, 394-395.

Geraldines, name given to Fitzgerald family and its connections in Ireland, **21**, 367-369.

Geraldus Cambrensis, see Giraldus.

Gerard, Charles, see Macclesfield, Earl of.

Gérard, Count Etienne Maurice (1773-1852), French soldier; at passage of the Bere-

United States to France, **23**, 313; vice-president under Madison (1813–1814), **23**, 341.

Gerson, Jean Charlier de (1362–1429), French theologian; chancellor of University of Paris, **11**, 185.

Gerstenberg, Heinrich Wilhelm von (1737–1823), German poet, **15**, 339 seq.

Gertrude of Saxony, wife of Floris I, count of Holland; assumes regency of Friesland (1058), **13**, 288.

Gertruydenberg, town in Holland; peace negotiations at (1710), **20**, 477; siege of (1793), **14**, 16.

Gerulf (ninth century), count of Friesland, father of Dirk I of Holland; reign of, **13**, 285.

Gervais, Alfred Albert, French admiral; visits Kronstadt with French squadron (1891), **17**, 614.

Gervinus, Georg Gottfried (1805–1871), Göttingen professor; protests against tyranny, **15**, 406.

Gessler, Hermann, in Swiss legendary history, an imperial magistrate in Uri and Schwyz; sent to Waldstätte by King Albert, **16**, 554; insults Stauffacher, **16**, 555; shot by William Tell (1307?), **16**, 557.

Gessler, Frederick Leopold, Count von (1688–1762), Prussian soldier; at battle of Hohenfriedberg, **15**, 179.

Geta, Publius Septimius (189–212 A.D.), joint emperor with Caracalla, **6**, 391–392.

Getæ, tribe, Thrace; war with Lysimachus, **4**, 454; Caesar projects expedition against, **5**, 583.

Gettysburg, battle of (1863), **23**, 437 seq.

Ghassan, or Kingdom of the Ghassanids, Arabian kingdom; founding of, **8**, 106; in alliance with Eastern Empire, **7**, 121; annihilated by Persians, **8**, 13.

Ghatotkacha (ca. 300 [B.C.]), a king of India, **2**, 499.

Ghazan, see Kazan.

Ghaznevids, first Mohammedan dynasty which ruled in India; rule of the, **8**, 226; see also Mahmud the Great.

Ghazni, or Ghuzni, or Ghizni, or Gazna, a city of Afghanistan; siege of (July 22nd, 1838), **22**, 139; recaptured by British (Sept. 6th, 1842), **22**, 144.

Ghe or Earth, Phœnician deity, **2**, 349.

Ghegides, an Albanian race; descent and customs of, **24**, 211, 212.

Ghengis Khan, see Jenghiz.

Ghent, the capital of the province of East Flanders, Belgium; tumults at (1297), **18**, 416; siege of (1213), **18**, 342, 343; in revolt against the counts of Flanders (fourteenth century), **11**, 157; revolts against Emperor Charles V (sixteenth century), **14**, 275; siege of (1678), **11**, 588; surrenders to allies (1708), **11**, 622–623; captured by French (1745), **12**, 42; siege of (1789), **14**, 45.

Ghent, Assembly of (1559), convened by Philip II, **13**, 383.

Ghent, Congress of (1477), **13**, 362.

Ghent, Pacification of (1576), a union be-

tween Holland, Zealand, and the southern provinces of the Low Countries formed against Spanish supremacy; concluded at Ghent, Nov. 8th, 1576, **13**, 462–464, 472.

Ghent, Peace of (1814), **21**, 480; **23**, 340, 345.

Gherai, see Girai.

Gherardesca, Gaddo, Count of the, Pisan leader (1316), **9**, 133.

Gherardesca, Ugolino, Count of the (d. 1289), Pisan leader; origin, **9**, 117; becomes powerful in Pisa, **9**, 116; defeated in naval battle with Genoese, **9**, 116; dies of starvation, **9**, 117.

Ghibellines (Waiblinger, Hohenstaufens), a political party of northern and central Italy during the Middle Ages; origin of, **9**, 43; **14**, 90; join the League of Lombardy (1167), **9**, 55; relation of Italian nobles to (twelfth century), **9**, 62; support Philip of Swabia in struggle for imperial throne (1197–1208), **9**, 85; **14**, 112; name of, first applied to imperial party (1197–1208), **9**, 86; first appear in Florence (1215), **9**, 89; win victory at Ghibello (1218), **9**, 90; renew Lombard League (1233), **9**, 92; Ezzelino at head of (1236), **9**, 93; win battle of Cortenuova (1237), **9**, 93; expel Guelphs from Florence (1248), **9**, 97; defeated at battle of Fossalta (1249), **9**, 97–98; support Manfred (1254–1266), **9**, 108–110; **14**, 125 seq.; win battle of Montaperti (1260), **9**, 103; take Florence (1260), **9**, 104; support Conradin (1267–1268), **9**, 110; **14**, 129; expelled from Bologna (1274), **9**, 112; German emperors fail to support (1291), **9**, 114; release Pisa from Guelph rule (1282), **9**, 117; exiled from Milan (1302), **9**, 128; condition at beginning of fourteenth century, **9**, 132–133; besiege Genoa (1319–1320), **9**, 134; ask aid of Ludwig of Bavaria (1326), **9**, 147–155; ask aid of John of Bohemia (1330), **9**, 156 seq.; Rienzi forbids use of name of (1347), **9**, 220; renew strife with Guelphs (1402), **9**, 256; opposed by the Borgias (1492–1503), **8**, 644.

Ghibello, town in Italy; battle of (1218), **9**, 90.

Ghiberti, Lorenzo (1378–1455), Italian sculptor; relation of, to Renaissance culture, **9**, 394.

Ghika, Alexander, Albanian prince; reign of, 1834–1842, **24**, 149.

Ghika, Gregory, Albanian prince; pillages Wallachia (1748), **24**, 145.

Ghika, Gregoriu, Albanian prince; appointed ruler in Moldavia (1849), **24**, 150.

Ghislemar (d. 684 A.D.), mayor of Neustria; wages war against Pepin, **7**, 483.

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Hanno (d. 310 B.C.), Carthaginian general; in war against Agathocles, **4**, 580.

Hanno, Carthaginian commander; defeated at Messana (264 B.C.), **5**, 218; execution of, **5**, 219.

Hanno (third century B.C.), Carthaginian naval commander; at battle of Ægates (241 B.C.), **5**, 232.

Hanno (third century B.C.), son of Bomilcar and one of Hannibal's generals; campaign of, against Gauls, **5**, 243; at battle of Cannæ (216 B.C.), **5**, 262-263; defeat of, in Italy, **5**, 266.

Hanno, surnamed the Great (third century B.C.), jealousy of, towards Barca family, **5**, 234, 239, 258.

Hanno, Saint (d. 1075), archbishop of Cologne 1056-1075; assumes government of the empire, **7**, 646.

Hannu, Egyptian voyager; in voyage to Punt, **1**, 108.

Hanover, province of Prussia; abandoned

to the French (1757), **12**, 73; occupied by the French (1803), **12**, 531; revolt of (1831), **15**, 403; constitutional crisis in (1837), **15**, 404-406.

Hanover, Treaty of; a treaty between Holland and the emperor Charles VI (1726), **14**, 1.

Hans (Hensius) (d. 1271) called king of Sardinia; commands the Lombard Ghibellines, **9**, 96; at battle of Fossalta, **9**, 98; imprisonment of, **9**, 98.

Hans, see John.

Hansa, see Hanseatic League.

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Hanseatic League (Hanse or Hansa), a confederation of cities of northern Germany in the thirteenth century; foundation of (1241), **8**, 473, 496; **14**, 138; **16**, 166-168; affiliation of Paris with, **11**, 95; in war with Valdemar IV of Denmark, **14**, 187; **16**, 185; declares war against Eric of Pomerania, **16**, 206; begins struggle to control Baltic (1564), **14**, 519; quarrel of, with Queen Elizabeth of England, **13**, 549; joins the imperial party, **14**, 340; meeting of, held in Lubeck, **14**, 387; fate of, on dissolution of German Empire, **14**, 539; cities of, annexed to France, **14**, 568; loan forced from, by French, **15**, 283; treaties of (1363), **16**, 185, 202; (1441), **13**, 354.

Hansford, Thomas (d. 1676), Virginian colonist; executed after Bacon's rebellion, **23**, 131.

Hapi, Egyptian deity, adopted by Phoenicia, **2**, 353.

Hapsburg, see Habsburg.

Harald, see Harold.

Harbin or **Kharbin**, town in Manchuria; becomes Russian, **17**, 622.

Harcourt, François, 2nd Duke of (1689-1750), French soldier; in war against Austria, **14**, 431.

Harcourt, Henri, 1st Duke of (d. 1718); envoy to Spain, **11**, 611; **14**, 405.

Harcourt (Henri de Lorraine) (1601-1666), Count d', takes Balaguer, and defeats Spaniards (1646), **11**, 495.

Harcourt, Sir Simon, 1st Viscount Harcourt (ca. 1661-1727), English statesman; attorney-general, **20**, 482; becomes keeper of the great seal (1710), **20**, 484.

Harcourt, Sir William George Granville Venables Vernon (1827-1904), English statesman; relations with Lord Rosebery, **21**, 650; chancellor of exchequer in Gladstone and Rosebery ministries (1892-1895), **21**, 651.

Hardee, William J. (1815-1873), American soldier in Confederate service; at battle of Murfreesboro, **23**, 434; evacuates Savannah (1864), **23**, 445.

Harde-Knud (d. 850 A.D.), king of Denmark, **16**, 41-43.

Hardenberg, Karl August von (1750-1822), Prussian statesman; negotiates Treaty of Bâle, **14**, 509; **15**, 279; negotiates treaty between Russia and Prussia, **17**, 453; plans of, for united Germany, **14**,

Hartmann, bishop of Coire, Switzerland; furthers League of Caddea in the Grisons (1396), **16**, 587.

Hartmann, son of Rudolf of Habsburg (thirteenth century); fate of, **11**, 156.

Hartog, Dirk, Dutch navigator; discoveries in Australia (1616), **22**, 234.

Harun ar-Rashid (766–809 A.D.), caliph of Bagdad 786–809; reign of, **8**, 210; wars of, with Byzantium, **8**, 212; exchanges gifts with Charlemagne, **8**, 213, 215, 325.

Harvard, John (1607–1638), a Puritan minister of Massachusetts; bequest of, to Harvard College (1638), **22**, 618.

Harvard College, founded 1638 at Cambridge, Massachusetts, **22**, 648.

Harvey, Sir John, colonial governor of Virginia; succeeds Governor Yearsley (1629), **22**, 590; removed from office (1635), **22**, 591; visits Maryland, **22**, 600.

Harvey, Sir John (1778–1852), British soldier; at Badajoz, **10**, 364; governor of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, **22**, 341.

Harvey, Reuben, Irish merchant; receives thanks of American congress (1783), **23**, 281.

Harvey, William (1578–1657), eminent English physician; discovers circulation of the blood, **20**, 219, 220.

Hasbain, place in the Netherlands; battle of (1408), **11**, 166.

Hasdrubal (Asdrubal), Carthaginian soldier in the First Punic War; defeated at Panormus in Sicily (250 B.C.), **5**, 224, 225–228.

Hasdrubal (d. 221 B.C.), a Carthaginian soldier in Spain; succeeds his father-in-law Hamilcar Barca in command in Spain, **10**, 6; marches against Saguntum, **10**, 6; death of, **2**, 324; **5**, 238; **10**, 6.

Hasdrubal (d. 207 B.C.), Carthaginian soldier, brother of Hannibal; defeats the Romans under the two Scipios (212 B.C.), **5**, 268; prosecutes conquests in Spain, **5**, 279; defeated at Baecula (209 B.C.), **5**, 281; enters Gaul, **5**, 273; enters Italy, **5**, 274–275; defeated and slain at the Metaurus, **5**, 276.

Hasdrubal, Carthaginian cavalry officer under Hannibal; decides the victory of Cannae (216 B.C.), **5**, 255–256.

Hasdrubal, son of Gisco (d. about 200 B.C.), Carthaginian soldier; commands in Spain, **5**, 279; defeated by Romans at Silpia (206 B.C.), **5**, 281; campaign of, in Africa, against Scipio (204–203 B.C.), **5**, 284–286.

Hasdrubal, Carthaginian soldier; in war with Masinissa, **5**, 305; condemned to death, **5**, 305; chosen commander outside Carthage in Third Punic War (149 B.C.), **5**, 306; obtains command within the city, **5**, 308; defends Carthage against Scipio, **5**, 309–312; story of his wife's heroism, **5**, 312.

Hasdrubal, grandson of Masinissa, Carthaginian soldier; chosen to command in city of Carthage in Third Punic War (149 B.C.), **5**, 306; slain by senators, **5**, 308.

Haselrig, see Haslerig.

Hasenbühl, battle at, see Göllheim.

Hashim, influential house of Arabia; Mohammed a member of, **7**, 492; **8**, 112.

Haslerig (Haselrig), Sir Arthur (d. 1661), English politician; supports "the Root and Branch Bill"; bill for abolition of bishops, **19**, 600; Charles I attempts to arrest for treason, **19**, 614; refuses support to Cromwell, **20**, 156; leads opposition in Cromwell's fourth parliament, **20**, 171.

Haspinger, Capuchin monk; Tyrolean leader in insurrection against French (1809), **14**, 562, 564.

Hassan (d. 669 A.D.), fifth caliph, son of Ali and Fatima; chosen to the caliphate, **8**, 173; abdicates, **8**, 174; murder of, **8**, 176; regarded as imam in Persia, **24**, 490.

Hassan, Arab governor of Egypt; conquers North Africa (697–698 A.D.), **2**, 327–328; **8**, 181–182.

Hassan (ca. 1535), bey of Tunis, **8**, 251–252; **14**, 273–274; **24**, 485.

Hassan Bey (Pasha or Gazi Hassan), Turkish admiral; raises siege of Lemnos (1771), **24**, 418; in war against Russia (1787–1792), **24**, 420.

Hassan Pasha, Turkish general, defeated at Grahovo (1858), **24**, 210.

Hassan Sabba (The Old Man of the Mountain) (end of eleventh century), founds sect of Assassins, **8**, 230, 365, 370; reputed connection with the children's crusade, **8**, 420–422.

Hassan, son of Omar, leader in Arab revolt against Germany in East Africa (1895), **15**, 558.

Hassanians, the ruling line in Morocco, **24**, 469, 473.

Hasselt, town in Belgium; battle of (1831), **14**, 54.

Hassenpflug, Hans Daniel Ludwig Friedrich (1794–1862), German politician; unpopularity of, **15**, 412; starts reaction against the "March ministers," **15**, 439.

Hassib Pasha (ca. 1850), Turkish minister of finance; mismanagement of, **24**, 429–430.

Hastenbeck, village in Prussia; battle of (1757), **15**, 200.

Hasting (Hastings), chief of pirate Northmen; ravages coast of France (843–850), **11**, 4; invades England (893–897), **18**, 85–89.

Hastings, battle of (1066), **11**, 28; **18**, 152 seq.; results of, **18**, 156.

Hastings, Sir Edward, English politician; assists Mary against Lady Jane Grey (1553), **19**, 230.

Hastings, Francis Rawdon, earl of Moira and marquis of Hastings (1754–1826), English soldier, son of Warren Hastings; defeats Greene at Hobkirk's Hill (1781), **23**, 278; governor-general of India (1813–1823), **22**, 126–127.

Hastings, Warren (1732–1818), English statesman; appointed governor-general of

United States, concluded in 1903; terms of, **23**, 605.

Haynau, Julius Jakob, Baron von (1786–1853), an Austrian soldier; recalled from Italy, **14**, 656; storms Brescia, **14**, 660; military head in Hungary, **15**, 4; taxes the Jews as war-penalty, **15**, 5; feud with Bach, **15**, 5; discharged from post in Hungary, **15**, 6.

Hayne, Robert Young (1791–1840), American politician; debates with Webster, **23**, 357.

Haynes, John (d. 1654), American colonial statesman and governor of Connecticut; part in creating Fundamental Orders, **23**, 107.

Hay-Pauncefote Treaty (1901), a treaty between the United States and Great Britain to facilitate the construction of a Panama canal, **23**, 490.

Hayti, see **Haiti**.

Hazaël (Khazailu), king of Damascus ca. 886–842 B.C.; wars with Assyria, **1**, 388, 415, 616; **2**, 111–112, 284; petitions Esarhaddon, **1**, 423.

Hazat, town in Arabia; battle of (500 A.D.), **8**, 107, 108.

Heath, Nicholas (ca. 1501–1579), English prelate and jurist; attempts to make accession of Elizabeth peaceful, **19**, 267.

Heath, Sir Robert (1575–1649), English jurist; Charles I grants Carolina to, **23**, 47; Georgia included in patent of, **23**, 60.

Heath, William (1737–1814), American soldier; appointed to command of minutemen (1774), **23**, 241.

Heathfelth, see **Hatfield**.

Heavens Field, battle of, see **Hexham**.

Hebenstreit, Franz von (d. 1795), Viennese conspirator, **14**, 510.

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Hébert, Jacques René (1755–1794), French revolutionist; elected president of tribunal (1792), **12**, 271; accuses Marie Antoinette (1793), **12**, 320; opposes religious worship, **12**, 331; recants, **12**, 334; arrest and execution of (1794), **12**, 335–336.

Hébertists, The, French revolutionary party, followers of Jacques René Hébert; fall of, **12**, 332–336.

Hebrews, members of that branch of the Semitic family descended through Heber; religion and poetry of, affected by Egypt, **1**, 61, 151; pervert Egyptian chronology, **1**, 67; descend into Egypt, **1**, 71; wars of, with Egypt, **1**, 74, 123, 177, 183, 449; writings of, concerning Egypt, **1**, 142, 173, 208, 263; exodus of, **1**, 165; divided in two kingdoms, **1**, 173; "Jew" offensive sobriquet of, **1**, 309; a world influence, **1**, 316; scriptures of, **1**, 317, 320; captivity, **1**, 319, 451, 459; wars of, with Assyria, **1**, 332–333, 336, 390, 393, 395, 403, 405, 407–410; origin and characteristics of, **1**, 345–347; related to Assyrians and Babylonians, **1**, 461; forbidden to cut certain trees, **1**, 465; treatment of cap-

tives by, **1**, 468; accounts of Babylonia by, **1**, 485; see also **Jews**.

Hebrides, islands of the western coast of Scotland; lords of, annoy coasts of Scotland, **21**, 45–46.

Hecatæus (fourth century B.C.), officer of Alexander the Great, **4**, 268.

Hector, legendary Greek hero; combat with Ajax, **3**, 93, 94; corpse of, mutilated, **3**, 95.

Hedin, Sven Anders (1865–), Scandinavian explorer; in Tibet, **24**, 505.

Hedwig (Jadwiga) (1371–1399), queen of Poland 1382–1386; reign of, **24**, 40–41; unites Poland and Lithuania through marriage with Jagello, **24**, 41.

Heerah, Arabian kingdom, see **Hira**.

Hegelochus, soldier of Alexander the Great, ordered to equip fleet, **4**, 295; defeats Persians in Aegean Sea, **4**, 316–317.

Hegesilaus, officer of Athenian cavalry, **4**, 193.

Hegesistratus, a Greek, governor of Sigeum (540 B.C.), **3**, 225, 233.

Hegesistratus, ambassador from Samos (479 B.C.), **3**, 375.

Hegesistratus, a Greek soothsayer, **3**, 364–365.

Hegira (Hejira), the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, beginning the Mohammedan era (622 A.D.), **2**, 327; **8**, 117–120.

Heidelberg, a city in Germany; union of, formed, **14**, 192; fall of, **14**, 368; castle of, destroyed by the French, **14**, 402.

Heijn, Pieter Pietersen, or Piet Heijn (1578–1629), Dutch admiral; exploits of, **13**, 577–578.

Heilbronn, a town in Würtemberg, Germany; walls of, blown up by the French, **11**, 603; sells itself to France, **14**, 367.

Heilbronn, Treaty of (1633), **14**, 362.

Heiligerlee, a place in Friesland; battle of (1568), **13**, 422, 424.

Heilsberg, a town in Prussia; battle of (1807), **17**, 454.

Heine, Heinrich (1797–1856), German poet and critic; as a reformer, **15**, 357–358.

Heinsius, Antonius (1641–1720), Dutch statesman; makes complaint at Paris, **11**, 597; league with Marlborough and Prince Eugene against Louis XIV, **11**, 614, 615; **13**, 650, 653.

Heintzelman, Samuel Peter (1805–1880), Union general; at battle of Bull Run, **23**, 423; at battle of Fair Oaks, **23**, 431; at second battle of Bull Run, **23**, 432.

Heister, Leopold Philip de (1707–1777), Hessian soldier in American war of revolution; at battle of Long Island, **23**, 256.

Hejira, see **Hegira**.

Helding, Michael (sixteenth century), grand vicar of Mainz; plan of, for uniting Catholics and Protestants, **14**, 305.

Helen (d. 1513), daughter of Ivan the Great; marriage of, to grand prince of Lithuania (1495), **17**, 179–180; death, **17**, 186.

Helen of Mecklenburg (1814–1858), German

- Henry II**, king of Cyprus; makes treaty with sultan of Egypt (ca. 1289), **8**, 453; at siege of Acre (1291), **8**, 454.
- Henry I**, "Beauclerc" (1068–1135), king of England 1100–1135; main treatment, **18**, 228–240; publishes charter of liberties, **18**, 228–229; defeats Louis the Fat at Brenneville, **11**, 31–32; marries Maud (Matilda), daughter of Malcom Canmore, **18**, 229–230; **21**, 35; conquers Normandy (battle of Tinchebray), **11**, 30; **18**, 232–233; quarrel of, with Anselm, **18**, 234–235; death of son and question of succession, **18**, 237–240; character and death of, **18**, 239–240.
- Henry II**, Plantagenet (1133–1189), king of England 1154–1189; main treatment, **18**, 257–304; birth, **18**, 240; before accession, **18**, 253–255; relations with Adrian IV, **21**, 366; marries Eleanor of Aquitaine, **11**, 34; **18**, 258; reforms of, **18**, 259–261, 287; campaign of, against Welsh, **18**, 261; conquests of, in Brittany, **18**, 202; concludes peace with France, **18**, 263; Becket and, **18**, 263–270, 271–277, 284; quells revolts in Wales and Brittany, **18**, 270–271; Dermot MacMurrough and, **21**, 367, 372; state of Ireland during reign of, **18**, 277–279; invasion of Ireland by, **18**, 279–283; **21**, 374–376; policy towards Ireland, **21**, 376–378; makes son, John, lord of Ireland, **18**, 283–284; revolt of sons of, **18**, 284–287; humbles himself before tomb of Becket, **18**, 286; third crusade and, **8**, 379, 380, 381; **18**, 288; his sons Richard and John rebel against, **11**, 47; **18**, 288; children of, **18**, 289; last years and death of, **18**, 287–289; characterisations of, **18**, 290–294; legislation of, **18**, 294–296.
- Henry (III) of Winchester** (1207–1272), king of England 1216–1272; main treatment, **18**, 356–389; coronation of, **18**, 363; under regency of William Marshal, earl of Pembroke (battles of Lincoln and Dover), **18**, 363–368; under regency of Hubert de Burgh, **18**, 368–372; order of, respecting church offices in Ireland, **21**, 381; marries Eleanor of Provence, **18**, 372; quarrels with barons and is forced to grant Provisions of Oxford, **18**, 373–378; repudiates Provisions of Oxford, **18**, 379–380; assemblies under, **18**, 426; defeated by barons at Lewes, **18**, 380–381; **21**, 55; in captivity, **18**, 381; rescued by his son Edward at battle of Evesham, **18**, 383; restoration of, **18**, 387; attitude of, towards crusade, **8**, 450 seq.; death of, **18**, 386; character of, **18**, 389.
- Henry (IV) of Lancaster** (1367–1413), king of England; main treatment, **18**, 515–526; joins Gloucester in revolt against Richard II (1387), **18**, 500; power of, under Richard II, **18**, 501; banishment of, **18**, 504–505; returns to England and overthrows Richard II, **18**, 505–508; claim of, to throne, **18**, 508–509, 515;

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- Henry (V) of Monmouth** (1387–1422), king of England 1413–1422; main treatment, **18**, 527–544; operations of, against Welsh insurgents, **18**, 518, 524; dissolute youth of, **18**, 526; accession of, **18**, 527; conspiracy against, **18**, 530; early relations of, with France, **18**, 528–529; invasion of France and battle of Agincourt, **11**, 169–174; **18**, 530–536; master of Caen, **11**, 174; second expedition against France (siege of Rouen), **11**, 176–177; concludes Treaty of Troyes, **11**, 179; marriage of, **11**, 179; struggle with the dauphin, **11**, 180–181; Ireland under, **21**, 390; death of, **11**, 182; **18**, 542–543; character of, **18**, 543–544.
- Henry (VI) of Windsor** (1421–1471), king of England 1422–1461; main treatment, **18**, 545–579; birth of, **11**, 182; proclaimed king of France, **11**, 182; minority of, **11**, 187; **18**, 545; legitimacy of claim to France, **11**, 193; coronation of, at Paris, **11**, 220; **18**, 557; marriage of, **11**, 235; **18**, 558; siege of Orleans, **18**, 550–555; burning of Joan of Arc, **18**, 555–557; loses possessions in France, **11**, 238 seq., 241; **18**, 557–558; Jack Cade's rebellion, **18**, 566–569; insanity of, **18**, 571; loses crown in war with Yorkists, **18**, 571–583; character of, **18**, 549, 561; restoration of, **18**, 591–592; cause of, finally lost at battles of Barnet and Tewkesbury, **18**, 594–597; death of, **18**, 598.
- Henry (VII) Tudor** (1457–1509), king of England 1485–1509; main treatment of, **19**, 13–53; early life of, **18**, 622; **19**, 13; wins battle of Bosworth Field, **18**, 623–625; marriage of, **19**, 19; quells rebellion of Lambert Simnel, **19**, 21–24; parliament and, **19**, 15–18, 24, 30; makes treaty with Hans of Denmark (1489), **18**, 228; forest districts and, **16**, 560–562; interest of, in exploration, **22**, 454–455; war with France, **11**, 286–287; **19**, 25–28; quells rebellion of Perkin Warbeck, **19**, 28–31; Ireland under, **21**, 392–394; death of, **19**, 42; character of, **19**, 43–46; reviews of reign, **19**, 46–53.
- Henry VIII** (1491–1547), king of England 1509–1547; main treatment, **19**, 54–205; marriage with Catherine of Aragon, **19**, 39, 55–56; joins "Holy League" against France, **11**, 304 seq.; **19**, 59; Cardinal Wolsey and, **19**, 54–95; war with France (battle of the Spurs), **19**, 60–64; war with Scotland (Flodden Field), **19**, 59, 65–70; **21**, 238 seq.; alliance with Francis I of France, **11**, 308; **19**, 71–74; seeks imperial crown, **19**, 78–79; Field of the

Henry V (1081–1125), king of Germany 1106–1125, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1111–1125; main treatment of, 7, 656–659; quarrel of, with pope, 7, 657; 8, 60; marriage of, 7, 657; war of, with Boleslaw III of Poland, 24, 15; death of, ends Franconian dynasty, 7, 659.

Henry VI (1165–1197), king of Germany 1190–1197, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1191–1197; main treatment of, 14, 110–112; Richard Cœur de Lion and, 8, 406; 14, 110–111; 18, 316; marriage of, with Constanza of Sicily, 9, 61; overruns Sicily, 9, 81–83; 14, 111–112; invades Holland, 13, 289; divides Lorraine into two parts, 13, 290 note; attitude of, towards fourth crusade, 8, 411; death of, 8, 413; 14, 112; 18, 323.

Henry (VII) the Luxemburger (ca. 1276–1313) king of Germany 1308–1313, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1312–1313; main treatment of, 14, 165–167; character of, 14, 166; crowned king of Germany, 9, 126; receives ambassadors from Italy, 9, 129; at Genoa, 9, 128–129; crowned emperor, 9, 130; 14, 167; death of, 9, 131; 14, 167.

Henry I (1512–1580), king of Portugal 1578–1580; regency of, 10, 495; reign of, 10, 499.

Henry (1211–1242), king of the Romans, son of Frederick II of Germany; crowned king, 14, 114 note; rebellion of, 14, 115; death of, 14, 124.

Henry the Minstrel, called "Blind Harry" (fifteenth century), Scottish poet, 21, 222 seq.

Henry (d. 1444), infante of Aragon, brother of the king of Navarre; conflict of, with Juan II, 10, 125.

Henry X, the "Proud" (d. 1139), duke of Bavaria; alliance of, with Lothair II, 14, 90.

Henry the "Lion" (1129–1195), duke of Bavaria and Saxony; plots against Conrad III, 14, 95; invades Denmark, 14, 102; pilgrimage of, to Jerusalem, 14, 103; treachery to Frederick Barbarossa, 14, 103 seq.; overwhelmed and exiled, 14, 105; alliance confirmed with Hohenstaufens, 14, 111; aids Valdemar I at Arkona, 16, 150.

Henry (I) the "Warrior," duke of Brabant 1190–1235, 13, 309.

Henry (d. 1112), count of Burgundy; receives gift of Portugal (1095), 10, 50, 428; receives gift of Terra Portucalensis (Porto Cale), 10, 427; conquers Mohammedans, 10, 429; death of, 10, 429.

Henry (d. 1197), count of Champagne, king of Jerusalem; election of, 8, 395; death of, 8, 413.

Henry (d. ca. 1184), son of Henry II, king of England; revolts against father, 18, 285, 286.

Henry, archbishop of Mainz; deposition of (1346), 14, 177.

Henry (1876–), duke of Mecklenburg-Schwe-

rin; marries Queen Wilhelmina of Holland (1901), 14, 66.

Henry, son of Boleslaw III of Poland; rules Sandomir and Lublin (1139), 24, 27.

Henry the "Navigator" (1394–1460), prince of Portugal; voyages of, 10, 459 seq.; discoveries of, 10, 470.

Henry, prince of Prussia (1726–1802), brother of Frederick the Great; in Seven Years' War, 15, 195; interview with Frederick before battle of Kunersdorf, 15, 214; made governor-general of Prussian army, 15, 217; in campaign of 1761, 15, 221.

Henry, duke of Saxony (d. 1198), soldier and crusader; leads united forces in Syria, 8, 411; death at Joppa, 8, 413.

Henry, count of Schwerin; enmity of, towards King Valdemar II of Denmark, 16, 162 seq.; abducts Valdemar, 16, 163; restores Valdemar (1225), 16, 164.

Henry (d. 1152), son of David I, king of Scotland; death of, 21, 38.

Henry (II) the "Pious," duke of Silesia and prince of Poland 1239–1241; checks advance of Mongolians at Liegnitz, 14, 118.

Henry (d. 1612), prince of Wales, son of James I; character and death of, 19, 495.

Henry, bishop of Winchester, brother of Stephen, English prelate; as papal legate opposes Stephen (1139), 18, 247; negotiates peace between Stephen and Henry II, 18, 254; flees to Cluny after Henry II's accession, 18, 261.

Henry of Carinthia (d. 1335), king of Bohemia; deposed, 14, 166.

Henry of Lorraine, duke of Guise, see Lorraine.

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Henry of Trastamara, see Henry II, king of Castile.

Henry Raspe (d. 1247), landgrave of Thuringia, rival of Frederick II to imperial throne; elected emperor (1246), 14, 117.

Henry, Colonel (d. 1898), French soldier; forgeries of, in Dreyfus case, 13, 196.

Henry, Patrick (1736–1799), American patriot and orator; speaks against Stamp Act (1765), 23, 232; influences Virginia assembly to espouse cause of Massachusetts (1774), 23, 239.

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Hentzi, Samuel (1701–1749), Swiss conspirator; opposes aristocratic faction in Berne, 17, 1–2.

Hentzy, Henry (1785–1849), Austrian soldier; in Hungarian uprising (1849), 14, 655.

Hepburn, James, see Bothwell.

Hephæstion (d. 325 B.C.), favourite of Alexander the Great; commands Macedonian cavalry, 4, 346, 348; marries Drypetis, 4, 377; death of, 4, 385, 387–388, 405.

Hephæstus, Greek god of fire; identified with Ptah, 1, 181; cast out of heaven, 3, 89; shield of Achilles wrought by, 3, 55, 89, 91.

Hermias (fourth century B.C.), a Greek tyrant of Atarneus; rebels against Persia, **2**, 629.

Herminius, Titus, Roman soldier (ca. 500 B.C.); at the bridge with Horatius, **5**, 90; at Lake Regillus, **5**, 93, 94.

Hermippus (fifth century B.C.), Athenian comic poet; indicts Aspasia, **3**, 463.

Hermocrates (d. ca. 407 B.C.), Syracusan statesman, orator, and naval commander; speeches against Athens, **4**, 75; political creed of, compared with "Monroe Doctrine," **3**, 594, 595; takes fleet to Miletus to join Spartans, **3**, 620; Alcibiades fails to corrupt, **3**, 621; burns Syracusan ships after defeat of allied fleet by Athenians, **3**, 630; **4**, 203; exiled and slain, **4**, 203.

Hernandez, Venezuelan soldier; in revolt against Crespo (1898), **23**, 600.

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Herod Antipas (4 B.C.–38 A.D.), son of Herod the Great; tetrarch of Galilee, **6**, 29–30, 139; deprived of tetrarchy by Caligula, **2**, 171.

Herod Philip (d. ca. 34 A.D.), son of Herod the Great and Cleopatra; founds city of Philippi, **6**, 29.

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Herrera, José Joaquin de (1792–1854), Mexican general and statesman; proclaimed president, **23**, 625.

Herrera y Obes, Julio (ca. 1846–), Uruguayan statesman; administration of, as president, **23**, 619.

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Hervey, John, Baron Hervey of Ickworth (1696–1743), English statesman; a parliamentary supporter of Walpole, **20**, 541.

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Hussein (1773–1838), last dey of Algiers; wages war against France, **13**, 42–44.

Hussein Pasha, Turkish general; defeated by Ibrahim Pasha (1831), **24**, 452.

Hussites, the followers of John Huss; effect of their agitation in the political affairs of Germany, **14**, 184; religious war caused by, **14**, 208–211.

Hustads, Spanish admiral; defeated by Dutch off Malabar (1605), **13**, 541–542.

Hutchinson, Anne Marbury (ca. 1590–1643), a preacher of Antinomian doctrines in early Massachusetts; her opinions and political influence, **23**, 100–102; exiled from Massachusetts, **23**, 103; killed by Indians, **23**, 12.

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Hutchinson, Thomas (1711–1780), American colonial statesman; advocates adoption of specie currency in Massachusetts, **23**, 199; his mansion burned during Stamp Act riots (1765), **23**, 232; superseded as governor of Massachusetts by General Gage (1774), **23**, 239.

Hutten, Ulrich von (1488–1523), German poet and humanist, **14**, 244.

Huvishka (Hoverki, Doerki), early Hindu king, **2**, 497.

Huy, a fortified town of Belgium in the province of Liège; reduced by the French (1693), **20**, 439; recovered by the English (1694), **20**, 440–441.

Huygens, Constantijn, (1596–1687), Dutch writer, **13**, 595.

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- Iagello, see Jagello.
- Iagushinski, Russian minister; concludes treaty of commerce with China (1730), **17**, 330; advises Anna Ivanovna in regard to the conditions of succession, **17**, 332.
- Iandysus (third century B.C.), Scythian king; connection with Parthian migration, **8**, 55.
- Iaropolk, prince of Kiev; annexes the Drevlians (977), **17**, 102.
- Iaroslav, grand prince of Kiev 1019–1054; succeeds Sviatopolk, **17**, 107–110; code of laws, **17**, 110–115; administration of, **17**, 115–116; Olaf seeks refuge at court of, **16**, 76; defeated by Boleslaw I of Poland, **24**, 10; invades Poland, **24**, 12, 14.
- Ibadites, schismatic sect of North Africa, **24**, 468.
- Iberia, see Spain.
- Iberians, ancient race in Spain and Portugal; slaves in the mines, **2**, 331; resembled by primeval Greek race, **3**, 34; send embassy to Alexander, **4**, 387; revolt against Rome, **4**, 543; first inhabitants of Spain, **10**, 1–4; see also Spain.
- Iberville, Pierre Lemoyne, Sieur d' (1661–1706), French explorer and colonist in America; plants settlement in Louisiana, **23**, 80–81; in King William's War, **23**, 189.
- Ibis, a bird resembling the stork, worshipped in Egypt, **1**, 228, 230.
- Ibrahim, sultan of Turkey 1640–1648; reign of, **24**, 382.
- Ibrahim (d. 1535), grand vizir under Suleiman I; rise of, **24**, 342–343; in Egypt, **24**, 344; conquests in Persia, **24**, 345; commands Turkish army in Hungary, **14**, 271; **24**, 349; death, **24**, 356.
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- Ibrahim of Aleppo (d. 1549), Mohammedan jurist; compiles legal code for Suleiman I, **24**, 302.
- Ibrahim Pasha (1789–1848), viceroy of Egypt, son of Mehemet Ali; fights with Wahhabees **24**, 450; in Turkish war with Greece, **24**, 232; at Navarino, **17**, 544; **24**, 233; campaign in Syria (1831), **24**, 451; receives pashalik of Adana, **24**, 452; made viceroy of Egypt (1848), **24**, 454; death, **24**, 455.
- Ibrahim the Devil, Turkish soldier; war with Poland (1676), **24**, 62, 388.
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- Iceni, British tribe; wars with Romans (61 A.D.), **6**, 188–193.
- Ichneumons, worshipped in Egypt, **1**, 228.
- Icilius, Lucius, a Roman, betrothed to Virginia (449 B.C.), **5**, 132–134, 137 note.
- Icilius, Spurius (494–471 B.C.), law of; Roman plebeian statesman, **5**, 130.
- Iconoclasts (image breakers), opponents of image worship, especially the sect in the Eastern Empire in eighth and ninth centuries, **7**, 207–210, 217–218; **8**, 544–548; war on monasteries, **8**, 550, 551; during reign of Nicephorus and Michael, **8**, 553; end of war of; images restored, **8**, 554; the frenzy of, in the Netherlands (1566), **13**, 402–407.
- Ictinus (fifth century B.C.), Greek architect, **3**, 479, 482–483.
- Idaho, state, United States of America, admitted to Union (1890), **23**, 483.
- Iddesleigh, Henry, see Northcote, Sir Stafford.
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- Idibi'il, Arabian tribe; protects Assyria against Egypt (eighth century B.C.), **1**, 304.
- Idomeneus, in Greek legend, takes part in siege of Troy, **3**, 80.
- Idrieus, tyrant of Caria (350 B.C.), ally of Persia, **2**, 292, 627.
- Idrisi, see Edrisi.
- Idrisites, North African dynasty; establish themselves in Morocco (ca. 800), **24**, 469.
- Idstedt, battle of (1850), **15**, 450.
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- Iernak (d. 1584), Cossack adventurer; leads expedition into Siberia, **17**, 198; gives Siberia to Ivan the Terrible, **17**, 198.
- Iermolov, becomes favourite of Catherine II of Russia (1785), **17**, 397.
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- Igelstrom, Russian soldier; governor of Warsaw (1794), **17**, 417–418.
- Iglesias, Miguel (1822–), president of Peru (1883–1885), **23**, 608.
- Ignatiev, Nikolai Pavlovitch (1832–), Russian diplomat; demands reform of Porte, **15**, 49.
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- Ignatius (ca. 790–878), patriarch of Constantinople; strife of, with Photius, **8**, 568, 569.

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Indulgence, Declarations of, royal proclamations promising greater religious freedom to English non-conformists; issued by Charles II (1672), **20**, 275; issued by James II (1687), **20**, 388.

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Ine (Ini or Ina) (d. 720), king of West Saxons 689-720; reign, **18**, 64-65; death of, **18**, 65.

Inge I, king of Norway 1136-1161; reign, **16**, 108-109.

Inge II, king of Norway 1205-1207; reign, **16**, 114.

Inge I, the Good, king of Sweden 1090-1112; reign, **16**, 188.

Inge II, king of Sweden 1118-1120; reign, **16**, 188.

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Ingeburga (fourteenth century), daughter of Hakon VI of Norway; marries Eric, king of Sweden, **16**, 119.

Ingiald Illrada (d. 623 A.D.), traditional king of Sweden; reign, **16**, 35.

Ingle, Richard (seventeenth century), English seaman; instigates rebellion in Maryland, **22**, 602.

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Ingolf, Norwegian refugee; makes first settlement in Iceland (874 A.D.), **16**, 121.

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Ingraham, Duncan Nathaniel (1802-1891), American naval officer; demands release of Koszta from Austrians, **23**, 390.

Inguiomar (first century A.D.), chief of the Cherusci; joins league against Romans, **6**, 71; in campaigns against Rome, **6**, 73-76.

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Inkerman, village in the Crimea, Russia; battle of (1854), **17**, 573-574.

Innocent I (d. 417), bishop of Rome 402-417; in defence of Rome against Alaric, **6**, 553; upholds independence of the papacy, **8**, 526.

Innocent II (Gregorio de' Papi or Papareschi) (d. 1143), pope 1130-1143; election of, contested, **8**, 603; made prisoner by Roger II of Sicily, **9**, 77.

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Innocent VII (Cosimo de' Migliorati) (1336-1406), pope 1404-1406; pontificate, **8**, 631.

Innocent VIII (Giovanni Battista Cibo) (1432-1492), pope 1484-1492; makes Giovanni de' Medici cardinal, **9**, 388; at war with Florence and Naples, **9**, 385; grants dispensation for marriage of Henry VII of England, **19**, 19; attempt to suppress knights of St. Lazarus, **8**, 456; demands deliverance of Maximilian, **13**, 364; summary of pontificate, **8**, 643.

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- Telephone, **23**, 478.
- Telescope in Netherlands, **13**, 574.
- Wind mills, **8**, 475.

Investiture, Power of, the right of conferring the dignities and possessions of office on ecclesiastical vassals, claimed by popes and rulers in the Middle Ages as a sign of ultimate authority; struggle between Gregory VII and Emperor Henry IV, **7**, 648-654; Henry V and the papacy, the "War of Investitures," **7**, 650-658; the

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Invincibles, a Spanish regiment of Count Alva's army, **13**, 438.

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Iollas, (fourth century B.C.), son of Antipater; suspected of poisoning Alexander the Great, **4**, 390, 438, 490.

Ion (fifth century B.C.), Greek lyric poet, **3**, 495, 549.

Iona, Monastery of, founded by St. Columba in Scotland (563 A.D.), **21**, 9.

Ionia, ancient country in Asia Minor; conquered by Sargon (ca. 720 B.C.), **2**, 285; wars of, with Persia, **2**, 290, 458, 611, 650; **3**, 266; early inhabitants of, **3**, 106, 154; defeats Phœnicians, **2**, 290; conquered by Croesus, **2**, 449; colonies of, **3**, 153, 202; relations with Athens, **3**, 109, 382, 389, 593; literature of, **3**, 104, 492-495, 506; under Turks, **2**, 378.

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Iowa, a state of the United States; Joliet and Marquette, first white men in, **23**, 73; admitted to the Union (1846), **23**, 369.

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Iphigenia, in Greek legend, daughter of Agamemnon; sacrifice of, **2**, 73-74; **3**, 80.

Iphitus, king of Elis (ninth century B.C.); founds Olympian games, **3**, 172-173; **4**, 87.

Ippolito, Cardinal (d. 1535), cousin of Alessandro de' Medici; poisoned, **9**, 461.

Ipsilanti, see Ypsilanti.

Ipsus, town in Asia Minor; battle of (301 B.C.), **2**, 138, 301; **4**, 498-499.

Iran, an ancient kingdom, including Persia, Afghanistan, and Baluchistan; as the home of the Aryans, **2**, 489, 572; in Persian mythology, **2**, 635-636; Syrian campaign in, **4**, 558; influence of Hellenism on, **8**, 53; under Antiochus II, **8**, 54; see also Afghanistan, and Persia.

Iranians, inhabitants of Iran; religion of, **2**, 126; tribes of, **2**, 410, 525; **4**, 282; language of, **2**, 489, 572; at war with the Turanians, **24**, 266; see also Aryans.

Iranzu (eighth century B.C.), king of the Manna in Asia, **2**, 584.

Iras, waiting-woman of Cleopatra, **5**, 632.

Ireland, one of the British Isles and a part of the kingdom of Great Britain; main treatment, **21**, 331-449; legendary history, and archaeology, **21**, 331-339; early Christianity in (fifth century), **21**, 337-342; church under Henry VIII, **21**, 400;

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Isabella of France (1389-1409), second queen of Richard II of England, daughter of Charles VI of France; marriage, **18**, 502.

Isabella of Parma, see Elizabeth Maria.

Isabella of Valois, see Elizabeth.

Isæus (fourth century B.C.), Athenian rhetorician; teaches Demosthenes, **4**, 223.

Isagoras, Athenian political leader; rival of Cleisthenes (510 B.C.), **3**, 236, 251-252, 256, 517.

Isaiah, Hebrew prophet (ca. 740-701 B.C.), **2**, 218-219.

Isauria, district in Cilicia, **6**, 430; **7**, 197.

Iiselberg, town in Switzerland; battle of (1809), **14**, 503.

Isenburg, Prince of (eighteenth century), German soldier, **12**, 76.

Ishbosheth or **Eshbaal**, king of Israel (1010-1002 B.C.); son of Saul, **2**, 79; recognised king of Mahanaim, **2**, 83, 84; reign, **2**, 83-85; death, **2**, 85.

Ishmael, son of Abraham; regarded as ancestor of Arabs, **8**, 102.

Ishme Dagan, king of Assyria ca. 1830 B.C.; builds temple of Asshar, **1**, 372.

Ishtar (Istar Astarte, Ashtoreth), Assyro-Babylonian goddess, **1**, 517, 518, 521 seq., 530-531, 619; **2**, 350, 396, 421; see also Astarte.

Ishtarnandi, Elamite prince (seventh century), **1**, 430.

Ishtob, Syrian kingdom, founded by Arameans, **2**, 65.

Isidore, Cardinal, a Greek ecclesiastic; joins Latin church, **7**, 340; legate of Pope Nicholas V to Constantinople (1452), **7**, 340; aids in defence of Constantinople, **7**, 342; rival of the metropolitan Jonas, **17**, 159.

Isidore (Isidorus) of Seville (560-636), Spanish ecclesiastic; alleged author of false decretals, **8**, 574.

Isis, the chief Egyptian goddess: worship of, **1**, 63, 143, 219; **2**, 350; identified with Ceres, **1**, 235, 278-285; identified with Baal-Gebal, **1**, 312.

Iskander Bey, see Skandrbeg.

Islam and **Islamism**, see Religion (A), Mohammedanism.

Island Number 10, fortised island on the Mississippi; captured by Federal army (1862), **23**, 426.

Isle de Bourbon, see Réunion.

Isle de France, see Mauritius.

Isle of Ely, a region of fens in England; last stand of Hereward in, **18**, 185.

Isle of Wight, island off south coast of England; colonisation of, by Jutes, **18**, 63.

Isles, Lord of the, a title assumed by various Scottish chieftains from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, who maintained a practical independence among the islands west of Scotland; see Macdonald.

Isly, small river in eastern Morocco; battle of (1844), **13**, 76.

Ismael, shah of Persia (d. 1536), defeated by Selim I, **24**, 338.

Ismail, capital of district of Ismail, Russia; siege of (1790 A.D.), **17**, 409.

Ismail, pasha of Karamania; at battle of Slankamen (1691), **24**, 400.

Ismail Beg, Persian ambassador to Russia; effects treaty with Peter the Great (1723), **17**, 313-314.

Ismail ben Faraj, Moorish ruler at Granada (fourteenth century), **8**, 255.

Ismail Pasha (1830-1895), khedive of Egypt 1863-1879; succeeds Said Pasha, **24**, 457; sells Suez Canal shares to Great Britain, **24**, 458; abdication, **24**, 458.

Ismailians, Mohainmedan sect, **8**, 220, 230; see also Assassins.

Ismenias (fourth century B.C.), heads anti-Spartan coalition in Thebes, **4**, 130-131.

Isnard, Maximin (1751-1830), Girondist deputy; speech defying European coalition against France, **12**, 249-250; returns under decree of recall, **12**, 392; opposes Napoleon, **12**, 579; excluded from legislature, **12**, 523.

Isocrates (436-338 B.C.), Attic orator; criticism of Carthaginians, **2**, 317; composes oration for Plataeans, **4**, 150; oration of, called *Archidamus*, **4**, 187; standard of civic merit, **4**, 198; advises Athenians, **4**, 230; recommends war with Persia, **4**, 275.

Israel, a Semitic people dominant in Palestine, also one of the two kingdoms existing after the death of Solomon; the people Israel, **2**, 18-55; earliest traditional history, **2**, 4-5, 56-58; the sojourn in Egypt, **2**, 58-60; the exodus and Moses, **2**, 6-7, 61-63; the Canaanite conquest, **2**, 66-71; the Judges, **2**, 7-10, 72-76; the rule of Saul, **2**, 77-85; the reign of David, **2**, 10-14, 86-98; the reign of Solomon, **2**, 97-105; the division of the kingdom, **2**, 14-15, 106; the northern kingdom (Israel proper), **2**, 14-17, 107-113; the decline and fall of the northern kingdom, **2**, 18-21, 113-115; for the history of the southern kingdom, see Judaea; for post-exilic Jewish history, see Jews.

Issus, seaport of Asia Minor; battle of (333 B.C.), **4**, 299-305.

Issy, battle of (1815), **15**, 331.

Istar, see Ishtar.

Isthmian Games, Greek national and religious festival; described, **3**, 174; Alexander decreed crown at, **4**, 318.

Italian Republic, established by Napoleon, **9**, 566.

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Italinski, Russian ambassador to Porte (1807); threatens Turkey with war, **17**, 460.

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Iyéyasu, Tokugawa (1542–1616), Japanese politician; founds Tokugawa dynasty, **24**, 584; characterisation, **24**, 589; victorious at Sekigáhara, **24**, 589; introduces feudal system in Japan, **24**, 589.

Izabel de Bragança (1846–), daughter of Emperor Pedro II of Brazil; marriage and regency in Brazil, **23**, 662.

Izard, George (1776–1828), American soldier; in war of 1812, **23**, 334.

Izdubar, see Gilgamish.

Izeds, Persian genii, **2**, 636.

Iziaslav, grand prince of Russia; at war with Vsclav, of Polotsk (ca. 1068), **17**, 122 seq.

Iztapalapan, Mexican city; inundated to repel Cortes, **23**, 524.

Jagatai (thirteenth century), son of Jenghiz Khan; succeeds father, **24**, 283, 284, 285.

Jagatai (Jagatai Turkesi), Turkish dialect; called after Jagatai, **24**, 258.

Jagello (ca. 1354–1433), king of Poland as Wladislaw II, and duke of Lithuania; marries Hedwig of Poland, **24**, 41; accession of (1384), **24**, 11; legal reforms of, **24**, 12; victorious at battle of Grunewald (1410), **24**, 42; nominal ruler of Lithuania, **17**, 157.

Jagerndorf, battle of (1757), **17**, 355.

Jagersfontein, town in the Orange River Colony; diamonds discovered at, **22**, 279.

Jahangir ("Conqueror of the World"), surname of Selim, Mughal emperor 1605–1627; reign, **22**, 32–33.

Jahn, Friedrich Ludwig (1778–1852), German patriot; imprisoned (1819), **15**, 373; re-called from exile, **15**, 412.

Jaik, town in Russia; siege of (1774), **17**, 386.

Jain, Indian monks, **2**, 500.

Jakobek, see Jacobellus.

Jakoby, Johann (1805–1877), Jewish pamphleteer, **15**, 414.

Jalalabad (Jelalabad), town in Afghanistan; Sale defends (1842), **22**, 143; British reconquer (1842), **22**, 143, 144; occupied by English (1878), **24**, 503.

Jamaica, island in the West Indies; acquired by Cromwell (1656), **20**, 161.

Jamasp, king of the Sassanids ca. 496 A.D.; reign of, **8**, 86.

Jambu-dvipa, Hindu name for India, **2**, 524.

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- Joseph, prince-abbot of St. Gall; accepts terms of peace of Rossbach (1718), **16**, 662.
- Joseph ben Tobiah (third century B.C.), Jewish nephew of Onias II; ambassador to Egypt, **2**, 136.
- Joseph Ferdinand (d. 1699), electoral prince of Bavaria; son of Maximilian Emmanuel

- Rome, Sallust's account of, **5**, 385-387; war with Rome (111-106 B.C.), **5**, 383-391; death, Plutarch on, **5**, 391-392.
- Juji Khassar**, "the Tiger" (13th century), brother of Jenghiz Khan, **24**, 275, 283.
- Julia** (39 B.C.-14 A.D.), daughter of Augustus; marries Marcellus, **6**, 116; marries Agrippa and Tiberius, **6**, 117; banished by father, **6**, 118; death, **6**, 118; Augustus' order concerning burial of, **6**, 128.
- Julia** (d. 28 A.D.), granddaughter of Augustus, daughter of Agrippa and Julia, **6**, 117; character of, **6**, 119; exiled, **6**, 119; Augustus' order concerning burial of, **6**, 128.
- Julia**, aunt of Julius Cæsar (d. 68 B.C.); marries Marius, **5**, 477-478.
- Julia** (83 or 82-54 B.C.), daughter of Cæsar; marries Pompey, **5**, 503; death of, **5**, 511, 530; Cæsar's affection for, **5**, 602.
- Julia** (d. 59 A.D.), daughter of Drusus; marriages of, **6**, 153-154.
- Julia Domna** (d. 217 A.D.), Roman empress, wife of Septimius Severus, and mother of Caracalla and Geta; character of, **6**, 388; relations with her sons, **6**, 391; death, **6**, 394.
- Julian**, Count, commander of the Spanish Goths; according to legend introduces Moors into Spain, **8**, 191; **10**, 31.
- Julian**, Roman ambassador to Alaric (409 A.D.), **6**, 558.
- Julian**, bishop of Toledo; forced from bishopric by Witiza, Gothic king in Spain (eighth century), **10**, 30.
- Julian the Apostate** (Flavius Claudius Julianus), 331?-363 A.D., emperor of Rome 361-363 A.D.; main treatment, **6**, 477-509; studies at Athens, **3**, 436; receives title of caesar (355 A.D.), **6**, 478; administration in Gaul, **6**, 481-486; declared emperor by soldiers, **6**, 491; contest with Constantius, **6**, 493-497; religion of, **6**, 498-499; invades the East, **6**, 499-508; death, **6**, 508-509.
- Julian**, George Washington (1817-1899), American politician; free-soil candidate for vice-president (1852), **23**, 389.
- Julian**, Cardinal, see Cesarini, Giuliano.
- Juliana**, illegitimate daughter of Henry I of England; marries Eustace de Breteuil, **18**, 236; aids husband in revolt against king, **18**, 236-237, reconciled with king (1119), **18**, 237.
- Julian Calendar**; making of, **5**, 574; corrected by Pope Gregory XIII, **5**, 575.
- Julian Emperors**, the name applied collectively to Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero (*q. v.*), as members of Julius Cæsar's family.
- Julian Family**, legendary founders of, **5**, 70.
- Julian Laws**, regulate municipalities, **5**, 212, 214.
- Julianus, M. Didius Severus** (132-193 A.D.), emperor of Rome; purchases throne, **6**, 383, 384; execution, **6**, 385.
- Jülich**, a town in the Rhine province, Prussia; dispute over accession to, **14**, 325.
- Julius II** (Giuliano della Rovere) (1443-1513), pope 1503-1513; pontificate of, **8**, 647-648; election, **11**, 299; employs Michelangelo, **9**, 401-402; promotes League of Cambray against Venice, **8**, 648; **9**, 431-432; forms the Holy League against France, **9**, 434; **11**, 302; **19**, 58; extent of power, **8**, 648; **19**, 58.
- Julius Cæsar**, see Cæsar.
- Julus**, eponymous founder of Julian family; see Ascanius.
- July Revolution** of 1830, in France; main treatment, **13**, 45-50, 53, 54; influence of, on Europe **15**, 402; **16**, 476.
- Jung Bahadur** (d. 1885), prime minister of Nepal, **24**, 512.
- Junius Letters**, a series of political epistles which appeared in London (1768-1772) under the pseudonym of Junius, **20**, 612.
- Juno**, Roman divinity; identified with Greek Hera, **3**, 32, 120; Roman sacrifices to, **6**, 201.
- Junot, Andoche** (1771-1813), duke of Abrantes; conveys Napoleon's letter to Venetian senate, **12**, 442; invades Portugal, **10**, 325; **12**, 568, 569; forms French regency in Portugal, **10**, 540; defeated by Wellesley, **10**, 341, 540; **12**, 569.
- Junto** of 1693, in England, **20**, 444-446.
- Jupiter** (Jove), a Roman deity corresponding to the Greek Zeus, **3**, 74, 158, 173, 298, 570.
- Jurisprudence**:
- Babylonian and Assyrian: general laws, **1**, 494-498; code of Hammurabi, **1**, 498-514.
 - Byzantine: legal reforms of Basil the Macedonian (the *Basilica*), **7**, 227; the legislation of Justinian (the *Code*, *Pandects* and *Institutions*), **7**, 131-136.
 - China: severity of the penal law, **24**, 532.
 - Denmark: laws of Valdemar (twelfth century), **16**, 154; the *Birkerett* (thirteenth century), **16**, 175; the *Congesta Menvedi* and the *Law of Zealand* (fourteenth century), **16**, 177; legal codes of Christian IV, **16**, 357.
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Jutes, a German tribe; invade England (fifth century A.D.), 18, 30; origin, 18, 33; relation to Angles and Saxons, 18, 33; advance checked, 18, 36.

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Jutija, see Utians.

Jutland, the continental portion of Denmark; conquered in Schleswig-Holstein War of 1864, 15, 484.

Juxon, William (1582-1663) English prelate, archbishop of Canterbury 1660-1663; attends Charles I on day of his execution, 20, 76.

Kanerki, see Kanishka.
 Kang-he (d. 1721), emperor of China (1661); reign of, **24**, 545.
 Kanishka (Kanerki), East Indian ruler; founds empire, **2**, 506; Huvishka succeeds, **2**, 497.
 Kanklis, primitive Turkish people; conquered by Mongols (1223), **24**, 283.
 Kankrin, Count E. F., Russian minister of finance 1822–1844; financial reforms of, **17**, 557.
 Kansas, a state of the United States; made a territory (1854), **23**, 391; civil war in (1854–1856), **23**, 394–395, 397–398; Le-compton Constitution in (1857), **22**, 402–403.
 Kansas-Nebraska Bill, an act providing for the organisation of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, passed by Congress in 1854, **23**, 391–392, 394.
 Kan-su, province in northwest China; Mohammedan rebellion in (1854), **24**, 552.
 Kansu al-Ghuri, mameluke sultan; war of, with Ottomans (1516), **24**, 444.
 Kant, Immanuel (1724–1804), German philosopher; sketch and estimate of, **15**, 349–351.
 Kanzler, Hermann (1822–1888), German soldier in Papal service; surrenders Rome to Italian forces (1870), **9**, 622.
 Kaplan Pasha, Turkish general; defeated at Kotin (1373), **24**, 60.
 Kápolna, town in Hungary; battle of (1849), **14**, 653–654.
 Kappel, village in Switzerland; battle of (1531), **16**, 632–633.
 Kara George, see Czerny, George.
 Karachi, city in India; ceded to British (1843), **22**, 146.
 Karaindash, king of Babylon, fifteenth century B.C.; makes alliance with king of Assyria, **1**, 374.
 Karaite Karaismor, Jewish religious sect; language of, **24**, 258.
 Karak, see Cilicia.
 Kara-Khitai (Ye-lu), Turkish clan; conquers northern China (1004), **24**, 271–272.
 Karakorum (Karakorum), ancient city of China; made capital of Mongol Empire (thirteenth century), **24**, 277.
 Karamanli, Dynasty of, reign of, in Tripoli (1714–1835), **24**, 487.
 Kara Mustapha (d. 1683), Turkish statesman; administration of, as grand vizir, **24**, 389; besieges Vienna, **24**, 64, 389; death of, **14**, 397; **24**, 390.
 Karamzin or Karamsin, Nikolai Mikailovich (1765–1826) Russian historian, novelist and poet, **17**, 77.
 Karbanit (Karbana), town in Egypt; battle of (ca. 668 B.C.), **1**, 426.
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 Kargula, town in Russia; battle of (1775), **17**, 387.
 Karl (Callet), William, French peasant; elected leader of the Jacquerie (1358), **11**, 136.

Karlowitz, town in Hungary; battle of (1716), **14**, 420; national assembly meets at (1848), **14**, 637; ecclesiastical congress of (1874), **15**, 48.
 Karlowitz, Treaty of, treaty concluded with Turkey by Russia, Austria, Poland, and Venice (1699), **9**, 523; **14**, 398; **24**, 68, 402–403.
 Karlsbad (Carlsbad) Decrees, resolutions of a conference of delegates from principal German states (1819), **15**, 372–374.
 Karluks, primitive Turkish nation; history of, **24**, 259, 273.
 Karmat, surname of Hamdan ben-Asheth, the, founder of the Karmathians, **8**, 221.
 Karmates (Karmathians), Mohammedan sect; capture Mecca (930 A.D.), **8**, 23; in league with Fatimites, **8**, 23.
 Karnak, town in Egypt, on the site of Thebes; description of temples at, **1**, 141, 183, 226, 248; inscriptions at, **1**, 99–101, 115–117, 138, 150.
 Kärnkoski, military post in Finland; siege of (1790), **17**, 403.
 Karpos, Albanian chieftain; revolt of (1690), **24**, 398–399.
 Kars, city in Russia; sieges of (1855), **15**, 14; (1877), **17**, 603.
 Karshumish, one of the languages of India, **2**, 488.
 Karthada, see Carthage.
 Kasa or Kassai, Prince, see John, king of Abyssinia.
 Kashmir (Cashmere), Vale of, a valley in state of Kashmir, India; description of, **2**, 485–486.
 Kashtariti of Kar-Kasshi (seventh century B.C.), Median prince; joins coalition against king of Assyria (ca. 673 B.C.), **1**, 422.
 Kashtubilla, king of Kasalla ca. 3800 B.C.; revolts against Sargon, **1**, 361.
 Kasimir (twelfth century), duke of Pomerania; besieges Arkona (1168), **16**, 150.
 Kasleyah, king of the Berbers ca. 700 A.D.; slain by Merwan, **8**, 183.
 Kassr-el-Kebir or Kasr al-Kebir (Spanish Alcazar-Quivir), town of Morocco; battle of (1578), **3**, 252; **10**, 496–498.
 Kasr as-Said, Treaty of, treaty between France and Tunis (1881), **24**, 486.
 Kaschu, see Kossæans.
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 Kastri, modern name of Delphi, q. v.
 Kati, king of Que ca. 835 B.C.; pays tribute to Shalmaneser, **1**, 388.
 Katte, Hans Hermann von (1704–1730), friend of Frederick the Great; death, **15**, 152–154.
 Katzbach, a river in Prussia; battle of the (1813), **12**, 604; **14**, 575; **17**, 485.
 Kaufmann, Konstantin Petrovitch (1818–1882), Russian general; commander-in-chief of Russian troops in Khiva, **17**, 601.
 Kaulbars, Alexander, Baron (1844–), Russian general; interference of, in Bulgarian policy, **24**, 180, 184.
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Keppel, Augustus, Viscount (1725–1786), English admiral; intercedes for Admiral Byng, **20**, 585; captures Belle Isle (1761), **20**, 597.

Keppel, George, 3rd earl of Albemarle (1724–1772), English soldier; commands expedition against Havana (1762), **20**, 600.

Keraits, Turkish people; conquered by the Manchus (1162), **24**, 274; Kerghizes conquer, **24**, 300.

Keratry, Émile, Count of (1832–), French officer and statesman; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 174.

Kerbela (Meshhed-Hussein), town in Asiatic Turkey; battle of (ca. 750 A.D.), **8**, 189.

Kerboga, prince of Mosul (eleventh century A.D.); relieves Antioch, **8**, 347.

Kerman, Persian province, see Carmania.

Kerman Shah, see Bahram IV.

Kersaint, Guy Pierre, Count of (1742–1793), French sailor and politician; resigns from Assembly (1792), **12**, 292.

Kerses, (fifth century B.C.), Lydian brigand; kills Spermios, **2**, 427–428.

Kesselring, Kilian, Swiss officer; imprisoned (1633), **16**, 651.

Kesselsdorf, village in Germany; battle of (1745), **14**, 432; **15**, 181.

Ket, an English tanner; insurrection and defeat of (1549), **19**, 215.

Kéthulle, Francis van der, lord of Ryhove; a demagogue of Ghent; leads revolt against the duke of Aerschot (1577), **13**, 469; spreads Protestant revolt, **13**, 472; invites William the Silent to Ghent, **13**, 480; arrests Hembyze, **13**, 498.

Ketilmundsson, Mats, regent of Sweden; renews civil war in behalf of the son of Duke Eric (1320), **16**, 194.

Ketteler, Baron von, German diplomat; murder of, at Peking (1900), **15**, 565.

Kettler, Gotthard (d. 1587), last grand master of Livonian knights; wrests Courland and Semigallia from Ivan the Terrible (1561), **14**, 320; **17**, 206.

Keyes, Erasmus Darwin (1810–1895), American general; at battle of Fair Oaks (1862), **23**, 431.

Kezanlik or Kazanlik, town in eastern Rumelia, Bulgaria; battle of (1878), **17**, 605.

Khabbash (fifth century B.C.), Egyptian ruler; accession (487 B.C.), **2**, 611; rebellion, **2**, 613–614.

Khadija or Kadijah, Arabian woman; marriage of Mohammed with (ca. 595 A.D.), **8**, 113.

Khaf-Ra, or Cephres, or Kephren, Egyptian king of the fourth dynasty; accession, **1**, 94; reign, **1**, 96–98.

Khair ad-din Pasha, see Barbarossa.

Khair Bey (d. 1520), Turkish governor of Aleppo; surrenders Aleppo (1516), **24**, 444; at battle of Marj-Dabik, **24**, 446; administration of, **24**, 446; death of, **24**, 446.

Khalid (Kaled) (d. 642 A.D.), Saracen general; at battle of Ohod, **8**, 121–122; conversion of, to Islam, **8**, 125; at battle of

Muta, **8**, 126; chosen commander of Arabian army, **8**, 126; leads expedition against Syria, **8**, 146–148; death of, **8**, 159.

Khalil (fourteenth century A.D.), Turkish general; defeats Emperor Michael, **7**, 223; at battle near Bizya, **7**, 324.

Khammurabi (Ammurapi, Amraphel, Hammurabi, or Khammuram), first king of Babylonia ca. 2287–2232 B.C.; invades Palestine, **1**, 312; drives Elamite forces from Babylonia, **1**, 363; core of, **1**, 498–513.

Kha-nefer-Ra, see Sebek-hotep V.

Kharbin, see Harbin.

Kharijites ("Deserters"), an Arabian sect; oppose and slay Ali, **8**, 172–173; partial extermination of, **8**, 174; spread of, under the last Omayyads, **8**, 187.

Khartum (Khartoum), a city in Nubia; siege of (1884), **21**, 646; fall of (1885), **24**, 461.

Kharu, name for Phoenicia, **1**, 136.

Khatil (thirteenth century), sultan of Egypt, retakes Acre (1291), **8**, 453 seq.

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Khazailu, see Hazaël.

Khazars or Cazars, see White Huns.

Kherson, a Greek town in the Crimea; Vladimir captures (988), **17**, 104.

Kherson, capital of government of Kherson, Russia; founded (1778), **17**, 396.

Kheta, see Hittites.

Kheta-sai, king of Hittites; at battle of Kadesh (ca. 1400 B.C.), **2**, 394; makes treaty of peace with Ramses the Great, **2**, 394.

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Kheyr ed-din, see Barbarossa.

Khiva, a part of the ancient Khwarezm, q.v.

Khmer Empire, Aryans found in Cambodia and Cochinchina, **24**, 518.

Khnem Amen, see Hatshepsu.

Khokand, a former khanate of Turkestan, now the territory of Ferghana in Asiatic Russia; at war with Russia (1864–1865), **17**, 600.

Khoraiba, town in Asiatic Turkey; battle of (656 A.D.), **8**, 171.

Khorasan or Khorassan, province of northeastern Persia; conquest of (ca. 1380), **24**, 300.

Khosru Pasha, Turkish governor of Egypt, replaced by Mehemet Ali (1815), **24**, 449.

Khotin or Chotin, town in Russia; siege of (1788), **17**, 405.

Khubilai, Mongol emperor; reign of (thirteenth century), **24**, 289.

Khubushna, district in Asia Minor; battle of (ca. 675 B.C.), **2**, 411.

Khufu, or Cheops, or Chemmis (fourth century B.C.), Egyptian king of the fourth dynasty; reign, **1**, 94–98; worship of, **1**, 187.

Khumri, see Omri.

Khun-aten, king of Egypt, see Amen-hotep IV.

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Kiwarezm, or Khwarizm, or Kharezm, a khanate of Central Asia; empire of,

- Kistna see Krishna.
- Kitboga (thirteenth century), general in command of Mongolian army; march of, against caliph of Bagdad, **24**, 290.
- Kitchen, Anthony (1477-1563), British prelate, bishop of Llandaff; Elizabeth permits to retain see, **19**, 279.
- Kitchener, Horatio Herbert, first viscount Kitchener of Khartum (1850-), British soldier; sent to Khartum (1898), **21**, 652; prevents French occupation of Fashoda, **24**, 466; at Cape Town, **22**, 275; appointed chief of staff in Boer War, **22**, 310; at battle of Paardeberg, **22**, 312; quells rebellion in Cape Colony, **22**, 313; concentration policy of, in Boer War, **22**, 314; succeeds Lord Roberts in command of British forces in South Africa (November, 1900), **22**, 314; blockhouse system of, **22**, 315; the "drives" of, in South Africa, **22**, 316; proclamation to Boers of August, 1901, **22**, 316; signs treaty of peace with Boers at Pretoria (May 31st, 1902), **22**, 317.
- Ki-Utu, see Larsa.
- Kiyomori, Taira no (twelfth century), Japanese chieftain; conquests of, **24**, 586; character of, **24**, 586; death of, **24**, 587.
- Kladova, town in Servia, siege of (1790 A.D.), **17**, 408.
- Klapka, György (1820-1892), Hungarian soldier; becomes ally of Turkey, **15**, 49.
- Klasht, see Calasarians.
- Klausenburg, Diet of, sanctions union of Transylvania with Hungary (1848), **14**, 637.
- Kléber, Jean Baptiste (1753-1800), French soldier; defeated in La Vendée (1793), **12**, 376; with Jourdan, **12**, 378; in command at Alexandria, **12**, 463; victory of, at Mt. Tabor, **12**, 478; Napoleon leaves in command in Egypt, **12**, 481; **24**, 448; death, **12**, 512.
- Kleist von Nollendorf, Friedrich Heinrich Ferdinand Emil (1762-1823), Prussian field-marshall; at battle of Kulm (1813), **15**, 316; at battle of Châlons, **15**, 319.
- Klin, town in Russia; devastation of, by Ivan the Terrible (1569), **17**, 204.
- Klöenthal, lake in Switzerland; battle of the (1799 A.D.), **17**, 436.
- Klopstock, Friedrich Gottlieb (1724-1803), German poet; position of, in literature, **15**, 334.
- Klosterneuburg, town in Austria; capture of, by Bavarians (1276), **14**, 153.
- Kloster-zeven, see Closter-zeven.
- Klundert, town in Netherlands; siege of (1793), **14**, 16.
- Klushino, town in Russia; battle of (1610), **17**, 235.
- Kniazes, princes of Russia; development of power, **17**, 93.
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- Knights Hospitalers, see Hospitalers.
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- Knights of St. George, see Teutonic Order.
- Knights of St. John, see Hospitalers.
- Knights Templar, see Templars.
- Knights, Teutonic Order of, see Teutonic Order.
- Knights of the Round Table, an order founded by King Arthur of England; legends of, **18**, 40.
- Knights of the Spoon, a band of outlawed Swiss nobles (1531); league with the Savoyard nobles, **6**, 636; castles of, destroyed, **10**, 636.
- Knights of the Temple, see Templars.
- Knoles (Knollvs), Sir Robert (ca. 1317-1407), English soldier; commands expedition to France (1373), **18**, 482; commands royal forces in Wat Tyler's Rebellion, **18**, 693.
- Knollys, Sir Francis (ca. 1514-1596), English statesman; privy councillor of Elizabeth, **19**, 273.
- Knorring, General (ca. 1800), Russian soldier; in war with Sweden, **17**, 458-459.
- Knowles, Commodore (d. 1777), English naval officer; "press gang" seizures cause insurrection in Boston, Mass. (1747), **23**, 198.
- Know-Nothings, in American history a secret political party or society; general discussion of, **23**, 395-396; platform in 1856, **23**, 399; disappearance of, **23**, 401.
- Knox, Henry (1750-1806), American soldier and statesman; appointed secretary of war in Washington's first cabinet, **23**, 300.
- Knox, John (1505-1572), Scottish religious reformer; early career, **21**, 246-248; exiled from Scotland, **21**, 243; attacks Catholicism, **19**, 284; **21**, 252; justifies vandalism of reformers, **21**, 261; interviews with Mary Queen of Scots, **21**, 264; preaches funeral sermon of earl of Moray, **21**, 269; death, **21**, 270; characterisation, **19**, 284; **21**, 270; admiration of Puritans for, **19**, 344.
- Knoxville, city in Tennessee; siege (1863), **23**, 442.
- Knud II, king of Denmark, see Canute the Great, king of England, Norway, and Denmark.
- Knud III, king of Denmark, see Harthacnut.
- Knud IV, "the Saint," king of Denmark 1080-1086; in wars against pagans of Livonia, **16**, 138; reign, **16**, 139-141; death, **16**, 141.
- Knud V, king of Denmark 1147-1157; reign, **16**, 147-150.
- Knud VI, king of Denmark 1182-1202; reign, **16**, 155-157; treachery to Frederick Barbarossa, **14**, 106; death, **16**, 157.
- Knud I, king of Norway, see Canute the Great, king of England, Denmark, and Norway.
- Knud, king of Sweden 1167-1195; reign, **16**, 189.
- Knud Alfsson, Norwegian chieftain; rebels against Hans, king of Denmark, **16**, 221.

- and continues revolutionary journalism, **14**, 614; ascendancy in Hungary, **14**, 616, 636; proclaims Hungary independent, **14**, 655; relations with Görgey, **14**, 653, 656, 657; triumphal entry into Pest, **14**, 655; forced to resign and flees to Turkey, **14**, 657; death, **15**, 33.
- Koszta** Affair, Austro-American diplomatic incident; prompts Marcy's enunciation of American naturalisation principles, **23**, 390.
- Kotaiba ben Muslim**, Arabian soldier; conquests in Transoxania, **8**, 184 seq.; revolt against Caliph Suleiman, **8**, 185.
- Ko-tao**, Japanese official; duties of, **24**, 533.
- Kotin**, Sobieski defeats Turks at battle of, **24**, 60.
- Kotze**, chief justice of the Transvaal; makes charges against President Kruger (1897), **22**, 299.
- Kotzebue**, August von (1761–1819), German dramatist; murdered, **15**, 371.
- Koulevtcha**, battle of (1828), **17**, 544.
- Kouli Khan**, see Nadir Efchar.
- Kowshing**, Chinese battleship; sinking of, by Japanese (1894), **24**, 576.
- Krafft or Kraft**, Adam, (d. 1507), German sculptor, **14**, 278.
- Kranach or Cranach**, Lucas (1472–1553), German painter; friend of Martin Luther, **14**, 265.
- Kraus**, Austrian statesman; succeeds Kübeck as minister of war, **14**, 631, 649.
- Kray**, Paul, baron of Krajowa (1735–1804), Austrian soldier; victorious at Magnano, **12**, 471; replaces Archduke Charles, **12**, 505; defeated at battle of Engen, **12**, 506; replaced by Archduke John, **12**, 507.
- Kremlin**, citadel of Moscow, Russia; siege of (1612), **17**, 236 seq.
- Kremsier or Kromeriz**, town in Moravia, Austria-Hungary; Diet of (1848), **14**, 649; constitution abrogated (1852), **15**, 466.
- Krishna**, Hindu divinity, **2**, 528, 530, 546.
- Krjali**, troop of disbanded soldiers in Bulgaria; carry on guerrilla warfare in Balkan States, **24**, 176.
- Kromeriz**, see Kremsier.
- Kronstadt**, Russian naval station and fortress; built (1702), **17**, 270 seq.; siege of (1854), **17**, 563.
- Krotzka**, battle of (1739), **24**, 410.
- Krüdener**, Burchard Alexander Konstantin, Baron von (1744–1802), Russian ambassador at Berlin, **17**, 438.
- Krüdener**, Juliane, Baroness von, Russian authoress (1764–1824); relations of, with Alexander I, **17**, 493 seq.
- Kruger**, Stephanus Johannes Paul (1825–1904), South African statesman; conducts raid into Orange Free State territory, **22**, 277; lieutenant of Pretorius in invasion of Orange Free State (1859), **22**, 284; appointed commandant-general of Transvaal, **22**, 285; begins agitation against English rule in Transvaal (1877), **22**, 289; elected president of South African Republic, **22**, 292; visits Lon-
- don, **21**, 644; at Bloemfontein, **22**, 280, 300; administration, **22**, 299; flight to Lorenzo Marques, **22**, 314; characterisation of, **22**, 301.
- Krumpen**, Sii Otte, Danish soldier; leads army into Sweden (1520), **16**, 230.
- Kshattriyas** (Rajputs), Indian warrior caste; migration of, **2**, 497; conflict of, with Mohammedans, **2**, 506–507; marriages of, **2**, 514; doctrine of transmigration, **2**, 534.
- Kuban**, a territory in Ciscaucasia, Russia; part of, annexed to Russia (1783), **17**, 395.
- Kübeck**, Karl Friedrich, baron of Kuban (1780–1855), Austrian statesman; becomes minister of finance (1848), **14**, 630; advocates proclamation of martial laws, **14**, 649.
- Kublai Khan** (ca. 1216–1294), Mongol emperor; conquers Tibet, **24**, 509; founds Yuen dynasty in China, **24**, 588; invades Japan, **24**, 588.
- Kudur-Lagamar** (Chedorlaomer), king of Elam; takes Babylon (ca. 2340 B.C.), **1**, 363.
- Kuirenga**, East Africa, siege of (1893), **15**, 557.
- Ku-Klux-Klan**, American Southern secret society formed after Civil War, **23**, 468.
- Kulikovo**, battle of, see Don, battle of.
- Kulm**, village in Bohemia; Boleslaw IV of Poland rules, **24**, 27; battles of (1794), **24**, 95; (1813), **14**, 575; **15**, 316.
- Kulturkampf**, name given in Germany to conflict over the control of educational and ecclesiastical appointments between the Roman Catholic Church and the government, initiated by Bismarck in 1872, **15**, 534, 538–539.
- Kumani**, or Cumani, or Comans, Ugric tribe which invaded Hungary, eleventh-thirteenth centuries; aid French army (1239), **24**, 130; overrun Bulgaria, **24**, 168.
- Kummukh**, Hittite state; subjugated by Assyrians, **1**, 377, 380, 382, 383, 391, 393, 402.
- Kumurji**, Ali, see Ali Kumurji.
- Kund**, Richard (b. 1852), German soldier and explorer; explorations of, in West Africa, **15**, 559.
- Kunersdorf**, battle of (1759), **15**, 214 seq.
- Kungrads**, tribe of Turkey; allied with Mongols, **24**, 275.
- Kurbski**, Andrew (sixteenth century), Russian noble; allies himself with Poland (1560), **17**, 199.
- Kurds**, nomadic Aryan people, **2**, 379, 584; identified with Carduchi, **4**, 40.
- Kurigalzu I**, king of Babylonia 1410 B.C., **1**, 328, 374.
- Kurigalzu II**, king of Babylonia 1350 B.C., **1**, 328, 374.
- Kuriltai**, Mongolian general assembly; summoned by Jenghiz Khan (1206), **24**, 277.
- Kuroki**, Itei (1845–), Japanese soldier; in Manchurian campaign (1904), **17**, 623–624; **24**, 658.
- Kuropatkin**, Alexei Nikolayevitch (1848–), Russian soldier; in war against Turko-

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Labienus, Quintus (d. 39 B.C.), Roman general; overruns Asia Minor, **5**, 625; **8**, 67.

Labienus, Titus (d. 45 B.C.), Roman soldier; as tribune, **5**, 479–480; Cæsar's lieutenant in Gallic wars, **5**, 519, 525; at Dyrrhachium and Pharsalia, **5**, 539, 541; joins Pompeians, **5**, 555, 562, 566; death, **5**, 568.

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Labourdonnaie or **Labourdonnais**, Bertrand François Mahé de (1699–1753), French admiral; governs Isle de France, **12**, 45; **22**, 45; takes Madras, **12**, 46; **22**, 46; imprisoned in Bastille, **12**, 47; **22**, 47.

Labourdonnaie, Count François Régis de (1767–1839), French legislator; in Polignac ministry (1829), **13**, 41.

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La Fontaine, Jean de (1621-1695), French fabulist, 11, 635.

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Laing's Neck, pass in the Drakenberg, South Africa; battle of (1881), 21, 643; 22, 291; General Buller occupies (1900), 22, 314.

Laiote Bessaraba, Wallachian voivod 1465-1481; rule of, 24, 133-135.

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La Jonquière, Jacques de Taffanel, Marquis de (1680-1753), French admiral; appointed governor-general of New France, 23, 198.

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La Marmora, Alfons Ferrero, Marchese di (1804-1878), Italian general and statesman; plan of campaign in Seven Weeks' War, 15, 24-25; at battle of Custoza, 15, 25-26.

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Langeron, Count Alexander (1763–1831), Russian general; subdues Silesia, 17, 466.

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- Laura** (Laure de Noves, Madame de Sade) (1308-1348), French woman, beloved by Petrarch; victim of Great Plague, **11**, 121.
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- Laurier, Sir Wilfrid** (1841-), Canadian statesman; becomes premier, **22**, 346; at Colonial conference (1907), **21**, 669.
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- La Valette, Louis de Nogaret de** (1593-1639), called The Cardinal, French prelate, archbishop of Toulouse; holds military command under Richelieu, **11**, 461.
- Lavalleje, Juan Antonio**, soldier of Argentina; in invasion of the Cisplatine province (1825), **23**, 595; commands in war of Argentine Republic with Brazil, **23**, 595-596.
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Lee, Henry (1756–1818), American soldier, known as "Light Horse Harry"; in South Carolina and Georgia (1781), **23**, 278; commander-in-chief of federal troops during whisky insurrection (1791), **23**, 303.

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Legislative Assembly, the second of the revolutionary assemblies in France (1791–1792) elected under the Constitution of 1791; election and character of, **12**, 248–249; declares war upon Austria, **12**, 251; hostility to king in, **12**, 252; Lafayette's appearance before, **12**, 256; Louis XVI flees to, **12**, 261; relations with the Commune, **12**, 265, 267, 268; establishes the revolutionary tribune, **12**, 268; connection with the September massacres, **12**, 269, 270, 272; quarrels with the Commune, **12**, 273; resolves itself into the National Convention, **12**, 281.

Legnano, town in Italy; battle of (1176), **9**, 58; **14**, 101.

Legrand, Juste Alexandre (1762–1815), French general; at Austerlitz (1805), **12**, 546.

Le Grand Ferré (Magnus Ferratus), French peasant; story of, **11**, 139 seq.

Legres-Duval, Abbé (1765–1819); founds Society of Congregation, **13**, 25–26.

Lehs, dynasty in Tongking (1428–1545), **24**, 519.

Lehwald (eighteenth century), Prussian soldier; in Seven Years' War, **15**, 194, 201, 202, 203.

Leicester, Robert Dudley, Earl of (ca. 1532–1588), English politician and courtier; favoured by Queen Elizabeth, **19**, 296–297, 387; marriages, **19**, 297; crimes imputed to, **19**, 298; contemplated marriage with Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 299; treachery to duke of Norfolk, **19**, 336; attitude to Elizabeth's proposed marriage, **19**, 353; campaigns in Netherlands, **13**, 490, 506–524; **19**, 360, 386; incompetence in opposing Spanish Armada, **19**, 403; death, **19**, 405; character, **19**, 297–299, 406.

Leicester, Earl of, see Montfort.

Leighton, Alexander (1568–1649), Scottish divine and physician; attacks Episcopal church, **19**, 571; tortured by Laud, **19**, 571; released from prison, **19**, 583.

Leinster, province of Ireland; ruled by Erimon, **21**, 333; establishment and abolition of cow tribute in, **21**, 334, 344; devastated by Lord Mountjoy, **21**, 417; rebellion of 1798 in, **21**, 459.

Leodegar, prince-abbot of St. Gall; attempts to destroy liberties of Toggenburg (1702–1707), **16**, 658–662; flight and exile, **16**, 660, 661.

Leon, one of the former kingdoms of Spain; name given to ancient kingdom of Asturias (914 A.D.), **10**, 43; Ordoño II becomes king, **10**, 43; King Fruela II, **10**, 44; King Ramiro II, **10**, 44; King Ordoño III, **10**, 44; King Sancho I, **10**, 45; Ordoño IV usurps throne, **10**, 45; King Ramiro III, **10**, 45; King Bermudo II, **10**, 46; King Alfonso V, **10**, 46; King Bermudo III, **10**, 47; inroads of Arabs into, **10**, 46, 47; Sancho el Mayor of Navarre invades, **10**, 47; Ferdinand unites to Castile (1037), **10**, 48; secedes from Castile (1157), **10**, 60; wars with Sancho I of Portugal, **10**, 434; finally incorporated with Castile (1230), **10**, 65.

Leon, Sir Hervé de, French mercenary commander; besieges Joan of Montfort at Hennebon (1342), **11**, 108, 110.

Leon, Ponce de, see Ponce de Leon.

Leon of Salamis, executed by the Thirty (404 B.C.), **4**, 6, 20.

Leon, Caracas conspirator (eighteenth century), **23**, 577.

Leonard, Charles, an Uitlander leader in Transvaal; in reform movement (1892–1895), **22**, 296–298; issues Uitlander manifesto (1895), **22**, 297.

Leonard, James W., South African politician; in Uitlander movement (1892–1895), **22**, 296.

Leonidas (d. 480 B.C.), Spartan king and hero; succeeds to throne, **3**, 321; defense of Thermopylæ, **3**, 321–327; death, **3**, 325, 327.

Leonnatus (d. 322 B.C.), general of Alexander the Great; in council after Alexander's death, **4**, 423; appointed joint-regent in Asia, **4**, 424, 426; given satrapy of Phrygia, **4**, 428; character, **4**, 467; marches on Macedonia, **4**, 467; slain, **4**, 468.

Leonora or Eleanor of Austria (1498–1558), sister of Charles V, wife of Dom Emmanuel of Portugal and of Francis I of France; proposed marriage to Francis in Treaty of Madrid, **11**, 321; **19**, 94; Francis I consents to marry, **19**, 105.

Leonora de Guzman, see Guzman.

Leonora Tellez (d. 1405), wife of Dom Lourenço da Cunha; marries Ferdinand I of Portugal, **10**, 448; recognised as queen, **10**, 449; causes sister's murder, **10**, 449, 450; escapes assassination by Ferdinand's death, **10**, 451; regent of Portugal (1383), **10**, 452; confined in a convent, **10**, 454.

Leontiades (fourth century B.C.), polemarch of Thebes; adherent of Sparta, **4**, 130–138.

Leontis, Attic tribe, **3**, 238.

Leontiscus (fourth century B.C.), son of Ptolemy Soter; captured by Demetrius, **4**, 566, 567.

Leontius (ca. 650–705 A.D.), Byzantine emperor 695–698 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 192; de-thrones and mutilates Justinian (695 A.D.), **7**, 192; defeated and imprisoned, **7**, 192; vengeance of Justinian upon, **7**, 193.

Leopard, English frigate, encounter with American man-of-war *Chesapeake*, **23**, 322.

Leopold I (1640–1705), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1658–1705; accession (1658), **11**, 519; **14**, 390; wars with France, **11**, 580; **14**, 391; marriage (1667), **11**, 567; various treaties of, concluded with France, **11**, 573, 590; **14**, 395; **11**, 609; at war with Turkey, **24**, 385, 389; flees before Turks (1683), **14**, 396; aids Vienna against Turks, **14**, 397; signs Truce of Ratisbon (1684), **11**, 597; claims crown of Spain, **10**, 276; **11**, 610 seq.; **14**, 405; relations with Hungary, **11**, 617; **14**, 409; death (1705), **14**, 410; characterisation of, **14**, 410 seq.

Leopold II (1747–1792), emperor of the Holy Roman Empire 1790–1792; as grand duke of Tuscany, **9**, 528; hostility of, towards Emperor Joseph II, **14**, 489; accession (1790), **14**, 491, 497; administration of Tuscany, **14**, 491 seq.; conflict with Kaunitz on matters of foreign policy, **14**, 492 seq.; reply of Prussia to overtures of, **14**, 494 seq.; negotiations for peace with Prussia, **14**, 494 seq.; concludes Treaty of Reichenbach, **14**, 497; pacifies Hungary and Belgium, **14**, 497 seq.; success of diplomacy, **14**, 497; attitude toward France (1790–1792), **14**, 502 seq.; meets Frederick William of Prussia at Pillnitz, **14**, 503; attitude towards French Revolution, **9**, 547 seq.; **14**, 504; aids Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, **14**, 504; concludes alliance with Prussia, **14**, 505; foreign policy, **14**, 504–505; death (1792), **14**, 505; characterisation, **9**, 546–547.

Leopold I (1790–1865), king of the Belgians 1831–1865; as prince of Saxe-Coburg declines Greek crown (1830), **24**, 235; reign, **14**, 54–55.

Leopold II (1835–), king of the Belgians 1865–; reign, **14**, 56 seq.

Leopold (1676–1747), prince of Anhalt-Dessau and Prussian field-marshall; at battle of Namur (1695), **20**, 451; defends Frederick the Great against Frederick William I, **15**, 151 seq.; at battle of Mollwitz (1741), **15**, 162; at battle of Chotusitz (1742), **15**, 171–172; at battle of Kesselsdorf (1745), **15**, 181.

Leopold I (1157–1194), duke of Austria; Richard I of England insults (1191), **8**, 392; makes Richard a prisoner, **8**, 406; **18**, 313; proposed as candidate for emperor of Germany, **14**, 89; death (1194), **18**, 323.

Leopold II (1292–1326), duke of Austria 1308–1326; supports Frederick the Handsome's claim to German crown, **14**, 171 seq.; campaigns in Switzerland, **16**,

Levenhaupt or Lewenhaupt, Count—Adam Ludwig (1659–1719), Swedish soldier; at battle of Holowczyn, **16**, 382–384; at battle of Pultowa, **16**, 384–386; **17**, 280; at battle of Willmanstrand, **16**, 399; death, **16**, 400.

Leverett, John (1616–1679), American colonial official; agent of the court of Massachusetts, **23**, 140; major-general in New England, **23**, 145.

Leveson-Gower, Granville George, see Granville, Earl.

Lévis, Duke François de (1720–1787), French soldier; succeeds Montcalm as commander of French armies in America (1760), **23**, 222; in Canada, **12**, 66.

Levites, Hebrew descendants of Levi, forming priesthood; cities of, **2**, 70; temple service, **2**, 115, 128; tithes paid to, **2**, 131–132; judges in Israel, **2**, 207.

Lewenhaupt, Count Adam Ludwig; see Levenhaupt.

Lewes, town in Sussex, England; battle of (1264), **18**, 380; **21**, 55.

Lewes, Treaty of (1264), **18**, 380, 381.

Lewis, Meriwether (1774–1809), American explorer; explores continent to Pacific, **23**, 318.

Lewis and Clark Expedition, an expedition to explore the northwestern part of the United States (1803–1806), **23**, 371.

Lewiston, town in Maine (U. S. A.); Indians massacred at (1694), **23**, 188.

Lex Cassia, Roman agrarian law (494 B.C.), **5**, 129.

Lex Regia, law conferring empire on Vespasian; Rienzi produces (1347), **9**, 214.

Lexington, town in Massachusetts (U. S. A.); battle of (1775), **23**, 242–245.

Leyden, city in Netherlands; siege of (1573–1574), **10**, 243; **13**, 446–451.

Leyden, University of, founded (1575), **13**, 452.

Leyva, Antonio de (1480–1536), Spanish soldier; oppresses Milan (1526), **9**, 451.

Leyva, Antonio de, Spanish general; commander in the Armada (1588), **19**, 393, 395.

Lhasa, capital of Tibet; description of, **24**, 507; English expedition arrives at (1904), **24**, 510.

L'Héritier, Jérôme (d. 1789), member of French National Guard; death of, **12**, 220.

Liancourt, Duke de, see La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt.

Liapunov, Procope Petrovitch (d. 1611), Russian patriot; forms independent party, **17**, 234 seq.; commands at siege of Moscow, **17**, 236.

Liaotung, peninsula in Manchuria; Japanese occupy, **24**, 559; evacuated (1906), **17**, 651.

Liau-yang, town in Manchuria; battle of, (1904), **17**, 623, 624; **24**, 659.

Libanius (314–393 A.D.), Greek sophist, **3**, 467.

Liberal Party, the common designation for the Whig party in England after 1832; ultra-liberals at odds with Brougham

(1835), **21**, 574; the Melbourne ministry of 1839, **21**, 594; its fall (1841), **21**, 599; the Russell ministry (1847), **21**, 606; its fall (1852), **21**, 612; the Aberdeen ministry (1852), **21**, 614; the first Palmerston ministry (1855), **21**, 616; Liberals attempt extension of reform, **21**, 622; the second Palmerston ministry (1859), **21**, 623; the Russell ministry of 1866, **21**, 632; the secession of the Adullamites (1866), **21**, 632; the conversion of Gladstone to Liberal principles, **21**, 634; the first Gladstone ministry (1869–1874), **21**, 635–639; the second Gladstone ministry (1880–1885), **21**, 643–647; the third Gladstone ministry (1886), **21**, 648; the fourth Gladstone ministry (1892–1894), **21**, 650; the Rosebery ministry (1894–1895), **21**, 650–651; the Campbell-Bannerman ministry (1905–), **21**, 663.

Liberal Unionists, seceders from the English Liberal party on question of Home Rule for Ireland, **21**, 648.

Liberty Party, in United States history, an anti-slavery party founded in 1839–1840; merged into the Free-soil Party (1848), **23**, 378.

Liberty Tree, a historic elm in Boston, **23**, 232.

Libo, Caius Poetelius, Roman consul 346, 333, 326 B.C., **5**, 175.

Libo, Drusus, conspirator against Tiberius (16 A.D.), **6**, 135.

Libo, Marcus Poetelius, Roman consul 314 B.C.; defeats Samnites, **5**, 191.

Libraries:

- Alexandrian, alleged destruction of, **8**, 163–164.
- Assyrian, described (Asshurnazirpal), **1**, 618–623.
- Italian, mediaeval, **9**, 183; Bibliotheca Mediceo-Laurentiana at Florence, **9**, 354.
- Roman, Cæsar opens first public, **5**, 575; Domitian restores libraries at Rome, **6**, 261–262.

Libya, ancient country of North Africa; wars with Egypt and Syria, **1**, 143, 535; Phœnicians colonise, **2**, 276, 308, 356, 360; **3**, 202, 206; Carthage masters, **2**, 311, 315, 360; oracle of, consulted by Croesus, **2**, 454; war with Persia, **2**, 611, 616; mentioned by Homer, **3**, 198; under the Ptolemies, **4**, 428, 476, 569, 574.

Libys, Spartan admiral, brother of Lysander, blockades Piræus (403 B.C.), **4**, 13–14.

Lichnowski, Prince Felix Maria Andreas von (1814–1848), Prussian general; killed by mob, **15**, 452.

Lichtenau, Wilhelmina, Countess of (1752–1820); mistress of Frederick William II, **15**, 257.

Lichtenstein, Prince Joseph Wenzel von (1696–1772), Austrian soldier; defeats French and Spanish at Piacenza (1746), **12**, 42; **14**, 433.

Licinian Laws or Rogations, a collection of statutes promulgated by Licinius (376

Linen Legion, a picked body of Roman soldiers; origin of (293 B.C.), **5**, 197.

Lines of Weissenburg, see Weissenburg.

Ling, emperor of China in sixth century B.C.; Confucius born during reign of, **24**, 543.

Lingua cortigiana, the purest early Italian dialect; encouraged by Frederick II, **9**, 90; perfection of, **9**, 185.

Liniers y Brémont, Santiago Antonio Maria de (1756–1810), Spanish soldier; defends Spanish-American colonies against British, **23**, 579; viceroy to Argentina, **23**, 591; in Uruguay, **23**, 592.

Linnæus, Carolus (Karl von Linne) (1707–1778), Swedish botanist, **16**, 398.

Linus, Greek poet, preceptor of Hercules, **3**, 473.

Lionne, Hughes de (1611–1671), marquis of Berny, French statesman; secretary of state under Louis XIV, **11**, 541; diplomacy of, **11**, 571.

Lipan, battle of (1434), **14**, 213.

Lipoxais, legendary ancestor of a Scythian tribe, **2**, 404.

Lippa, a town in Hungary; taken by Turks (1695), **24**, 402.

Lippe-Bückeburg, Count of, see Schaumburg-Lippe, Count of.

Lippe-Schaumburg, Count of, see Schaumburg-Lippe.

Lippi, Fra Filippo (1412–1469), Italian painter; patronised by Cosmo de' Medici, **9**, 360.

Liprandi, Paul Petrovitch (1796–1861), Russian soldier; in siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 571; in battle of Inkerman, **17**, 573.

Lisbon, the capital city of Portugal; earthquake of (Nov. 1, 1755), **10**, 525–527.

Lisenko, General, Russian soldier; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 582.

L'Isle Adam, Philippe de Villiers de (1464–1534), grand master of St. John of Jerusalem; at siege of Rhodes, **4**, 448; **24**, 344.

Lisle, Alice (1614–1685), an English woman; trial of, **20**, 372, 373.

Lisle, Viscount, see Brandon, Charles.

L'Isle, Claude Joseph Rouget de (1760–1836), author of *La Marseillaise*, **12**, 260 note.

Lissa, island of Dalmatia; naval battle at (1866), **9**, 614; **15**, 27, 496.

Lissovski, a Russian soldier; commands forces of Dmitri IV (1608), **17**, 233.

List, Friedrich (1789–1846), German political economist, **14**, 604.

Litbert, bishop of Cambray; pilgrimage to Holy Land (1054), **8**, 328.

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- Bulgarian, ancient, **24**, 163; modern revival, **24**, 176.
- Chinese, **24**, 537–538, 540, 564–565.
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- English: literary influence of Alfred the Great, **18**, 83; summary of Anglo-Saxon period, **18**, 164–167; time of Chaucer and Gower, **18**, 496–497; age of Elizabeth,

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Lithuania, formerly a principality of Europe; rise of, **17**, 147; united to Poland, **24**, 41, 46; Russian conquest in, **24**, 97.

Litipris, king of Nairi, see Sarduris.

Little Parliament, parliament convened by Cromwell (1653), **20**, 137 seq.

Little Round Top, see Gettysburg, battle of.

Liturgy, English, under Elizabeth, **19**, 280.

Liutprand or Luitprand (ca. 920–972), bishop of Cremona; chronicle of, **8**, 580.

Liutprand, king of the Lombards ca. 712–744 A.D.; reign, **7**, 447–456; treaty with Venice, **9**, 28, 307.

Liuva II, king of the Visigoths; assassinated, **10**, 24.

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Loménie de Brienne, Etienne Charles de (1727–1794), French politician and prelate, archbishop of Toulouse; ministry of, **12**, 144–147.

Lomonosov, Michael Vasilievitch (ca. 1711–1765), Russian poet, **17**, 358.

Lonato, town in northern Italy; battle of (1796), **12**, 433.

Londinium, Roman name for London, *q. v.*

London, the capital of England; in Roman times, **6**, 188, 193; rebuilt by Alfred the Great, **18**, 484; at time of the Norman conquest, **18**, 170, 172; at time of Henry II, **18**, 298–299; in Chaucer's time, **18**, 484; Wat Tyler rebellion, **18**, 490 seq.; decorated to receive Henry V, **18**, 537; at time of Henry VII, **19**, 50 seq.; at time of James I, **19**, 518–521; in the great Civil War, **19**, 536; **20**, 52, 55; great plague (1665), **20**, 248; great fire (1666), **20**, 253–256; attempt to take away charter of, **20**, 302; in 1685, **20**, 334–346; Lord George Gordon riots (1780), **20**, 635; commercial panic (1847), **20**, 609; exposition (1851), **20**, 666.

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London Company, The, a company to promote English colonisation of America; charter of (1606), **22**, 568; founds Jamestown (1607), **22**, 570 seq.; dissolved by James I (1624), **22**, 587–589.

Londonderry, town in northern Ireland; siege of (1689), **20**, 425; **21**, 426.

Londonderry, Marquis (Viscount Castlereagh), see Stewart, Robert.

London Protocol, the agreement of the great powers of Europe, signed May 8th, 1852, for the maintenance of the existing frontiers and of the succession to the throne of Denmark, **15**, 458; **16**, 441.

Longa, Mariano de Renovalos, guerilla leader in Spain (1809), **10**, 352.

Longaspada, marquis of Montferrat, see Montferrat.

Longbeard, see Fitzosbert, William.

Longchamp, William of (d. 1197), English prelate; joint regent of kingdom, **18**, 314; besieges castle of Lincoln; relations of, with John, brother of Richard I, **18**, 315–316.

Longinus, Dionysius Cassius (ca. 210–273 A.D.), Greek critic and philosopher; execution of (273 A.D.), **6**, 425.

Long Island, an island forming part of the state of New York; discovery of (1609), **23**, 4; Dutch occupation of, **23**, 9; early settlements in, **23**, 14, 15; Suffolk county assigned to Connecticut, **23**, 16, 160; revolts from Dutch rule, **23**, 24;

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Long Island, battle of (1776), **23**, 256.

Longjumeau, Treaty of, the "Lame Peace," concluded between Catholics and Protestants (1568), **11**, 362.

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Long Parliament, see Government.

Longstreet, James (1821–1904), American soldier in Confederate service; in Peninsular campaign of 1862, **23**, 430; at second battle of Bull Run, **23**, 432; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438–439; at battle of Chickamauga, **23**, 442; at battle of Chattanooga, **23**, 442; besieges Knoxville, **23**, 442.

Longsword, William (d. 942), duke of Normandy; accession of, **11**, 16; assassination of, **11**, 18.

Longueville, Anne Genèvieve de Bourbon-Condé, Duchess of (1619–1679), sister of the great Condé; Madame de Montbazon maligns, **11**, 492–493; supports party of the *importants*, **11**, 502; supports and succours Jansenists, **11**, 548.

Longueville, Charles Paris d'Orléans, Duke of (1640–1672), French general; at passage of the Rhine, **11**, 576.

Longueville, Dunois, Duke of (sixteenth century); at battle of the Spurs (1513), **19**, 62; made prisoner by Henry VIII, **19**, 63.

Longus, Titus Sempronius, Roman consul 218 B.C.; sent to invade Africa, **5**, 242.

Long Walls of Athens; construction of, **3**, 425–427; demolition of, **3**, 641–642; rebuilt by Conon, **4**, 117–118.

Longwy, fortified town in France; siege of, (1792), **12**, 268; **14**, 507; **15**, 270.

Lookout Mountain, battle of, see Chattanooga.

Lopez, Carlos Antonio (ca. 1795–1862), president of Paraguay 1844–1862; becomes president, **23**, 620; death of, **23**, 620.

Lopez, Francisco Solano (ca. 1826–1870), Paraguayan soldier and statesman; succeeds the elder Lopez as president (1862), **23**, 620; in war with Brazil, **23**, 620; death of, **23**, 620.

Lopez, Narciso (ca. 1798–1851), Spanish-American soldier; expedition to Cuba (1851), **23**, 386.

Lord of the Isles, see Isles, Lord of the.

Lorenzino de' Medici, see Medici.

Lorenzo de' Medici, see Medici.

Lorges, Gui-Aldonce de Dufort de Duras, Duke of (1630–1702), French general; at siege of Ghent, **11**, 588; in War of League of Augsburg, **11**, 601.

Lorient, a fortified French seaport; home of the *Compagnie des Indes* (1726), **12**, 32; repulses General Sinclair (1746), **12**, 45–46.

Loris-Melikov, Mikhail Tarielowitch Tainov, Count (1826–1888), Russian general and statesman; takes Kars, **17**, 604; made minister of interior, **17**, 612.

Lorraine (Lothringen), medieval duchy, now a province of Germany; divided between

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Louis (I) "the Great" (1326-1382), king of Hungary 1342-1382; conquers Naples (1348), **9**, 215, 223, 233; accepts Polish crown, **24**, 37, 38; reign and death, **24**, 38.

Louis II, king of Hungary 1516-1526; in battle of Mohács (1526), **24**, 347.

Louis (I) of Anjou (1339-1384), king of Naples; regent for Charles VI of France (1380), **11**, 155 seq.; adopted as heir to throne of Naples by Joanna I, **9**, 233; invades Italy (1382), **8**, 630.

Louis (II) of Anjou (1377-1417), king of Naples; attempts to secure throne of Naples, **9**, 235 seq.

Louis I (1838-1889), king of Portugal 1861-1889; opposition to reforms of, **10**, 558; abolishes slavery, **10**, 558.

Louis (1784-1864), archduke of Austria; opposes reform, **14**, 607, 619; dealings with Hungary, **14**, 621.

Louis (VII) "the Bearded" (1365-1447), duke of Bavaria and Ingolstadt; makes Gelderland a duchy (1337), **13**, 283.

Louis of Male (1330-1384), count of Flanders; reign of, **13**, 327-330.

Louis of Nassau (1538-1574), Dutch soldier and statesman, brother of William the Silent; signs the compromise of 1566, **13**, 395-396; in campaign against Alva, **13**, 424; co-operates with Coligny, **13**, 426; defends Mons, **13**, 433-434; defeated and killed at Mooker Heath, **13**, 446.

Louis of Nevers or Louis of Crécy (1322-1346), count of Flanders; reign of, **13**, 320-328.

Louis (Ludwig) Frederick Christian (1772-1806), prince of Prussia (usually called Louis Ferdinand) nephew of Frederick the Great; death, **15**, 294.

Louis (II) "the Iron" (1129-1172), landgraf of Thuringia, **14**, 99.

Louis Joseph, dauphin of France (1781-1789), birth and death of, **12**, 139.

Louis Napoleon, see Napoleon III.

Louis Philippe (1773-1850), king of France 1830-1848, before his father's death duke of Chartres; at battle of Jemmapes, **12**, 288; made lieutenant-general of France, **13**, 49; becomes king, **13**, 50; character, **13**, 54; first acts in reign, **13**, 55; social conditions in France, **13**, 56-57; czar reluctant to recognise new government, **13**, 57; unwilling to

intervene for independence of Italy, **13**, 59; forms Quadruple Alliance of 1834, **13**, 63; attempted assassination, **13**, 64; wages Arab war, **13**, 67-68; sends Louis Bonaparte (Napoleon III) to America, **13**, 70; fortifies Paris, **13**, 72; intervenes in interest of Egypt, **13**, 73; territorial expansion under, **13**, 75; resumes war with Arabs (1843), **13**, 76, 77; negotiates with Queen Christina of Spain for marriage alliances, **13**, 77, 78; tricks England about Spanish marriages, **13**, 78; rising discontent of France, **13**, 79; revolution of 1848 in France, **13**, 81-82; abdication, **13**, 82; death, **13**, 115 note.

Louis William I (1655-1707), margrave of Baden; invades Alsace, **14**, 402; colleague of Marlborough and Eugène, **14**, 409-410; serves in war with Turks (1683), **14**, 396; defeats Turks at Nish (1689), **24**, 395; wins victory at Slankamen (1691), **24**, 400; death, **14**, 413.

Louisburg, coast town of Nova Scotia; captured by English under Pepperell (1745), **12**, 45; **23**, 196-197; unsuccessful expedition of Loudon against (1757), **23**, 213; captured by Amherst (1758), **23**, 215.

Louise, queen of Prussia, see Luise.

Louise of Hesse, wife of Christian IX; vested with claim to Danish throne (1853), **18**, 444.

Louise de la Miséricorde, see Vallière.

Louise of Orleans (1812-1850), oldest daughter of Louis Philippe; marries Leopold I of Belgium, **14**, 55.

Louise of Savoy, see Angoulême, Duchess of. Louisiana, a southern state of the United States of America; claimed and named by La Salle, **23**, 77; re-settlement of, **23**, 80; history from 1712 to 1721, **23**, 82-83; Spain acquires from France (1762), **23**, 223; ceded to France (1800), **10**, 318; **23**, 317; financial situation of (1841-1842), **23**, 365; secession of (1861), **23**, 409; capture of New Orleans by Union forces (1862), **23**, 429-430; reconstruction in, **23**, 470; election of 1876 in, **23**, 475.

Louisiana Purchase, name applied to the territory purchased by the United States from France in 1803, **23**, 318.

Loups, see Delawares.

Louvain, city in Belgium; besieged by Austrians (1635), **11**, 469; **14**, 368; Belgians defeated by Dutch at (1831), **14**, 54.

Louvain, University of, an institution of learning at Louvain, Belgium, famous in the sixteenth century as the foremost in Europe; founded (1425), **13**, 373; college of philosophy, **14**, 48, 50; theological seminary, **14**, 477.

Louvel, Pierre Louis (1783-1820), French fanatic; assassinates duke of Berri, **13**, 24.

L'Ouverture, Toussaint, see Toussaint L'Ouverture.

recalls interdict against William the Lion of Scotland, **21**, 50.

Lucka, battle of (1307), **14**, 162.

Luckner, Count Nikolaus (1722–1794), French soldier; in command in revolutionary army (1791), **12**, 250.

Lucknow, capital of Oudh, India; siege and relief of (1857), **21**, 619; **22**, 189, 191; recaptured by Sir Colin Campbell (1858), **22**, 195.

Lucretia or **Lucrece** (ca. 510 B.C.), in Roman legend, wife of Tarquin of Collatia; rape of, by Sextus Tarquinius, **5**, 86; probability of legend, **5**, 87.

Lucretius, Spurius (ca. 510 B.C.), father of Lucretia; succeeds Brutus as consul, **5**, 86, 87, 89.

Lucretius, Titus Carus (96–55 B.C.), Roman poet, **5**, 647–649.

Lucrezia Borgia, see **Borgia**.

Lucullus, Lucius Licinius, "Ponticus" (ca. 110–57 B.C.), Roman general and consul; lieutenant of Sulla in Asia, **5**, 433, 435; war with Mithridates, **5**, 467–471; becomes consul (74 B.C.), **5**, 467; defeats Tigranes, **2**, 302; **5**, 470; superseded by Pompey, **5**, 472; granted a triumph, **5**, 499; attacks Pompey, **5**, 499; character of, **5**, 469, 471.

Lucullus, Marcus, brother of former, **5**, 435; bars retreat of Spartacus, **5**, 461.

Lucumo (753–716 B.C.), Etruscan chief; aids Romulus, **5**, 62.

Lucy, Godfrey de, fights for de Montfort at Lewes (1264), **18**, 381.

Luddites, name given to rioters who attempted to destroy machinery at Nottingham and elsewhere in England (1810–1816), **21**, 484, 489–490.

Ludi Francici, games celebrated at Augusta Trevirorum (Treves), **7**, 461; Frankish prisoners slaughtered at, **7**, 461.

Ludlow, town in Shropshire, England; retreat of Yorkists from, **18**, 574.

Ludlow, Edmund (1617–1692), English parliamentary general, politician, and author; one of judges of Charles I, **20**, 74; completes subjugation of Ireland, **20**, 117; succeeds Henry Cromwell in command of army in Ireland, **20**, 200; as an author, **20**, 218.

Ludolf, duke of Carinthia 1085–1089; at war with Henry IV, **7**, 654.

Ludwell, Philip, colonial governor of South Carolina (1693), **23**, 58.

Ludwig, see **Louis**.

Ludwig Ernst, duke of Brunswick, see **Brunswick**.

Lueger, Karl (1844–), Austrian politician; leader of Christian socialists, **15**, 58–60.

Lugaid, early Irish king, **21**, 333.

Lugaid, son of Loegaire, king of Ireland ca. 500 A.D.; wins battle of Ocha, **21**, 342.

Lugalanda, patesi of Shirpurla ca. 4000 B.C., **1**, 359.

Lugal-kigubni-dudu, king of first dynasty of Ur, **1**, 359.

Lugal-kisali, king of first dynasty of Ur, **1**, 359.

Lugal-shuggur, king of Shirpurla ca. 4400 B.C., **1**, 352.

Lugaltarsi (ca. 3850 B.C.), king of Kish; builds Bad-Kisal, **1**, 357.

Lugal-ushumgal, patesi of Shirpurla ca. 3800 B.C., **1**, 360.

Lugal-zaggisi, patesi of Gishban ca. 4000 B.C., **1**, 358, 359.

Lugdunum Batavorum, Roman name for Leyden, *q. v.*

Luise or **Louise**, Auguste Wilhelmine Amalie (1776–1810), queen of Prussia, wife of Frederick William III; early life and marriage, **15**, 298; political influence, **15**, 299–300; death, **15**, 300.

Luise Henriette, of Orange (1627–1667), wife of the Great Elector, **15**, 144.

Luitgarde (tenth century A.D.), wife of Arnold of Holland, **13**, 286.

Luitpold, Charles Joseph William Louis (1821–), prince regent of Bavaria; becomes regent (1886), **15**, 539.

Luiz, king of Portugal; see **Louis**.

Lulubi, Mesopotamian kingdom, **1**, 311.

Lulumi, Syrian tribe, **1**, 374, 377, 393; **2**, 395.

Lumley, Richard (d. 1721), Viscount Lumley, 1st earl of Scarborough, English nobleman; signs invitation to William of Orange (1689), **20**, 405.

Lummadur (ca. 4000 B.C.), ruler of Shirpurla, **1**, 352, 356.

Lummagirnuntashagazaggipadda, a small canal in Babylonia; Eannatum builds and names (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 355.

Luna, Greek goddess; worshipped in Egypt, **1**, 224.

Luna, Alvaro de (1388–1453), Spanish courtier and poet; constable of Castile and Leon, **10**, 122, 124; ascendancy over Juan II, **10**, 122, 123; league formed against, **10**, 125; trial and execution, **10**, 126, 127; person and character, **10**, 124, 127; as a poet, **10**, 128.

Lund, city in Sweden; Treaty of (1679), **16**, 369.

Lundin, Sir Richard, Scotch knight; joins and deserts Wallace (1297), **21**, 70, 71.

Lundy's Lane (Bridgewater or Niagara), battle of (1814), **23**, 334.

Lunéville, a city in France; Peace of (1801), **9**, 564; **10**, 319; **12**, 509; **14**, 533; **21**, 460.

Lupercalia, Roman festival, **5**, 73–74, 579.

Lupus, Virius, Roman governor in Britain (ca. 197 A.D.); at war with the Maeatae and Caledonians, **18**, 320.

Luscinus, C. Fabricius, Roman consul 282 B.C.; Lucanian War, **5**, 199.

Lusitania, Roman province, corresponding generally with modern Portugal, *q. v.*; Phoenician trade with, **2**, 277, 332; the Alans occupy, **10**, 15.

Lusitanians, Gothic people, inhabiting ancient Lusitania; at war with Rome, **5**, 317–319, 501; **10**, 8.

Lusignan, Amalric or Amaury de; see **Almeric II**.

Lusignan, Guy de; see **Guy**.

Lussigny, Baron de; see **Concini**.

Lyndhurst, John Singleton Copley, Jr., Baron (1772–1863), English lawyer and jurist; in trial of Queen Caroline, **21**, 519; speech against Reform Bill, **21**, 561; opposes municipal reform, **21**, 576; introduces Prisoners' Counsel Bill, **21**, 579.

Lyon, Nathaniel (1818–1861), American soldier; killed in battle of Wilson's Creek, **23**, 421.

Lyons, a city in France; Innocent IV convokes council at (1245), **8**, 434; **9**, 95; council of (1274), decrees new crusade, **8**, 453, 616–617; printing presses of, **11**, 329; siege of (1793), **12**, 368.

Lyons, Treaty of, **9**, 481.

Lysander (d. 395 B.C.), Spartan commander and statesman; origin and character of, **4**, 78, 99, 100; commands Peloponnesian fleet in the East, **3**, 632; gains favour and assistance of Cyrus, **3**, 632; victorious at Notium, **3**, 633; intrigues against Callicratidas, **3**, 634; restored to command, **3**, 637; destroys Athenian fleet at Ægospotami, **3**, 638, 639; takes Athens and destroys long walls and the Piræus, **3**, 641, 642; **4**, 72; adjusts Athenian government, **4**, 2; returns with spoils to Sparta, **4**, 23; reduces Greek cities to personal dependencies, **4**, 72–76; mas-

sacres citizens of Miletus, **4**, 77; jealousy of Pausanias toward, **4**, 13, 14, 72; plot of, to secure throne, **4**, 99–101; death, **4**, 97; memory honoured by Sparta, **4**, 101.

Lysandra, daughter of Ptolemy I; marries Agathocles, **4**, 455, 505, 568.

Lysias, Syrian commander; in Maccabæan War (166 B.C.), **2**, 148, 149, 153, 154.

Lysias, Athenian orator (d. 380 B.C.); one of the ten great Attic orators, **3**, 436, 468; opposes proposition of Phormisius, **4**, 17; brutality of the Thirty to his family, **4**, 20; aid Thrasybulus, **4**, 21.

Lysicrates, choragic monument of, at Athens, **3**, 480.

Lysimachus (361?–281 B.C.), general of Alexander the Great; king of Lydia, **4**, 441–442, 443, 446, 450–454; defeated by Seleucus Nicator and killed at battle of Corupedion, **4**, 505; defeated by Getic king, **24**, 125.

Lysippus (372–316 B.C.), Greek sculptor, **3**, 491; **4**, 261, 289.

Lysis, of Tarentum; Epaminondas' teacher, **4**, 139.

Lytton, Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer, Earl of (1831–1891), viceroy of India, **22**, 205.

Lyxes, father of Herodotus, **4**, 619.

McDonough, Thomas (1783–1825), American naval officer; at battle of Plattsburg (1814), **23**, 334.

Macdougal (John of Lorn), see John of Lorn.

Macdougal, Roland, of Galloway (fourteenth century), Scottish chieftain; defeats brothers of Bruce, **21**, 92; defeated by Bruce (1313), **21**, 97.

McDougall, William (1822–), Canadian statesman; administration as lieutenant-governor of North-west Territories, **22**, 343–344.

McDowell, Irvin (1818–1885), American soldier in Civil War; at battles of Bull Run, **23**, 423, 432.

Macduff, Earl or Thane of Fife, traditional overthrower of Macbeth, **21**, 22.

Macduff, son of the earl of Fife, Scottish chieftain; conflict of, with John Baliol, king of Scotland (1293), **21**, 64–65.

Macedonia, region north of Greece; first a Greek kingdom, later a Roman province (Achaia), now under Turkish dominion; ethnology, **3**, 36, 64, 110, 111; **4**, 208, 209, 211; early history, **4**, 210–215; constitution and administration, **4**, 211, 212; culture, **4**, 217–218; religion and customs, **4**, 211, 252, 264, 342–344, 348; war methods, **4**, 154, 211, 220, 245–246, 254, 278–280, 292–293, 378; conquered by Persia, **2**, 441, 611, 615; war with Athens (433 B.C.), **3**, 444–446; under Philip the Great, **4**, 215–255; under Alexander the Great, **4**, 256–419; under Olympias, **4**, 439, 490; under Antipater, **4**, 428, 432, 434; under Cassander, **4**, 440–443, 490–491; under Lysimachus, **4**, 504–506; under Seleucus I, **4**, 505, 506; invaded by Pyrrhus, **4**, 504, 512; Gauls invade, **4**, 506; the Aetolian and Achæan Leagues and, **4**, 516–533; Roman conquest, **4**, 528, 542; **5**, 315–317; as a Roman province (Achaia), **5**, 450, 452; **6**, 31; modern history of, **24**, 217–219.

Macedonian Committee, a revolutionary organisation to promote the cause of Macedonian independence, **24**, 218.

Macedonian Empire, empire built up by Philip and Alexander the Great, see Greece.

Macedonian Party, adherents of Philip of Macedon in other Greek states, **4**, 233, 234, 238, 239, 411.

Macedonian Phalanx, see Phalanx.

Macedonian Wars, wars between Rome and Macedonia; first (214–205 B.C.), Philip V aids Carthage, **4**, 528; second (200–197 B.C.) closing with battle of Cynosephalæ, **4**, 531, 558; third (171–168 B.C.), closing with battle of Pydna, **4**, 537; fourth (149–148 B.C.), Metellus victorious and makes Macedonia a Roman province, **4**, 542; **5**, 315–317.

Macer, Clodius, Roman commander; proclaimed emperor by soldiers (68 A.D.), **6**, 221.

McFergus, Angus, king of Scotland 731–761 A.D., **21**, 12.

MacGregor, Captain, English officer; aids in defense of Jalalabad (1842), **22**, 143.

McGregory, Major, English colonial trader; attempts to open fur trade in Lake Huron region (1687), **23**, 87.

Machar (ca. 597 A.D.), disciple of St. Columba; founds church of Aberdeen, **21**, 9.

Machares, son of Mithridates, satrap of the Bosphorus; makes peace with Rome, **5**, 469; commits suicide (66 B.C.), **5**, 472.

Machault d'Arnouville, Jean Baptiste (1701–1794), French statesman; minister of finance, **12**, 62; in contest between Cléry and parliament, **12**, 62, 89; as minister of marine, **12**, 62, 67, 88; Mme. de Pompadour compasses downfall, **12**, 71, 72.

Machemba, leader in Arab revolt against Germany (1895), **15**, 558.

MacHeth, Kenneth (thirteenth century), Scotch chieftain; opposes accession of Alexander II to throne of Scotland (1215), **21**, 50.

Machiavelli (Macchiavelli), Niccolo (1469–1527), Florentine statesman and author; early career of, **9**, 406; tortured, **9**, 406; *The Prince* of, **8**, 498; **9**, 407; death of, **9**, 458.

Maciel, Antonio, "Conselheiro," Brazilian religious fanatic; leads in uprising (1897), **23**, 666; death, **23**, 667.

Macistius, see Masistius.

Mack von Leiberich, Baron Karl (1752–1828), Austrian general; member of pro-Prussian party, **14**, 515; Neapolitan troops under, defeated by French (1797), **12**, 469; military incapacity of, **12**, 544; **14**, 537; capitulates at Ulm, **12**, 544; **14**, 537; **17**, 447.

McKail (M'Kail), Hugh, Scotch Covenanter preacher; tortured and executed (1666), **21**, 300.

Mackay, Hugh (ca. 1640–1692), English soldier; defeats Dundee at Killiecrankie (1689), **20**, 424.

Mackenzie, Sir Alexander (1755–1820), Canadian pioneer and explorer; first white man to cross North American continent north of Mexico (1789–1793), **22**, 342.

Mackenzie, Alexander (1822–1892), Canadian statesman; organises reform ministry for Canada (1873), **22**, 346.

Mackenzie, George, see Cromarty, Earl of.

Mackenzie, William Lyon (1795–1861), Canadian politician and journalist; assails "Family Compact," **22**, 334; first mayor of Toronto, **22**, 335; leader of rising in Upper Canada, **22**, 337.

McKinley, William (1843–1901), American statesman, twenty-fifth president of United States of America; introduces tariff bill in congress (1890), **23**, 481; nominated for president by Republicans (1896), **23**, 486; elected president, **23**, 487; administration of (1897–1901), **23**, 487–491; sends special message on Cuba to congress (April 11th, 1898), **23**, 488; re-elected president (1900), **23**, 491; assassination of (September 6th, 1901), **23**, 491.

McKinley Bill, a tariff schedule, named from William McKinley, **23**, 481.

- Mæonians (Meiones)**, early Greek tribe; origin of, **2**, 422.
- Mæsa, Julia** (d. 222 A.D.), sister of Empress Julia; plots for grandson Bassianus, **6**, 394–395; governs empire, **6**, 399; death, **6**, 400; character and achievements, **6**, 404.
- Mæstricht**, a city in Netherlands; capture of by Parma (1579), **13**, 477; capture of, by Louis XIV (1673), **11**, 579; siege of, by Prince of Orange (1676), **11**, 585; siege of, by French (1748), **14**, 434; siege of, by French (1794), **14**, 17.
- Mafeking**, town in South Africa; siege (1900), **21**, 654; **22**, 313.
- Magadha**, ancient Indian kingdom, **2**, 488, 492, 494–495.
- Magagoni**, town in German East Africa; battle of (1889), **15**, 555.
- Magalhães, Fernão de**, see Magellan.
- Magalhães, Benjamin Constant Botelho de**, generally known as Benjamin Constant (1838–1891), a Brazilian politician; leader of the revolution of 1889 in Brazil, **23**, 662–663.
- Magaw, Robert**, American soldier; commands at Fort Washington (1776), **23**, 259.
- Magdalen College**, a college of Oxford University, England; refuses to appoint Farmer as president, **20**, 388; filled with Catholic fellows, **20**, 391.
- Magdeburg**, a city in Prussia, Germany; siege of (1550), **14**, 309; sacked by Tilly (1631), **14**, 348–351; surrendered to the French (1806), **12**, 553.
- Magellan, Ferdinand, or Fernão de Magalhães** (1480–1521), Portuguese explorer; embarks at Seville on western voyage, **10**, 486; passes the straits of Magellan, **10**, 487; reaches the Philippine Islands, **10**, 487; estimate of, **10**, 487.
- Magenta**, a place in Lombardy, Italy; French defeat Austrians at (1859), **9**, 604; **13**, 136; **15**, 16.
- Magersfontein**, South Africa; British defeated at, **22**, 275, 308; Boers evacuate, **22**, 275.
- Magi**, Median priestly caste; influence Jewish religion, **2**, 134; influence Persian religion, **2**, 569, 640; reformed by Zoroaster, **2**, 638–639; influence Persian architecture, **2**, 658; cult restored by Artaxerxes (third century A.D.), **6**, 401.
- Magiana**, Median province; rebels against Persia (ca. 520 B.C.), **2**, 607.
- Magna Charta**, in English history, a charter granted by John to the barons (1215); first demanded by barons, **18**, 345; principles, **8**, 499; **18**, 347–349; text, **18**, 627–634; revision under Henry III (1216), **18**, 364, 368; Charles I swears to maintain (1628), **19**, 550.
- Magna Græcia** (Greater Hellas), name given to Greek colonies in southern Italy, **3**, 200; **4**, 204, 511, 578, 584.
- Magnano**, town in Italy; battle (1799), **12**, 471.
- Magnentius, Flavius Popilius** (d. 353 A.D.), Roman emperor 350–353 A.D.; reign, **6**, 469–472; death, **6**, 472.
- Magnesia**, city in Lydia, Asia Minor; battle (190 B.C.), **5**, 298–299.
- Magnetes**, Greek tribe; subdued by Alexander of Pheræ (ca. 362 B.C.), **4**, 190.
- Magnitzki, Michael Leontievitch**, curator of University of Kazan; relieved from office (1826), **17**, 540.
- Magnus (I)** "the Good," king of Norway 1035–1047, and of Denmark 1042–1047; accession to throne of Norway, **16**, 77, 102; reign in Norway, **16**, 102–103; accession to throne of Denmark, **16**, 134; reign in Denmark, **16**, 134–136; claims throne of England, **16**, 103; **18**, 130; death, **16**, 103.
- Magnus II**, king of Norway 1066–1069; reign, **16**, 104.
- Magnus (III)** "the Barefoot," king of Norway 1093–1103; reign, **16**, 104–105.
- Magnus (IV)** "the Blind," king of Norway 1130–1134; accession, **16**, 107; divides kingdom with Harold IV, **16**, 108; defeated and blinded by Harold IV, **16**, 108; assassinates Knud Lavard, **16**, 147; at war with Eric IV, **16**, 147; death, **16**, 108, 147.
- Magnus V**, king of Norway 1162–1186; reign, **16**, 109–112.
- Magnus (VI)** "the Legislator," king of Norway 1263–1280; accession, **16**, 117; reforms, **16**, 118; relinquishes claim to islands off Scottish coast, **21**, 55.
- Magnus VII**, king of Norway, see Magnus II, king of Sweden.
- Magnus I**, king of Sweden ca. 1275–1290; reign, **16**, 192.
- Magnus II** (1316–1374), king of Sweden 1319–1350, 1359–1363, as Magnus VII, king of Norway 1319–1365; accession to throne of Sweden, **16**, 194; accession to throne of Norway, **16**, 119, 194; policy in regard to Skåne, **16**, 180, 183; deposition, **16**, 120, 194; restored to throne of Sweden, **16**, 195; deposed a second time in Sweden, **16**, 195; death, **16**, 196.
- Magnus Ferratus**, see Le Grand Ferre.
- Magnus, Johannes** (1488–1544), Swedish prelate; papal legate to investigate Stockholm massacre, **16**, 236.
- Magnus** (d. 1583), prince of Denmark; intrigues against Frederick II of Denmark, **16**, 351.
- Mago** (sixth century B.C.), Carthaginian general; organises forces of Carthage, **2**, 311.
- Mago** (fourth century B.C.), Carthaginian general; assists Greeks in Sicily (344 B.C.), **4**, 206.
- Mago** (d. 203 B.C.), Carthaginian general, brother of Hannibal; in Italian campaign, **5**, 242, 250, 255; messenger of Hannibal to Carthage, **5**, 258; reinforces Hasdrubal in Spain, **5**, 259, 268, 279, 282; death, **5**, 286.
- Magophonia**, Feast of, Persian festival instituted by Darius I, **2**, 606.
- Magruder, John Bankhead** (1810–1871), American Confederate soldier; in the Peninsular campaign, **23**, 430.

career, 11, 559-561; at deathbed of Louis XIV, 11, 630.

Mainwaring, Doctor (seventeenth century) English clergyman; preaches sermon in favour of king's prerogative, 19, 544; circulation of sermon forbidden, 19, 553.

Mainz, city in Germany; diets of (1235), 14, 115, (1517), 14, 245; siege of (1793), 12, 363; 15, 272.

Maipo (Maypu), town in Chili; battle of (1818), 23, 585, 592.

Maison, Nicolas Joseph (1771-1840), French marshal; lands in Morea, 24, 234.

Maisonneuve, Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de (d. 1676), French colonist; founds Montreal (1641), 22, 323.

Maitland, John, see Lauderdale.

Maitland, Sir Peregrine (1777-1854), English soldier; in Peninsular War, 10, 366; governor of Upper Canada, 22, 335; recalled, 22, 335; defeats Boers at Zwart Kop (1845), 22, 276.

Maitland of Lethington, William (ca. 1528-1573), Scotch statesman; secretary of Mary Queen of Scots; mission of, to Elizabeth, 19, 285; 21, 254; ambassador of Mary Queen of Scots to Elizabeth, 19, 293, 301; connection with murder of Darnley, 19, 305, 307; 21, 269; efforts of, to convict Mary Queen of Scots, 19, 319; efforts of, for marriage between Mary and Duke of Norfolk, 19, 320, 335; death, 19, 352; 21, 274.

Majestas Carolina, code of laws introduced into Bohemia by Emperor Charles IV, 14, 181.

Majo (twelfth century), Sicilian admiral, 9, 81.

Majorca, the largest of the Balearic Islands; James I of Aragon subjugates, 10, 94; James II of Aragon unites to Aragon, Valencia, and Barcelona, 10, 99.

Majorianus, Julius, known as Majorian, Roman emperor 457-461 A.D.; reign of, c. 605-610; laws, 6, 606-607; wars with Goths, 6, 608-609; abdication, death, 6, 609-610.

Majuba Hill, a mountain in the Drakenberge range, South Africa; taken by the Boers in the first war with England (1881), 21, 643, 652; 22, 291.

Makar, see Melkarth.

Makarov, Stephan Osipovitch (1848-1904), Russian admiral; appointed commander of Russian fleet in Russo-Japanese War, 17, 623; death, 17, 623.

Makarov, Russian journalist; publishes *Moscow Mercury* (1818), 17, 516.

Malacca, a territory in the Malay Peninsula; discovered, 10, 486; ceded to British (1824), 22, 132.

Malachi, Hebrew prophet, 2, 131.

Malachy, St. (ca. 1094-1148), an Irish prelate; appointed legate of Ireland, 21, 356.

Malachy I, king of Ireland, drowns Turges (845 A.D.), 21, 346; defeated by Danes (851), 21, 348.

Malachy II, king of Ireland 980-1015; defeats Danes at Tara, 21, 349; submits to Brian Boruma, 21, 351; recognised as king of

Ireland (1015), 21, 355; burns Dublin, 21, 355; death, 21, 356.

Malacon of Heraclea, kills Lysimachus (281 B.C.), 4, 555.

Malaga, a seaport and capital of the province of the same name in Spain; founded by Phoenicians, 10, 4; taken from the Moors (1487), 10, 149-151.

Malakov, Duke of, see Péliſſier.

Malaskerd, Asiatic town; Christians defeated by Toghrul Bey at (1071), 2, 377.

Malaspina, Ricordana (thirteenth century), Italian historian; estimate, 9, 185.

Malatesta, House of, an Italian family ruling in Rimini from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century; driven from Rimini by Borgias, 8, 644.

Malatesta, Florentine general; attacks Pisans at Lucca (1341), 9, 161-162.

Malatesta, Carlo (d. 1429), surrenders to Carmagnola at Macalo (1427), 9, 282 seq.

Malay Peninsula, peninsula at the southern extremity of Asia; discovered (1509), 10, 486.

Malazo, naval battle of (1704), 20, 474.

Malchus, king of Carthage 600-550 B.C.; expedition to Sicily, 3, 591.

Malchus (first century), Nabatæan prince; treaty with Romans, 6, 30; aids Vespasian with troops (68 A.D.), 2, 180.

Malchus, see Porphyry.

Malcolm I, king of Scotland 943-954 A.D.; invades Moray, 21, 17, 27.

Malcolm II, king of Scotland 1005-1034; accession to throne, 21, 18, 27.

Malcolm (III) Canmore, king of Scotland 1058-1093; ascends throne, 21, 23; at the English court, 21, 24; invades England (1070), 21, 24; does homage to William the Conqueror, 18, 186; 21, 28; introduces English language and customs into Scotland, 21, 33; invasions of England (1079 and 1091), 18, 219; 21, 33; slain with his son near Alnwick (1093), 18, 219-220; 21, 33; introduction of feudalism in Scotland under, 21, 34; influence of foreigners during reign of, 21, 58.

Malcolm IV (1141-1165), king of Scotland 1153-1165; ascends throne, 21, 45; transactions with Henry II of England, 21, 46; serves in English campaigns in France, 21, 46; death, 21, 46.

Maldives Islands, archipelago in the Indian Ocean; Lourenço de Almeida discovers (1507), 10, 486.

Malesherbes, Christian William de Lamoignon de (1721-1794), French statesman; president of the "court of aids"; stratagem in behalf of Diderot's Encyclopædia, 12, 63-64; leads parliamentary opposition to Louis XV, 12, 101-102; dismissed from ministry of Louis XVI, 12, 129; appears as counsel of the king (1792-1793), 12, 290; informs Louis of his sentence, 12, 294; execution of, 12, 338.

Malespina, Spinetto (fourteenth century), Ghibelline chief; opposes Castruccio Castracani, 9, 134; flees to Cane della Scala from Castruccio, 9, 146.

sovereign of Peru by Pizarro, **23**, 548; besieges Cuzeo, **23**, 548.

Manda, Assyrian name for a people identified with the Scythians, *q. v.*

Mandalay, city of Burma, British India; conquest (1885), **22**, 219.

Mandane (sixth century B.C.), mother of Cyrus, founder of Persian dynasty, **2**, 576.

Mandane, Persian princess; hostile to Themistocles (ca. 460 B.C.), **3**, 399.

Mandarins, Chinese officials; position of, **24**, 532-533.

Mandat, A. J. Gaillot de (1751-1792), French soldier; death, **12**, 261.

Mandeville, see Montagu, Edward.

Mandeville, Sir John, the reputed author of a book of *Travels*, probably written originally in French (ca. 1350-1370) and translated into English in early fifteenth century, **18**, 497.

Mandeville, William de (d. 1189), 3rd earl of Essex and earl or count of Aumale (Albemarle); power of, reduced by Henry II (1155-1156), **18**, 261.

Mandonius (d. 206 B.C.), Spanish chief; revolts against Rome, **5**, 282.

Manège, Club du, French revolutionary organisation, **12**, 478.

Maneros, legendary son of King Menes of Egypt; dirge of, **1**, 91, 212.

Manfred (ca. 1231-1266), king of Sicily, illegitimate son of the emperor Frederick II; recovers kingdom of Sicily, **9**, 99; allied with Florence, **9**, 102-104; dominant in Italy, **9**, 108; **14**, 124, 125; marries Helena of Aetolia, **14**, 125; defeated and slain at Benevento, **9**, 109; **14**, 126; cruel treatment of widow and children of, **14**, 126.

Manfredi, Italian family; driven from Faenza by the Borgias, **8**, 644.

Mangalore, seaport in Bombay; English defeated by Hyder Ali at (1768), **22**, 75.

Mangu, grandson of Jenghiz Khan; khan of the Mongols ca. 1250, **8**, 231.

Manhattan Island, island at mouth of Hudson River, New York State, now a borough of City of New York; Dutch settled on, **23**, 5; Dutch purchase, **23**, 6.

Mania (d. 390 B.C.), widow of Zenis, Greek satrap of Aeolis; obtains husband's satrapy from Pharnabazus, **4**, 84; valour and ability of, **4**, 84; assassinated, **4**, 84.

Manichaeans, believers in the gnostic religious system of Mani, a Persian (d. 277 A.D.); Theodosius the Great publishes laws against, **10**, 363; see also Bogomiles, Cathares, Paulicians.

Manila, city on the island of Luzon, capital of the Philippine Islands; taken by the English (1762), **20**, 600; taken by Americans (1898), **23**, 488.

Manilius, M., see Nepos, M. Manilius.

Manilius (Manlius, Mallius), Marcus or Caius (ca. 40 A.D.); Roman poet, **6**, 160.

Manin, Daniele (1804-1857), Italian patriot, in struggle for Italian independence, **9**, 601.

Manin, Lodovico, last doge of Venice; deposed (1797), **9**, 554.

Manishtusu (*Ma-an-is-tu-i-ro*, *Manishtuirba*), (3850 B.C.), king of Kish, **1**, 357.

Manitoba, province of the Dominion of Canada; admitted to the confederation (1870), **22**, 343.

Manley, John, see Manly.

Manlii, Roman patrician family; attitude of toward plebeians, **5**, 125.

Manlius (Mallius) Caius, adherent of Catiline; killed (62 B.C.), **5**, 493.

Manlius Capitolinus, Marcus (d. 384 B.C.), Roman consul; legend of saving Capitol from Gauls, **5**, 162, 163; espouses cause of plebeians, **5**, 168; thrown from Tarpeian rock, **5**, 169.

Manlius Imperiosus Torquatus, Titus, Roman soldier; consul (340 B.C.), **5**, 183; condemns son to death, **5**, 183, 184; defeats Latins, **5**, 184-185.

Manlius, L., see Vulso Longus, L. Manlius.

Manly (Manley), John (1733-1793), American colonial privateer; praised by Washington, **23**, 250.

Manna, see Man.

Manneans, see Man.

Manners and Customs, see Social Conditions.

Manners, John (1721-1770), marquis of Granby, English soldier and statesman; resigns from ministry, **20**, 615.

Manners-Sutton, Charles (1755-1828), archbishop of Canterbury; baptises Queen Victoria of England, **21**, 585.

Mannheim, city in Baden, former capital of the Palatinate; razed by French (1688), **11**, 600, 603; taken by French (1794), **14**, 509; retaken by Austrians (1795), **14**, 512; **15**, 280; taken by Archduke Charles (1799), **12**, 475; **17**, 436.

Manning, Thomas (1772-1840), English traveller; first Englishman in Lhasa (1811), **24**, 505.

Mannuki-Babili, prince of Bit-Dakkuri, **1**, 431.

Manny or **Mauny**, Sir Walter, Lord de Manny (d. 1372), Flemish soldier in English service; leads expedition against Flanders, **11**, 103; rescues Joan de Montfort at siege of Auberoche and Aiguillon, **11**, 112; seeks single combat at Bourg-la-Reine, **18**, 458; campaign in Guienne, **18**, 464; intercedes with Edward III for burghers of Calais, **18**, 466.

Manoncourt, see Sonnini.

Mans, Le, city in France; sacked by John of England (1199), **18**, 330.

Mansel, Philip, English governor of La Rochelle (1372); tricked by mayor **11**, 152.

Mansell, Sir James, English sailor; fruitless expedition of, against Barbary pirates (1621), **19**, 507.

Mansfeld, Ernst, Count of (1580-1626), German soldier; in Thirty Years' war, **13**, 571; champion of Frederick V of Palatinate, **14**, 336-338; **19**, 511; death, **14**, 341.

Mansfeld, Peter Ernst, Count of (1517-1604), German statesman and soldier, member of council in the Netherlands (1576), **13**, 458; imprisoned on suspicion of aiding

Marboduus (d. 19 A.D.), chief of the Marcomanni; in league against Rome, **6**, 63; surrender and death of, **6**, 76–77.

Marburg, Conference of (1529), **14**, 267.

Marceau, François Séverin des Graviers (1769–1796), French general; on staff of General Jourdan, **12**, 378.

Marcel, Étienne (d. 1358), provost of the Paris merchants 1355–1358; at the head of the town deputies, **11**, 129; leads the bourgeoisie, **11**, 135; death of, **11**, 137; characterisation of, **11**, 137–138.

Marcellinus, Cn. Cornelius Lentulus, Roman consul 56 B.C.; opposes the triumvirate, **5**, 508.

Marcellinus (fourth century A.D.), Roman general and chief minister of the usurper Magnentius; aids Magnentius, **6**, 470; at battle of Mursa, **6**, 472.

Marcellinus (fifth century A.D.), Roman officer; rule of, as governor of Dalmatia, **6**, 611–612.

Marcellus Eprius (d. 79 A.D.), Roman orator; impeaches Thraseas, **6**, 205, 206.

Marcellus, Granius, Roman prætor of Bithynia 15 A.D.; charged with treason, **6**, 143.

Marcellus, Marcus Claudius (ca. 268–208 B.C.), Roman general and statesman; in war with Insubrian Gauls, **5**, 237; in war with Hannibal, **5**, 258–262, 271–273; besieges and captures Syracuse, **5**, 264–266; death of, **5**, 273.

March, Agnes, Countess of Dunbar and, wife of Patrick, earl of March, known as "Black Agnes"; heroic defense of Dunbar (1337), **21**, 136.

March, George Dunbar, 11th Earl of Dunbar and (1338–1420); supports Stuart claim to throne (1371), **21**, 150; massacres English at Roxburgh (1376), **21**, 151; at Chevy Chase, **21**, 157; quarrels with Douglas and submits to English, **21**, 161–162; at battle of Homildon Hill, **21**, 163; apprises Henry IV of Percie's conspiracy, **21**, 166; returns to Scotch allegiance (1409), **21**, 165.

March, Patrick Dunbar, 10th Earl of Dunbar and (1285–1389); harbours Edward II after Bannockburn, **21**, 102; at battle of Dupplin Muir, **21**, 130–131; defends Berwick (1333), **21**, 132; acknowledges Edward III, **21**, 132; returns to Scotch allegiance (1334), **21**, 134; in Moray's rising, **21**, 135–136; at battle of Neville's Cross (1346), **21**, 139–140; opposes David's proposal for succession, **21**, 145.

March, Earls of, see Mortimer and Edward IV.

Marchand, Jean Baptiste (1863–), French officer and explorer; at Fashoda, **13**, 198; **24**, 466.

Marche, Jacques II, of Bourbon, Count de la (d. 1438), French adventurer; marries Joanna II of Naples and becomes king (1415), **9**, 235; retires to France, **9**, 235.

Marchfeld, plain in Austria, near Vienna; battle of (1278), **14**, 155.

Marchiali, see Man with the Iron Mask.

Marchin (Marsin), Ferdinand, Marshal de (1656–1706), French general; replaces

Marduk

Vendôme, **11**, 617; defeated at Blenheim (1704), **11**, 618; dies, **11**, 621.

Marchisio, Italian mechanic; constructs towers at the siege of Crema (1160), **9**, 51.

March Revolution, popular revolution of 1848 in Austria, **14**, 623–633.

Marcia, daughter of Cordus, saves manuscript of her father's history (25 A.D.), **6**, 146.

Marcia, mistress of Commodus (183–193 A.D.), **6**, 379, 381–382, 385.

Marciano, town in Italy; French partisans defeated by imperialists (1554), **9**, 465.

Marcianus, Byzantine emperor 450–457 A.D., **7**, 60–61; dream concerning Attila, **6**, 594; ratifies election of Avitus, **6**, 603.

Marck, William, Count de la, Dutch nobleman; lays foundation of the Dutch Republic by the capture of Briel (1572), **13**, 428–430; removed from command, **13**, 439.

Marco Kralevitch, king of southern Servia 1371–1394; popularity, **24**, 193.

Marcomanni (Marcomans), German tribe; migration, **6**, 63; league, **6**, 64, 76, 135; war with Romans, **6**, 296–298, 619.

Marcomeres, king of Franks ca. 398 A.D., **7**, 462–463.

Marco Polo, see Polo, Marco.

Marcus Aurelius (M. Ælius Aurelius Antoninus) (121–180 A.D.), Roman emperor 161–180 A.D.; adoption, **6**, 287, 290; under instruction of Apollonius, **6**, 291; reign, **6**, 294–306; border wars of, **6**, 296–299; attitude towards Christians, **6**, 302, 324, 325; death, **6**, 304; philosophy of, **6**, 310–311.

Marcus of Cerynea, founder of Achæan League (294 B.C.), **4**, 518.

Marcy, William Learned (1786–1857), American statesman; leader of "Hunker" faction of democratic party in New York state (1848), **23**, 378; candidate for presidential nomination (1852), **23**, 339; secretary of state under Pierce, **23**, 390.

Marczali, Hungarian soldier; in battle of Mohács (1526), **24**, 347.

Mardaites, mountaineers of Lebanon, **7**, 188.

Mardans (Mardi, Mardians), Iranian nomad tribe, **2**, 460, 569, 578, 655.

Mardonius (d. 479 B.C.), Persian commander; invades Greece, **2**, 611; **3**, 266–267, 316, 353–357; advises Xerxes I, **3**, 285–288; at Salamis, **3**, 340; prompts Xerxes' retreat, **3**, 348–350; invades Boeotia, **3**, 358, 359; defeat at Platæa, **3**, 363–373.

Mardontes, Persian admiral in command after Salamis (479 B.C.), **3**, 353; slain at Mycale, **3**, 377.

Marduk (Merodach), in Babylon later identified with Bel, Assyro-Babylonian god; place in Assyrian and in Babylonian hierarchy, **1**, 517, 518; as creator, **1**, 520; identified with Mar, **1**, 313; champion of the gods against chaos, **1**, 316, 521–523; as intercessor, **1**, 524; worshipped in region of Persian Gulf, **1**, 535.

Marduk-apal-iddin, king of Babylonia, **1**, 329, 376; invades Assyria, **1**, 331.

Marduk-balatsu-iqbi, king of Babylonia, **1**, 333; slain, **1**, 389.

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Margaret of Pomerania (fourteenth century), regent of Denmark, **16**, 174–175.

Margaret (Marguerite) of Provence, wife of Louis IX of France, **11**, 64, 65.

Margaret of Savoy, see Margaret of Austria.

Margaret of Scotland (1425?–1445), wife of the dauphin Louis (Louis XI), daughter of James I of Scotland; marriage, **11**, 235.

Margaret of Valois or of France (1553–1615), queen of Henry IV of France, daughter of Henry II and Catharine de' Medici; marriage, **11**, 367; dissolute life, **11**, 409; divorce, **11**, 410.

Margaret Plantagenet, see Salisbury.

Margaret Tudor (1489–1541), queen of James IV of Scotland, daughter of Henry VII of England; marries James IV, **21**, 208; regent for James V, **21**, 227; marries Archibald Douglas, earl of Angus, **21**, 227; gives birth to Margaret Douglas (Lady Lennox), **21**, 228; denounced by Henry VIII, **21**, 230; reconciled to Henry VIII, **19**, 88; regains ascendancy, **19**, 89; marries Henry Stuart, **21**, 232.

Margarita, see Margaret.

Margary, A. R., British consular official; murder of, in China (1875), **24**, 553.

Margites, character in a Greek burlesque poem, **4**, 266.

Marguerite, see Margaret.

Marguerite, Auguste (1823–), French general; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 159.

Mari, king of Damascus (eighth century B.C.); surrenders to Assyrians, **1**, 390.

Maria I (1734–1816), queen of Portugal; accession, **10**, 533; shares government with husband, **10**, 534; restores Jesuits to power, **10**, 534; government turned over to Dom João, **10**, 536; death, **10**, 542.

Maria II (Maria da Glória) (1819–1853), queen of Portugal 1834–1853, daughter of Pedro I of Brazil; accession, **10**, 550; reign, **10**, 551–556; death, **10**, 556.

Maria (fourteenth century), daughter of King Robert of Sicily; celebrated by Boccacio as Fiammetta, **9**, 199.

Maria, daughter of Stilicho; weds Honorius (397 A.D.), **6**, 543.

Maria Amalia (eighteenth century), daughter of Joseph I of Austria; marries Charles Albert, elector of Bavaria, **14**, 425.

Maria Anna, sister of Joseph I of Austria; marries João V of Portugal (1707), **10**, 520.

Maria Christina, sister of Emperor Joseph II; governs in Austrian Netherlands, **14**, 478–479.

Maria Christina (1806–1878), queen-regent of Spain 1833–1840; in the War of the Christinos and Carlists, **10**, 396; regency, **10**, 96–99; resigns, **10**, 399; negotiates marriage alliances of Spain and France, **13**, 77.

Maria Christina (1858–), queen regent of Spain 1885–1902; regency, **10**, 418–421.

Maria Elizabeth (eighteenth century), sister of Emperor Charles VI; administration of Netherlands, **14**, 40.

Maria Josepha of Bavaria (d. 1767), daughter of Charles VI; marries Emperor Joseph II (1765), **14**, 470.

Maria Josepha, queen of Poland, daughter of Joseph I of Austria, and wife of Augustus III; claims to Austrian succession revived, **14**, 426.

Maria Leszczynska, see Leczynska.

Maria Louisa (1751–1819), wife of Charles IV of Spain, **10**, 333.

Maria Louisa, see Marie Louise.

Maria of Antioch (d. 1183), Byzantine empress, wife of Manuel I, **7**, 265, 268–269.

Maria Theresa (1638–1683), queen consort of Louis XIV of France; marriage (1659), **11**, 520; dower of, **11**, 521; characterisation, **11**, 550.

Maria Theresa or Theresia (1717–1780), archduchess of Austria, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, daughter of Emperor Charles VI; main treatment, **14**, 424–465; appointed successor to Emperor Charles VI, **14**, 423; Europe in league against, **15**, 165–169; appoints husband co-ruler, **14**, 425; rejects alliance with Frederick II of Prussia, **14**, 427; appeals to Hungary, **12**, 36; **14**, 428; begins first Silesian War with Prussia, **14**, 427; accedes to Peace of Breslau, **14**, 431; secures imperial crown for her husband, **12**, 40; cedes Silesia to Frederick, **12**, 42; position of, at end of War of Austrian Succession, **14**, 434; makes overtures to France, **12**, 70; creates Charles of Lorraine commander-in-chief, **15**, 194; rejects peace proposals of Frederick the Great, **15**, 203; situation of, at end of Seven Years' War, **15**, 227; administration of Belgium, **14**, 42; relations with her son Joseph (afterwards Emperor Joseph II), **14**, 447–454, 461; policy toward Poland, **14**, 453; attitude towards religion, **14**, 456; dissolves order of Jesuits, **14**, 456; secures appointment of son, Maximilian, as successor to Palatinate, **14**, 461; death, **14**, 461; estimate of, **14**, 461–465.

Maria, see also Marie and Mary.

Mariamne (first century B.C.), wife of Herod I, king of the Jews, **2**, 165–167.

Mariandyni, people of Asia Minor, **2**, 449; **3**, 205.

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Marie, Pierre Thomas (1797–1870), French politician; becomes member of provisional government (1848), **13**, 87.

Marie Antoinette, Josephine Jeanne (1755–1793), daughter of the emperor Francis I and Maria Theresa, and consort of Louis XVI of France; main treatment, **12**, 123–143; 316–324; marriage, **12**, 96, 123; early years of, **12**, 125; opposition to, on arrival in France, **12**, 125, 127; Maria Theresa incensed at, **12**, 127, 128;

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Marlborough, Sarah Jennings, Duchess of (1660-1744), wife of the great duke; aids flight of Princess Anne from London, 20, 409; intimate relations with Queen Anne, 20, 470; ascendancy over queen, 11, 614; supplanted by Mrs. Masham, 20, 481; dismissed from court, 20, 485; income of, 20, 504.

Marlowe, Christopher (1564-1593), English dramatist; estimate of, 19, 464, 467.

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Marmion, William, English nobleman; fights for de Montfort at Lewes (1264), 18, 381.

Marmont, Auguste Frédéric Louis Viesse de (1774-1852), duke of Ragusa, French soldier: returns to France from French expedition into Egypt (1799), 12, 481; directs artillery of Napoleon's army in Switzerland (1800), 12, 498; at battle of Marengo (1800), 12, 502 seq.; in campaign of Austerlitz (1805), 17, 447; administration of, in Dalmatia (1807), 17, 462; at battle of Wagram (1809), 12, 574; succeeds Massena (1811), 10, 358; 12, 582; defeated at Salamanca (1812), 10, 365; 12, 588; concludes capitulation of Paris (1814), 17, 488; commands government forces in July revolution of 1830, 13, 46.

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Marna, Phoenician god, 2, 343.

Marnix, John van (sixteenth century), lord of Toulouse, Dutch soldier; in rebellion of 1566, 13, 409.

Marnix, Philip van, see Sainte Aldegonde.

Marolles, General de (d. 1855), French soldier; killed at Sebastopol, 17, 582.

Maron, a Spartan; bravery at Thermopylæ, 3, 326.

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Maro-sar, Hittite king, 1, 143-144.

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Marozia (d. before 945 A.D.), daughter of Theodora "the Elder"; career, 7, 592-593; 8, 581-582.

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Marquette, Jacques (1637-1675), French Jesuit, missionary and explorer; explorations in America, 23, 72-74.

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- Marschall, Von**, minister of duchy of Nassau; disciple of Metternich, 15, 379.
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- Marseilles**, seaport of southern France; besieged by Emperor Charles V (1536), 14, 274; aroused by Barbaroux (1792), 12, 259-260; revolt at (1848), 13, 103.
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Mary of Burgundy (1457–1482), daughter of Charles the Bold; disagreement concerning marriage of, 11, 268–269; 13, 359–360; grants Great Privilege (1477), 13, 362 seq.; marries Maximilian, afterwards emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, 11, 269; 13, 363; 14, 222.

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Mary of Lorraine or Guise (1515–1560), sister of Francis of Guise and the cardinal of Lorraine, and mother of Mary Queen of Scots; marries James V of Scotland (1538), 21, 235; quells opposition to marriage of daughter Mary to dauphin of France, 21, 244, 245; as regent of Scotland, 21, 245; strife with religious reformers, 21, 248–253; furthers her brothers' schemes, 21, 248, 253, 254, 256; deprived of regency, 21, 253; death, 21, 256; character and talents of, 21, 244, 251, 252, 256.

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Mary Tudor or Mary of France (1496–1533), daughter of Henry VII of England; marries Louis XII of France, 11, 304; 19, 71; marries Charles Brandon, 19, 72; right of her heirs to succession to throne, 19, 226, 227.

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Masaccio, Tommaso Guidi (1401–ca. 1429), Italian painter; Cosmo de' Medici patronizes, 9, 360.

Masæsylians, Numidian tribe; alliance with Romans (206 B.C.), 5, 281; vanquished by Scipio Africanus (201 B.C.), 5, 295.

Masaniello (Tommaso Aniello) (1622–1647), Neapolitan insurrectionist, 9, 488.

Mascames, Persian governor of Doriscus 480 B.C., 3, 315; successfully resists Greeks, 3, 403.

Mascara, town in Algiers; captured by French (1835), 13, 68.

Mascarenhas, see Réunion.

Mascarenhas, José, see Aveiro.

Mascarenhas, Pedro, Portuguese navigator; discovers Mascarenhas Island (also called Réunion and Isle de Bourbon) (1513), 10, 486.

Mascezel (d. ca. 398 A.D.), African prince; as Roman ally, conquers barbarians (397 A.D.), 6, 542; death, 6, 543.

Maser (Maserfeld), place in England; battle (642 A.D.), 18, 51.

Masham, Lady (Abigail Hill) (d. 1734), friend of Queen Anne; supplants duchess of Marlborough (ca. 1707), 20, 481, 485.

Mashauasha (Maxyes), Libyan tribe; location, 1, 85; in army of Ramses II, 1, 144; invade Egypt (thirteenth century B.C.), 1, 163, 168–169; form corps of mercenaries called Ma, 1, 169, 172.

Masinissa (ca. 238–149 B.C.), Numidian king; becomes ally of Rome, 5, 281–282; aids Scipio in second Punic War, 5, 284–285; proclaimed king of Numidia, 5, 286; at battle of Zama, 5, 287–291; conquers Carthaginians, 2, 324–325; 5, 304–305; death, 5, 308.

Masistes (d. 479 B.C.), Persian prince, brother of Xerxes; commands Persian forces on Xerxes' march, 3, 317; Artayntes attempts to assassinate, 3, 377–378.

Masistius or Macistius (d. 479 B.C.), Persian cavalry commander; death, 3, 360–361.

Maslama (eighth century A.D.), brother of Caliph Walid; invades Asia Minor, 8, 183–185.

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 Tuilleries, Paris (August 10th, 1792), **12**, 260–265.
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Massagetae, nomadic Scythian tribe; origin, **2**, 444; defeat Cyrus of Persia (529 B.C.), **2**, 593–596.
Massasoit (ca. 1580–1661), a chief of the Wampanoag Indians in Massachusetts and Rhode Island (U. S. A.); concludes treaty with Plymouth settlers, **22**, 631; reveals Indian plot, **22**, 632; welcomes Roger Williams, **23**, 96.
Massawa, town in the Sudan, Egypt; Italy occupies (1885), **9**, 632.
Masséna, André, duke of Rivoli and prince of Essling (1758–1817), French marshal; at battle of Loano, **12**, 409; serves under Napoleon in Italy, **12**, 424–427, 433, 438–439, 470, 471; victorious at Zurich, **12**, 475; **17**, 435; defends Genoa, **12**, 500; in Austrian campaign (1809), **12**, 572–574; **14**, 554; in the Peninsula campaign, **10**, 352, 353, 357, 541; **12**, 582.
Massey, Sir Edward (ca. 1619–ca. 1674), English general; at battle of Worcester, **20**, 108.
Massiva, a Numidian prince, grandson of Masinissa; Jugurtha murders (110 B.C.), **8**, 386, 387.
Massud, Seljuk sultan (ca. 1136), grandson of Malik Shah; authority lost over Abbasid caliphs, **8**, 227.

Massylians, western Numidians, friendly to Rome in second Punic War (206 B.C.), **5**, 281.
Mastanabal, son of Masinissa; chief judge of Numidia (148 B.C.), **5**, 308, 383.
Mastor, Roman slave; engaged to kill Hadrian (138 A.D.), **6**, 287.
Masu, a people of Asia Minor; Hittite relations with (ca. 1365 B.C.), **1**, 142, 144.
Masud, Arab ruler of India; succeeds Mahmud the Ghaznevid (1028), **8**, 224; repulsed by Seljuk Turks, **8**, 224.
Masulipatam, city in British India; taken by the English (1759), **22**, 62.
Matabeleland, region in South Africa, north of the Transvaal; Cecil Rhodes terminates rebellion in (1896), **22**, 273–274.
Matchin, town in Bulgaria; battle of (1791), **17**, 410.
Maternus, a Roman soldier; revolt and execution (187 A.D.), **6**, 380.
Maternus, Curiatius, Roman poet (ca. 60 A.D.); epigrams and tragedies of, **6**, 345–346.
Maternus, Friarius, Roman senator 193 A.D., refuses imperial crown, **6**, 383.
Mathematics, progress of, in Alexandria under Ptolemy, **4**, 606–607; discoveries of Archimedes (ca. 212 B.C.), **5**, 264, 265; Arabian knowledge of, **8**, 278; invention of logarithms (1614), **21**, 289.
Mather, Cotton (1663–1728), American Congregational clergyman; in Antinomian controversy, **23**, 100–101; in witchcraft trials, **23**, 172–177.
Mather, Increase (1639–1723), American colonial clergyman; arrives in Massachusetts, **22**, 647; goes to England to protest against tyranny of Andros, **23**, 159.
Mathgamain (Mahon) (d. 976), king of Ireland; struggle with Danes, **21**, 350; death of, **21**, 351.
Matho (d. 215 B.C.), Libyan soldier; revolts against Carthage (218 B.C.), **5**, 233; death, **5**, 234.
Matilda (d. 1083), queen of William the Conqueror; marriage, **13**, 289, 311; joins him in England, **18**, 176; crowned, **18**, 176; aids Robert, **18**, 192; death, **18**, 195.
Matilda (1156–1189), daughter of Henry II of England; marries Henry, duke of Saxony and becomes progenitor of present royal family of Great Britain, **18**, 289.
Matilda or Maud (1102–1167), empress of Germany, and queen of England, daughter of Henry I of England; marries emperor of Germany, **18**, 236; declared heir to throne, **18**, 239; marries Geoffrey Plantagenet, **18**, 240; gives birth to the future Henry II, **18**, 240; obstacles to accession, **18**, 241; in civil war with Stephen, **18**, 247–254; captures and imprisons Stephen, **18**, 248; attempted coronation, **18**, 249; driven from London, **18**, 250; besieged in Oxford, **18**, 252; leaves England, **18**, 252.
Matilda or Maud (1080–1118), daughter of Malcolm III, king of Scotland, and Saint Margaret; marries Henry I of England, **18**, 229; death of (1118), **18**, 236.

Mavrocordatos, see **Maurocordatos**.

Maxentius, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, Roman emperor 306–313 A.D.; Constantine conquers, **2**, 375; reign of, **6**, 438–441; war with Constantine, **6**, 339–341.

Maximian or Maximianus, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, Roman emperor 286–305 and 306–308 A.D.; birth, **6**, 407; co-regent of Diocletian, **6**, 433–439; persecutes Christians, **6**, 436; **18**, 23; abdicates, **6**, 437; attempts to resume authority, **6**, 438–439; character, **6**, 433; death (310 A.D.), **6**, 439.

Maximilian I (1459–1519), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1493–1519, son of Frederick III; main treatment, **14**, 237–247; marriage, **11**, 269; **13**, 363; **14**, 222; secures Netherlands to Habsburgs (battle of Guinegate), **11**, 270–272; **13**, 364; **14**, 221–222; concludes Treaty of Arras, **11**, 272; negotiates for marriage with Anne of Brittany, **11**, 285; war with Charles VIII of France, **11**, 286; war with Turks, **11**, 286; becomes emperor, **13**, 366; **14**, 237; **16**, 612; asserts claims in Italy, **9**, 421; joins Henry VII of England in invasion of France, **11**, 304; **19**, 63; loses duchy of Milan, **14**, 243; **19**, 74–75; regent in Netherlands, **13**, 364–365; establishes imperial chamber, **14**, 238; **16**, 611; quarrels with electors, **14**, 239; reforms in jurisprudence, **14**, 238, 239; second marriage, **14**, 237; abandons Ludovico Sforza, **9**, 425; alliance with Louis XII, **11**, 298; war with Louis XII, **11**, 300 seq.; war with Swiss Confederacy, **14**, 241–242; **16**, 613–614; intervenes in Scandinavian affairs, **16**, 223; concludes Treaty of Blois, **9**, 428; joins League of Cambray, **9**, 432 seq.; joins confederacy of European sovereigns, **19**, 75; attempts to secure election of Charles V as his successor, **14**, 244; death, **10**, 213; **17**, 187; **19**, 78; estimate of, **14**, 245–247.

Maximilian II (1527–1576), emperor of Holy Roman Empire 1564–1576, son of Ferdinand I; main treatment, **14**, 317–320; becomes king of Rome, **14**, 317; king of Bohemia and part of Hungary, **14**, 318, 326; becomes emperor, **14**, 318; religious toleration, **14**, 318–319; war with Stephen Zapolya, **24**, 358; war with Turks, **14**, 320; concludes armistice with Turkey, **14**, 320; **24**, 367; death, **14**, 320.

Maximilian (I) Joseph (1756–1825), King of Bavaria 1806–1825; enters alliance with Napoleon, **14**, 538; meets Napoleon at Dillingen, **12**, 571.

Maximilian (II) Joseph (1811–1864), King of Bavaria 1818–1864, son of Louis I; accession, **15**, 456; in alliance with Austria, **15**, 457; dismisses Von der Pförrten ministry, **15**, 466.

Maximilian I (1573–1651), duke of Bavaria; administration of Bavarian state, **14**, 322; forms Catholic League, **14**, 324; **16**, 323; ally of Emperor Ferdinand II

in Thirty Years' War, **14**, 333–334; **16**, 323; suppresses revolt of peasants, **14**, 335; becomes elector of Palatinate, **14**, 337.

Maximilian (II) Maria Emanuel (1662–1726), duke of Bavaria 1679–1726; progress under, **15**, 466; ally of France in War of Spanish Succession, **14**, 406; administration of Netherlands, **14**, 35, 37; besieges Buda, **14**, 398; ally of Germany against France, **14**, 399; ally of France, **14**, 408; campaign against Tyrolese, **14**, 409.

Maximilian (III) Joseph (1727–1777), duke of Bavaria 1745–1777; death without heirs, **14**, 458–459.

Maximilian (Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph) (1832–1867), archduke of Austria, emperor of Mexico 1864–1867; reorganises fleet, **15**, 466; succeeds Radetzky (1858), **15**, 14; accepts throne of Mexico, **23**, 466, 631; unpopularity, **23**, 631; decree against Juarists, **23**, 631; on the throne, **23**, 632; instructions to political prefects, **23**, 633; increasing difficulties of, in Mexico, **23**, 634; besieged at Querétaro, **23**, 635; court martial execution, **13**, 139; **23**, 467, 635; empire and characterisation of, **23**, 636.

Maximilian, Francis Xavier Joseph (1756–1801), bishop of Münster, youngest son of Maria Theresa; elected successor to Palatinate, **14**, 461.

Maximin or Maximinus, C. Julius Verus, Roman emperor 235–238 A.D.; accession, **6**, 403; reign, **6**, 408–411; character, **6**, 408, 619; death, **6**, 411.

Maximin or Maximinus, Galerius Valerius, Roman emperor 308–313 A.D.; reign, **6**, 437–439.

Maximinus or Maximin (fifth century A.D.), Roman courtier; ambassador of Theodosius the Younger to Attila (448 A.D.), **7**, 57–59.

Maximus, Cn. Mallius, Roman consul 105 B.C.; Gauls defeat, **5**, 393–394.

Maximus, Magnus Clemens (d. 388 A.D.), Roman general of Spanish birth; proclaimed emperor by legions in Britain (383 A.D.), **6**, 526; **18**, 27; defeats Gratian in Gaul, **6**, 526; defeated and put to death by Theodosius, **6**, 526; **18**, 27.

Maximus, Q. Fabius Burges (d. 265 B.C.), Roman consul; died at Samnites, **5**, 198; death, **5**, 210.

Maximus, Tyrannus, Roman emperor 409–411 A.D.; reign, **6**, 463–567.

Maxime or Maximinus, the Greek (d. 1556), monk of Mount Athos; at court of Vasili Ivanovitch, **17**, 190–192; court intrigues against, **17**, 191.

Maxyes, see **Mashauasha**.

Maybach, Albert von (1822–), Prussian minister; reforms railways, **15**, 536.

Mayenne, Charles de Lorraine, Duke of (1554–1611), French soldier; declared lieutenant-general of France, **11**, 393; besieges Henry IV in Arques, **11**, 397; aspires

stored to power in Florence (1512), 9, 437 seq.; expelled (1527), 9, 458; restored (1529), 9, 459; 11, 325.

Medici, Alessandro de' (d. 1537), first duke of Florence; assumes rule of all Tuscany, 9, 241; favoured by Leo X, 9, 446, 447; Florence assigned to (1529), 9, 457, 460; assassinated, 9, 461.

Medici, Catherine de' (1519–1589), queen and regent of France; marries Henry II (1533), 11, 332; power in France, 11, 351–394; becomes regent (1560), 11, 356; espouses Catholic cause, 11, 360; and massacre of St. Bartholomew, 11, 371; secures crown of Poland for Henry of Anjou, 11, 378; court of, 11, 384; death, 11, 392.

Medici, Cosmo or Cosimo de', "the Elder" (1389–1464), Florentine statesman; main treatment, 9, 349–361; banished by the Albizzi, 9, 351; patron of learning, 9, 352 seq.; Roscoe's estimate of, 9, 359–361.

Medici, Cosmo (I, II, and III), see Cosmo (I, II, and III), grand dukes of Tuscany.

Medici, Ferdinand de' (I and II), see Ferdinand (I and II), grand dukes of Tuscany.

Medici, Francesco de', see Francesco I, grand duke of Tuscany.

Medici, Giovan Gastone de', see Giovan Gastone, grand duke of Tuscany.

Medici, Giovanni Angelo de', see Pius IV.

Medici, Giovanni de', see Leo X, pope.

Medici, Giovanni de', consul of Crema; at siege of (1159), 9, 51.

Medici, Giovanni de' (1360–1429), Florentine merchant, father of Cosmo the Elder and Lorenzo I, 9, 349–350.

Medici, Giovanni de' (d. 1461), son of Cosmo the Elder, 9, 356.

Medici, Giovanni, "delle Bande Nere" (1498–1526), descendant of Cosmo "the Elder," an Italian soldier, 9, 458.

Medici, Giuliano (I) de' (1453–1478), son of Piero I, 9, 356, 363; murdered, 9, 367.

Medici, Giuliano (II) de' (1479–1516), son of Lorenzo the Magnificent; assumes power in Florence (1512), 9, 438.

Medici, Giulio de', see Clement VII, pope.

Medici, Ippolito de' (1511–1535), Italian cardinal, illegitimate son of Giuliano II, 9, 438, 446, 461.

Medici, Lorenzo de', "The Magnificent" (1448–1492), Florentine statesman, son of Piero I, 9, 356, 363; Pazzi conspiracy against, 9, 365; rules in Florence, 9, 370–390; embassy to Ferdinand I of Naples, 9, 239, 375; Von Reumont's estimate of, 9, 388; as poet, and patron of literature, 9, 392.

Medici, Lorenzo (II) de' (1492–1519), duke of Urbino, son of Piero II; Macchiavelli's dedication to, 9, 407; rules in Florence, 9, 438, 446.

Medici, Marie de' (1573–1642), queen of France, wife of Henry IV; marriage, 11, 410; regent 1610–1617, 11, 432–438; Richelieu, counsellor of, 11, 438, 449; arrests Condé, 11, 440 seq.; brings Louis

XIII to submission, 11, 444; signs Treaty of Pont-de-Cé, 11, 445; labours to overthrow Richelieu, 11, 462; exiled, 11, 464; contributes to missions in North America, 22, 555, 556; death, 11, 481.

Medici, Piero de' (1416–1469), son of Cosmo "the Elder," 9, 356, 359; rivalry with Lucas Pitti, 9, 362–363; incapacity as governor, 9, 410.

Medici, Piero (II) de', (1471–1503), son of Lorenzo; Florence under, 9, 410 seq.; in alliance with Naples, 9, 239; driven from Florence, 9, 412; death, 9, 430.

Medici, Salvestro de' (d. 1388), gonfalonier of Florence (1378), 9, 334 seq., 339, 341.

Medici, Italian commander in Seven Weeks' War (1866), 15, 27.

Medici, Library of the, founded by Cosmo "the Elder," 9, 354.

Medicine: practice of, in Egypt, 1, 61, 213; regulations concerning physicians in Babylonia-Assyria, 1, 478, 510, 538; regulations affecting physicians in India, 2, 517, 531; in ancient Greece, 3, 90–91, 471; medical knowledge of the Druids, 18, 6; Arabian medicine, 8, 279.

Medina (Yathreb), a city in Arabia; as capital of Mohammedan empire, 8, 12; early converts to Islam in, 8, 117; siege of, 8, 123–124; seized and pillaged by Omayyads under Muslim, 8, 177.

Medina Celi, Duke of, Spanish nobleman; recommends Columbus to Queen Isabella (1485), 22, 420.

Medina de Rio Seco, see Rio Seco.

Medina Sidonia, Duke of, Spanish nobleman; encourages Columbus (1485), 22, 420.

Medina Sidonia, Alonzo de Guzman, Duke of, Spanish nobleman; given command of the Armada, 10, 244; 13, 525; 19, 390; defeated by the English (1588), 19, 393–402.

Mediolanum, see Milan.

Mediterranean Race, origin, 1, 77; 4, 208; theory of the, 3, 34, 42; 4, 208.

Medius (fourth century B.C.), a friend of Alexander the Great, 4, 390, 391.

Medon (seventh century B.C.), archon, Athens, 3, 162, 163.

Medontids, descendants of Medon, 3, 162.

Medusa, one of the Gorgons; in Greek myth, 3, 486.

Medway, a river in southeastern England; Dutch fleet in (1667), 20, 261.

Meerfeldt, Maximilian, Count of (1766–1814), Austrian soldier; taken prisoner after battle of Leipsic, 12, 605.

Meerut or Mirat, a city in India; mutiny at (1858), 22, 170.

Megabases (fifth century B.C.), Persian naval commander; commands Persian fleet against Greece, 3, 304.

Megabates (fifth century B.C.), Persian naval commander, 3, 265, 304, 387.

Megabazus or Megabyzus (fifth century B.C.), Persian soldier; as satrap in Syria, 2, 130, 614, 618, 619; as commander in the army of Xerxes, 3, 303; drives Athenians out of Memphis, 2, 291, 616; 3, 429.

- eries, **5**, 384-386; assassination of, **5**, 403.
- Memmius**, Caius Gemellus, Roman tribune 66 B.C.; prosecuted for bribery, **5**, 511, 513, 514; Caesar assists, **5**, 596; patronises literature, **5**, 647.
- Memnon** (fourth century B.C.), Greek soldier in Persian service; plans of, overruled, **4**, 285, 292-298; in campaign against Alexander the Great, **4**, 286, 288, 292-293; death of, **4**, 297.
- Memphis** (Men-nefer or Ha-kha-Ptah), early capital of Egypt; foundation of, **1**, 68; loses its supremacy, **1**, 70, 106; old kingdom of, **1**, 90-105, 289; dynasty of, **1**, 92, 173; under the Ilyksos, **1**, 119; buildings of Ramses II at, **1**, 147; worship of Apis at, **1**, 229, 233-234; siege and capture of, by Arabs, **8**, 160; description of, **1**, 236; ruins of, **1**, 90.
- Men**, Phrygian divinity; cult and worship of, **2**, 396, 415, 421.
- Menabrea**, Louis Frédéric, Count (b. 1809), marquis of Valdora, Italian statesman; ministry of, 1867-1869, **9**, 618 seq.; resignation of, **9**, 620.
- Menahem**, king of Israel 748-738 B.C.; pays tribute to Assyria, **1**, 333; reign of, **2**, 114.
- Menalcidas** (d. ca. 147 B.C.), a Lacedæmonian adventurer; intrigues of, **4**, 540-541, 543.
- Menander**, king of Bactria (period of reign unknown); founds kingdom in India, **2**, 504.
- Menander**, an Athenian officer; at battle of Ægospotami (405 B.C.), **3**, 638.
- Menapii**, a people in Gallia Belgica; Caesar conquers, **5**, 521; **13**, 273.
- Menard**, General, French soldier; invades Switzerland (1798), **17**, 20-21.
- Mencheres**, see Men-kau-Ra.
- Mencius** (d. ca. 289 B.C.), Chinese philosopher; philosophy of, in Japan, **24**, 624.
- Mendeleiev** or **Mendelejeff**, Dmitrii Ivanovitch (1834-), Russian chemist, **17**, 77.
- Mendere**, see Mæander.
- Mendoza**, Lopez de, see Mondijar.
- Mendoza**, Pedro de (ca. 1487-1537), Spanish captain; founds Buenos Ayres, **23**, 567.
- Mendoza**, Pedro Gonzalez de (1429-1495), Spanish cardinal; assists Columbus, **22**, 421.
- Mene**, see Ma.
- Menelaus**, mythical king of Sparta; royal seat of, **3**, 61; favoured suitor of Helen of Troy, **3**, 75; Paris abuses hospitality of, **3**, 75, 79; mutilates dead body of Paris, **3**, 95.
- Menelaus**, Greek admiral, brother of Ptolemy Soter; obliged to surrender Cyprus (306 B.C.), **4**, 446, 566.
- Menelaus**, see Onias.
- Menelek** or **Menilek** (1844-), king of Abyssinia 1889-; signs Treaty of Ucciali (1889) with Italians, **9**, 632; repudiates treaty (1893), **9**, 632; defeats Italians at Adowa (1896), **9**, 632; comes to terms with Italy, **9**, 632.
- Menendez** or **Melendez de Avilés**, Pedro (1519-1574), Spanish naval officer; early career of, **22**, 548; invades Florida, **22**, 549-551; massacres French Protestants, **22**, 550.
- Meneptah** (thirteenth century B.C.), king of Egypt ca. 1285 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 162-166; believed to be the Pharaoh of the "Exodus," **2**, 30.
- Menes**, king of Egypt ca. 4400 B.C.; unites the two kingdoms of Egypt, **1**, 58, 79; founds Memphis, **1**, 90-91; legend of, **1**, 231.
- Menes** (fourth century B.C.), Persian general; placed in command of united provinces of Phœnicia, Syria, and Cilicia (331 B.C.), **2**, 300; governor of Babylon, **4**, 330.
- Menetius**, governor of Ilium; crowns Alexander the Great (334 B.C.), **4**, 283.
- Menexenus**, son of Socrates, **3**, 466.
- Menezes**, Dom Pedro de (fifteenth century), governor of Ceuta; in war with Moors (1415), **10**, 457 seq.
- Meng-tse** (ca. 360 B.C.), Chinese sage and lawgiver; disciple of Confucius, **24**, 525.
- Menidas**, general of Alexander the Great; at battle of Arbela (331 B.C.), **4**, 325-326; directed to kill Parmenion (330 B.C.), **4**, 345.
- Men-ka-Ra**, see Nitocris, queen of Egypt.
- Men-kau-Hor**, king of Egypt ca. 3306 B.C., **1**, 99.
- Men-kau-ra** (**Mycerinus**, **Mencheres**, **Cherinus**), king of Egypt ca. 3633 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 69; builds pyramid Her, **1**, 94, 97, 98.
- Men-nefer**, see Memphis.
- Menon** of Pharsalus, Thessalian soldier in Lamian War (323 B.C.), **4**, 465; in war with Macedonians (322 B.C.), **4**, 468-469.
- Menon** the Thessalian, commands at battle of Cunaxa (401 B.C.), **4**, 53, 55.
- Menotti**, Ciro (d. 1831), Italian conspirator; in insurrection against duke of Modena, **9**, 586.
- Menou**, Baron Jacques François de ("Abdallah Menou") (1750-1810), French soldier; subdues the Faubourg St. Antoine (1795), **12**, 398; compromises with the section Lepelletier, **12**, 414; succeeds Kléber in Egypt, **12**, 512; **24**, 448; defeat and surrender of, **12**, 513; **24**, 448.
- Men-sa-Nefer**, see Sem-en-Ptah.
- Menshikov** or **Menshikoff**, Prince Alexander Danilovitch (1672-1730), Russian soldier and minister; origin and rise of, **17**, 273; relations of, with Martha (afterwards Catherine I of Russia), **17**, 269; Polish campaign of, **17**, 274; **24**, 72; campaign against Mazeppa, **17**, 279; in battle of Pultowa, **16**, 386-387; builds first fortress at Kronstadt, **17**, 270 seq.; created prince and major-general, and given governorship of Ingria, **17**, 273; antagonism of, to the Czarevitch Alexis, **17**, 294, 295; charged with peculation, **17**, 287; becomes all-powerful, **17**, 327-

Merv or Merve, oasis in central Asia; annexed to Russia (1884), **17**, 617.

Merwan (I) ben Hakem (d. 685 A.D.), Omayyad caliph 684–685 A.D., **8**, 178.

Merwan II (d. 750 A.D.), Omayyad caliph 744–750 A.D., **8**, 188, 189.

Méry, a town in France; battle of (1814), **15**, 319.

Mesha, king of Moab ca. 850 B.C.; erects "Moabite stone," **2**, 34, 51–52, 109, 384.

Meshech, see **Mushke**.

Meshhed-Hussein, see **Kerbela**.

Mesih Pasha, Turkish commander; leads Turkish forces against Rhodes (1480), **24**, 332.

Mesilim, Babylonian king (4400 B.C.), **1**, 323, 352–354.

Mesochris, see **Neb-ka**.

Mesopotamia, a plain lying between the Euphrates and the Tigris rivers; main treatment, **1**, 329–626; identified with Aram, **1**, 347; sources for history, **1**, 320–322; description, **1**, 338–342, 369–370, 390–391; centre of ancient civilisation, **1**, 472; art, **2**, 352; inscriptions, **2**, 347, 392, 634; irrigation, **4**, 604; conquered by Arabs, **8**, 152–153; see also **Assyria**, **Babylonia**, and **Baghdad**.

Messalla, Marcus Valerius Maximus, Roman consul 263 B.C., **5**, 356.

Messalla, Marcus Valerius, Roman consul 53 B.C., **5**, 511.

Messalla, Marcus Valerius (first century B.C.), son of the preceding, Roman soldier; serves under Brutus (42 B.C.), **5**, 622; submits to Antony, **5**, 624.

Messallina, Valeria (d. 48 A.D.), wife of Emperor Claudius; evil character and death of, **6**, 171–176.

Messenia, country in ancient Greece; early history of, **3**, 102, 117, 143, 146, 151; ethnology of inhabitants, **3**, 123, 124, 143; wars with Sparta, **3**, 143–151, 370, 413, 429, 559, 576; relations with Sparta, **4**, 66, 166, 180; in *Aetolian League*, **4**, 518.

Messiah, Hebrew hope of, **2**, 113, 130, 168–169, 172; a critical view of the, **2**, 168–176.

Messina, a seaport in Sicily; battle of (1267), **14**, 129; uprising at, against Spain (1674), **9**, 490 seq.; siege of (1718), **10**, 293; **20**, 521; bombardment of, by Filangieri (1848), **9**, 595.

Metaurus, a river in Italy; battle of the (207 B.C.), **5**, 276.

Metcalfe, Charles Theophilus, Baron Metcalfe (1785–1846), British colonial statesman and administrator; provisional governor-general of India (1835–1836), **22**, 138; administration of, as governor-general of Canada (1843–1845), **22**, 340.

Metellus, Lucius Cæcilius, Roman proconsul 250 B.C.; defeats Hasdrubal, **5**, 224, 226–228.

Metellus, Lucius Cæcilius Creticus, Roman tribune 49 B.C.; opposes Cæsar, **5**, 535.

Metellus, Lucius Cæcilius Dalmaticus, Roman consul 119 B.C.; conquers Dalmatians, **5**, 382.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Numidicus (d. 99 B.C.), Roman consul 109 B.C.; victory of, over Jugurtha, **5**, 387–391.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Balearicus (ca. 122 B.C.); subdues Balearic Isles, **5**, 382.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Celer, Roman consul 60 B.C.; appointed consul, **5**, 499; intrigues of, against Pompey, **5**, 529, 530.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Creticus, Roman consul 69 B.C.; conquers Cretans, **5**, 466; in Catiline War, **5**, 485, 491.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Macedonicus (d. 115 B.C.), Roman soldier; defeats Philip Andriuscus (147 B.C.), **4**, 542–544; **5**, 315, 316; made consul (143 B.C.), **5**, 317; censor, **5**, 368; opposes Gracchus, **5**, 378; death, **5**, 381.

Metellus, Quintus Cæcilius Pius (ca. 129–63 B.C.), Roman soldier; achievements of, in Civil War, **5**, 417, 426, 428; joins Sulla, **5**, 435; attacks Cisalpine province, **5**, 440; chosen consul (80 B.C.), **5**, 444; campaigns against Sertorius, **5**, 458.

Metellus Nepos, Quintus Cæcilius, Roman consul 57 B.C.; aids Pompey, **5**, 494–495, 506.

Methesuphis, see **Mer-en-Ra I**.

Methodism, rise of, **20**, 553.

Methodius, "the Apostle to the Slavs" (d. 885 A.D.), Greek scholar and prelate; work among Slavic peoples, **24**, 161.

Methodius the Confessor (d. 846 A.D.), Greek prelate; made patriarch of Constantinople (842 A.D.), **8**, 554; restores icons, **7**, 210; **8**, 554.

Methuen, battle of (1306), **21**, 89–90.

Methuen, Paul Sanford Methuen, 3d Baron (1845–), British soldier; at battles of Belmont, Graspan, Modder River, and Magersfontein, **22**, 275, 306–309; captured by Boers (1902), **22**, 317.

Methuen Treaty, a treaty between England and Portugal (1703), **10**, 519 note, 523.

Metten I or **Mettenus** (ninth century B.C.), king of Tyre, **2**, 284.

Mettenbaal (Matinu-Baal), king of Aradus ca. 854 B.C., **2**, 284.

Metternich, Prince Clemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar von (1773–1859), Austrian statesman; ambassador to Paris, **12**, 570; minister of foreign affairs, **14**, 561; policy at beginning of War of Liberation, **14**, 571; **17**, 484; draws up declaration of war against France, **14**, 574; **17**, 484; at Congress of Vienna, **14**, 578–579; policy toward German states, **14**, 581 seq.; **15**, 324, 363–364, 389; German disciples of, **15**, 379–381; promotes Treaty of Holy Alliance, **14**, 585; **17**, 496; at Assembly of Frankfort, **15**, 365–366; at Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle **15**, 371; at Karlsbad Conference, **15**, 372; opposes liberalism, **15**, 380–382; sides with Turkey in Greek insurrection of 1821, **15**, 383; influences Russian policy, **15**, 388; Oriental policy of, **14**, 599 seq.; opposes political reforms, **14**, 617; forced to retire, **14**, 620–622, 627.

Michael Voyislav, grand zhupan of Servia 1050–1080; recognised as king by Pope Gregory VII, **24**, 189.

Michael Wisnowiecki, king of Poland 1669–1673; characterisation of, **24**, 57 seq.; in Turkish invasion, **24**, 59 seq., 388; death of, **24**, 60.

Michael, daughter of Saul, **2**, 79, 84, 90.

Michaud, Joseph (1767–1839), French author; supports movement of French Academy protesting against censorship of the press (1827), **13**, 37; removed from office by Charles X, **13**, 37.

Michelangelo (Michelagnolo Buonarroti) (1475–1564), Italian sculptor, painter, architect, and poet; rank of, among artists, **9**, 399; universal genius of, **9**, 400; decorations of Sistine Chapel, **9**, 400–402; as a sculptor, **9**, 402–403; builds fortifications at Florence, **9**, 459.

Michele di Lando, see Lando.

Michell, Sir Francis, English judge, original of "Justice Greedy" in Massinger's play; degraded and banished (1621), **19**, 505.

Michelozzi, Michelozzo, Bartolommeo di Gherardo di (1396–1472), Florentine sculptor; Cosmo de' Medici employs, **9**, 352, 359.

Michelson, Ivan Ivanovitch (1735–1807), Russian soldier; pursues Pugatchev, **17**, 387; in campaign of Austerlitz (1805), **7**, 447; enters Moldavia and Wallachia (1807), **17**, 460; opposes the French army in Poland, **17**, 461.

Michigan, one of the western states of the United States; Marquette, one of the founders of (1637), **23**, 73; becomes a territory (1805), **23**, 319; admitted to the Union (1837), **23**, 362, 369; bankruptcy of (1842), **23**, 365.

Michilimackinac, island at head of Lake Michigan; French mission established at (1673), **23**, 70.

Micion (d. 322 B.C.), Macedonian soldier; invades Attica, **4**, 468.

Micipsa (d. 118 B.C.), king of Numidia; sent as envoy to Carthage on behalf of political exiles (168 B.C.), **5**, 305; becomes king of Numidia (148 B.C.), **5**, 308; sends envoys to Rome (126 B.C.), **5**, 372; abandons administration to Jugurtha, **5**, 383; death of, **5**, 383.

Midas, legendary king of Phrygia; legend of birth, **4**, 295; endowed with gift of gold, **2**, 414; story of death, **2**, 411.

Middelburg, capital of province of Zealand, Netherlands; charter of (1224), **13**, 292; siege of (1573), **13**, 445 seq.

Middlemore (Meddlemore) (sixteenth century); agent of Elizabeth to Scotland (1568), **19**, 317.

Middlesex, Earl of, see Cranfield, Lionel.

Middlesex Election Case, contest over election of John Wilkes to English Parliament (1768), **20**, 611–612.

Middleton, John, Earl of (1619–1673), Scotch soldier of fortune; leader of Royalists (1653), **21**, 295; head of Scottish govern-

ment (1660), **21**, 297; fall and death, **21**, 298.

Midea, ancient town of Greece, battle of (368 B.C.), **4**, 180.

Midhat Pasha, Turkish ruler of Bulgaria 1864–1868; administration of, **24**, 178.

Midi, Nicholas, French prelate; draws up articles of accusation against Joan of Arc (1431), **11**, 207; preaches at execution of Joan, **11**, 216.

Midianites, Arabian tribe; wars of, with Israel, **2**, 67, 72–74.

Midias (fourth century B.C.), an Athenian; murders Mania, satrapess of Aeolis (399 B.C.), **4**, 84.

Midlothian Campaign (1880), Gladstone's speeches in, **21**, 642.

Miebidos, see Mer-ba-pen.

Mieczyslaw I, king of Poland 962–992 A.D.; founder of Piast dynasty, **24**, 2; reign of, **24**, 8–9.

Mieczyslaw II, king of Poland 1025–1034; reign of, **24**, 11–13.

Mieczyslaw III, king of Poland; first reign of, 1173–1177, **24**, 30; second reign of, 1201–1202, **24**, 31–32.

Mignet, Francois Auguste Marie (1796–1884), French historian; edits the *National*, **13**, 44.

Migrations, Barbarian, see Invasions.

Miguel, Dom Maria Evaristo (1802–1866), head of the absolutist party in Portugal; opposes constitution of 1822, **10**, 544; regency of, **10**, 547; called to the throne, **10**, 548; at battle of Asseiceira, **10**, 550.

Milan (Mediolanum), capital of province of Milan, Italy; as capital of Insubrian Gauls taken by Cneius Cornelius Scipio (222 B.C.), **5**, 236–237; becomes capital of Emperor Maximin (292 A.D.), **6**, 441; Ambrose, bishop of (374–397 A.D.), **6**, 526, 528; taken by Attila (452 A.D.), **6**, 591–592; destroyed by Goths (539 A.D.), **7**, 108, 407–408; conquered by Lombards (569 A.D.), **7**, 436; a metropolitan city of Charlemagne (814 A.D.), **7**, 538; besieged and destroyed by Frederick Barbarossa (1153–1162), **9**, 46–49, 52, 53; rebuilt by the Lombard League (1167), **9**, 55; early struggles of Guelphs and Ghibellines in, **9**, 38, 90, 99, 256; Della Torre family in, **9**, 107; Visconti family in, **9**, 107, 128, 147, 237, 243, 252, 257–258; Sforza family in, **9**, 258–260; at war with Venice, **9**, 275 seq., 381 seq.; Louis XII of France becomes duke of (1498), **9**, 425; ceded to France (1504), **14**, 242; restored to Francesco Sforza (1521), **9**, 447; becomes Spanish possession (1535), **9**, 457; sovereignty of Spain over, recognised, **9**, 471, 486; ceded by Spain to Austria (1713), **10**, 290; under Austrian domination, **9**, 542–546; Napoleon enters (1796), **9**, 550; becomes member of Cisalpine Republic (1797), **9**, 555; French driven from (1799), **9**, 559; Napoleon reconquers, **9**, 564; crowned king of Italy at (1804), **9**, 569; restored to Austria at Congress of Vienna

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- Minotaur**, fabulous monster, **3**, 159.
- Minsk**, Russian principality in Lithuania; status of (eleventh century), **17**, 119.
- Minto**, Gilbert Elliott, 1st Earl of (1751–1814); governor-general of India 1807–1813, **22**, 124–125.
- Minto**, Gilbert John, 4th Earl of (1845–), viceroy of India (1905), **22**, 224.
- Minuas** (ninth century B.C.), king of Armenia, **1**, 390, 391.
- Minucius**, L. Esquilinus Augurinus, consul 458 B.C.; in Aequian War, **5**, 149.
- Minucius**, L. Basilus, conspirator against Cæsar (44 B.C.), **5**, 584.
- Minucius**, M. Rufus, cavalry leader under Fabius (216 B.C.); Hannibal defeats, **5**, 253–254.
- Minuit**, Peter (ca. 1580–1641), first Dutch governor of New Netherland, **23**, 6, 8; founds New Sweden, **23**, 9.
- Minyæ**, legendary heroic race of Greece belonging to Mycenean civilisation; origin and migrations, **3**, 38, 51, 59, 64, 104, 105, 113, 122; conquered by Hercules, **3**, 70; founders of Orchomenos and Corinth, **3**, 59, 64, 75, 100.
- Minyas**, mythical Greek hero; ancestor of Minyæ, **3**, 64, 105.
- Miotto**, Domenico (fourteenth century), Venetian glass worker; inventor of coloured beads, **9**, 316.
- Miquel**, Johannes von (1829–1901), German minister of finance 1890–1901; reforms of, **15**, 548; retirement of, **15**, 551.
- Miquelon**, island off coast of Newfoundland; ceded to France (1748), **23**, 199.
- Mirabeau**, Gabriel Honore Riquetti, Count (1749–1791), French orator and revolutionist; early career, **12**, 151; in Berlin (1786), demands reform, **15**, 258; at the national assembly (1789), **12**, 155, 168, 207, 229, 230; last days and death, **12**, 229–230; estimates of, **12**, 231–234.
- Miracles**, performed by Vespasian, **6**, 232–233; at temple of Venus Aphacitis, foretelling fall of Palmyra, **6**, 426; angel appears to Licinius, **6**, 442; Tricassæ (Troyes) saved from Attila, **6**, 585; apparition of St. Peter and St. Paul to Attila, **6**, 593; attending Clovis' march, **7**, 473.
- Miraflores**, a village in Peru; battle of (1881), **23**, 607.
- Mir Ali Shir Nevai** (fifteenth century), Turkish poet and patron of letters, **24**, 304, 305, 492.
- Miramón**, Miguel (1832–1867), Mexican soldier; supports reactionists, **23**, 628; executed with Maximilian, **23**, 635.
- Miranda**, Francisco Antonio Gabriel (1756–1816), Spanish-American revolutionist, **23**, 578.
- Mirandola**, town in Modena, Italy; Julius II captures (1511), **9**, 434.
- Mircea the Great**, king of Rumania 1386–1418; reign of, **24**, 130–131.
- Mirdites**, independent tribe of northern Albania, **24**, 214.
- Miriam**, Hebrew prophetess, **2**, 76, 208.
- Mirischlau**, a village in Rumania; battle of (1600), **24**, 141.
- Mir Jafar** (eighteenth century), a ruler in East India; conspires with English to depose Siraj-ud-Daula (1757), **22**, 58; installed as nawab of Bengal, **22**, 61; bestows domain upon Clive, **22**, 62; resigns government of Bengal, **22**, 68.
- Mir Kasim** (eighteenth century), viceroy of Bengal; orders massacre of English at Patna (1763), **22**, 68.
- Mirkhond**, Hamam eddin M. Mohammed (b. 1433), Persian historian, **24**, 492.
- Mirko Petrovich**, Montenegrin prince (nineteenth century), **24**, 210, 211.
- Miron**, Mexican statesman; opposes plans of President Gonzales for conversion of debt (1883), **23**, 637.
- Miséricorde**, Sister Louise de la, see La Vallière, Louise de.
- Mishnah**, Hebrew commentary, **2**, 137, 201.
- Misir**, Semitic name for Lower Egypt, **1**, 178, 451.
- Misitheus**, praetorian prefect (242 A.D.); defeats Sapor, **6**, 412.
- Missionary Ridge**, battle of, see Chattanooga, battle of.
- Mississippi**, one of the states of the American Union; first settlement, **23**, 80; Six Nations sell claims to Great Britain, **23**, 200; formation of the territory, **23**, 315; admission to Union, **23**, 347; repudiates debts, **23**, 365; secedes, **23**, 409.
- Mississippi**, a river in North America; discovery of, **23**, 72; navigation of, made free by Peace of Paris (1763), **23**, 223; La Salle descends to the gulf (1682), **23**, 77; boundary of Massachusetts extended to, **23**, 239; navigation of, surrendered to Spain (1786), **23**, 289.
- Mississippi Bubble**, a financial scheme of John Law to pay off the national debt of France; main treatment, **12**, 12–17; **23**, 83; revival, **12**, 32–33.
- Missolonghi**, town in Greece; in war of Greek independence, **21**, 534; **24**, 230.
- Missouri**, state of United States of America; acquired by United States from France as part of Louisiana Purchase (1803), **23**, 318; territory established (1812), **23**, 347; struggle over admission to Union, **23**, 347–348; Missouri compromise; admitted as a state (1821), **23**, 349; secession of, prevented (1861), **23**, 421–422; Fremont's "Emancipation Proclamation" in (1861), **23**, 422.
- Missouri Compromise**, a political agreement regarding the extension of slavery; accepted by the senate, **23**, 348; repealed by Kansas-Nebraska bill, **23**, 392.
- Missunde**, town in Germany; battle of (1850), **15**, 450.
- Mitanni** or **Mitania** (Naharain, Aram-Naharain), Aramean state; relations with

- monotheism restored by, **2**, 171; literary forms used by, **2**, 221-222.
- Mohammed**, for persons of this name other than the prophet, see **Muhammed**.
- Mohammedans**, followers of Mohammed, also called **Mussulmans** or **Moslems** (the "submissive"), believers in Islam; conquer Carthage, **2**, 325-328; invade Sicily, **7**, 187; in Spain, **8**, 191-208, 233-259, **10**, 36-62; wars in Portugal, **10**, 428, 429, 436; wars with Eastern Empire (633 A.D. seq.), **7**, 179-182; (eleventh century), **2**, 377; (972-976), **7**, 241; massacre of, at conquest of Jerusalem (1099), **8**, 352; empire in India, **22**, 21-39; language of Mohammedan Indians, **2**, 490; see also **Arabia, Egypt, Persia, and Religion, A.**
- Mohawks**, tribe of North American Indians; relations with Dutch, **23**, 11, 23, 29, 82; mission of Dellius to, **23**, 82; fight against King Philip, **23**, 148; in alliance with English, **23**, 164; in King William's War, **23**, 185, 186; in battle of Lake George (1755), **23**, 211.
- Mohegans (Mohicans)**, tribe of North American Indians; allies of the English, **23**, 115, 149; see also **Algonquins**.
- Moira, Earl of**, see **Hastings**.
- Mokan Khan** (Greek, Dizabul), Turkish ruler (562 A.D.); reign of, **24**, 266-268.
- Mokawkas**, native governor of Egypt (ca. 640 A.D.); under Persian and Roman rule, **7**, 174; **8**, 161.
- Molay, Jacques de** (d. 1314), last grandmaster of the Templars 1298-1314; execution **8**, 459, 625-626; **11**, 85-86.
- Moldavia**, a former principality, now a part of Rumania; establishment of (fourteenth century), **24**, 130-131; becomes subject to Turkey (1529), **24**, 349.
- Moldowandji**, Turkish vizir; in Russo-Turkish War (1770), **24**, 417.
- Molé, Louis Matthieu**, Count (1781-1855), French politician; becomes minister of foreign affairs (1830), **13**, 56; retires from ministry, **13**, 57; becomes prime minister, **13**, 66; ministry, **13**, 70-71; elected to the Assembly (1848), **13**, 99.
- Molé, Matthieu** (1584-1656), French politician; career as president of Paris parliament, **11**, 501, 503-504.
- Molesworth, Robert**, Viscount (1656-1725), English statesman and diplomatist; ambassador to Denmark, **16**, 366.
- Molière, Jean Baptiste Pocquelion** (1620-1673), French comedian; characterization, **11**, 645.
- Molino del Rey**, a suburb of Mexico; battle of (1847), **23**, 375.
- Möllendorf, Wichard Johann Heinrich von** (1721-1816). Prussian soldier; in War of First Coalition (1794), **15**, 273-276.
- Mölln**, town in Schleswig-Holstein; battle of (1225), **16**, 163.
- Mollwitz**, village in Silesia; battle of (1741), **12**, 36; **14**, 427; **15**, 162-163.
- Moloch**, Phoenician deity; identified with the sun, **2**, 350; worship of, in Israel (ca. 1200 B.C.), **2**, 71; human sacrifices to, **2**, 129; **4**, 202, 310, 580-581.
- Molon** (d. 220 B.C.), rebel satrap of Media; defeated by Antiochus the Great, **4**, 558; **8**, 56.
- Molossians (Molossi)**, Greek tribe in Epirus; dynasty of, **4**, 502; receive Themistocles (471 B.C.), **3**, 398.
- Molossus**, grandson of Achilles; founds dynasty in Epirus, **4**, 502.
- Moltke, Count Helmuth Karl Bernhard von** (1800-1891), Prussian field-marshall and statesman; in Franco-Prussian War, **13**, 153, 155, 156, 160; in negotiations with Thiers, **13**, 180-181; becomes president of chancery, **15**, 446; resigns office of chief of staff, **15**, 543.
- Molucca Islands**, Dutch islands in Malay archipelago; Francisco Serrão discovers (1512), **10**, 486; Portugal obtains sovereignty over, **10**, 491.
- Molyneux, William** (1656-1698), Irish philosopher; assists in founding Royal Society of Dublin (1683), **21**, 437.
- Momylus**, see **Augustulus**.
- Monaco**, principality situated on Mediterranean coast; recognised as independent state, **9**, 579.
- Monaldeschi, Giovanni** (d. 1657), favourite of Queen Christina of Sweden; death of, **16**, 331-333.
- Monasticism**; system derived from Egypt, **1**, 64.
- English: monks under Augustine evangelise England (596 A.D.), **8**, 532; monks of Bangor slain by Ethelfrith (613 A.D.), **18**, 46; Aidan founds Lindisfarne, or Holy Island (ca. 634 A.D.), **18**, 165; monkish learning in Northumberland, **18**, 165-167; **21**, 11; revival of monastic learning under Alfred (893 A.D.), **18**, 83; monastic life under the Normans, **18**, 279-280; monastic life under Edward III, **18**, 483-484; in reign of Henry II, **18**, 297-298; monks martyred by Henry VIII, **19**, 148-151; visitation and suppression of monasteries (1535-1536), **19**, 159-161.
- Greek: influence of monks in Byzantine polities, **7**, 39; rebel against iconoclasm (726 A.D.), **8**, 545, 546; Mount Athos, a republic of monks (1904), **24**, 218.
- Irish: monastic constitution of Irish church (431-550 A.D.), **21**, 340; Irish monasteries religious septs, **21**, 340; reformed by Gildas (ca. 600 A.D.), **21**, 341; Irish monks evangelise Europe, **21**, 340-343; **8**, 532; monastic reforms by Malachi (ca. 1148), **21**, 401; Irish parishes grow out of monasteries, **21**, 401; Augustinian monks in Ireland, **21**, 401; Henry VIII suppresses Irish monasteries (ca. 1537), **21**, 402; friars defy the king, **21**, 402; encourage patriotic feeling (ca. 1602), **21**, 418.
- Latin: monks pioneers in farming and commerce, **7**, 19; dominate mediæval society, **7**, 39; monastic celibacy in sixth century, **8**, 535; monasteries centres of preternatural agencies, **8**, 536; monks occupy prominent positions (ca.

Monroe, James (1758–1831), American statesman; fifth president of the United States 1816–1823; wounded at battle of Trenton (1777), **23**, 260; minister of United States to France, **23**, 306; negotiates Louisiana Purchase, **23**, 318; sent on mission to England (1806), **23**, 321; secretary of state in Madison's cabinet during War of 1812, **23**, 328; elected president, **23**, 346; acquires Florida territory, **23**, 347; approves Missouri compromise, **23**, 349; asserts Monroe Doctrine, **23**, 350.

Monroe Doctrine, name given to the policy of the United States applying the doctrine of non-intervention in North and South American affairs to European powers; Latin America and the Monroe Doctrine (1815–1826), **23**, xx–xxi, 350–351; the French in Mexico (1862–1867), **23**, xxiii, 466–467, 630–635; the British Guiana Boundary Question, **23**, xxv, 484–485, 599–600; officially recognised by Germany (1901), **23**, 601.

Mons, city in Belgium; captured by Spaniards (1572), **13**, 434–435; battle (1678), **13**, 640; capture by French (1691), **11**, 605; siege (1709), **20**, 477; captured (1789), **14**, 45.

Mons-en-Pévèle (Mons-en-Puelle), village in northern France; battle of (1304), **11**, 77; **18**, 419.

Monsieur, Peace of, between Henry III and Huguenots (1575), **11**, 383.

Montagu, Edward (1602–1671), second earl of Manchester (Lord Kimbolton and Viscount Mandeville), English general and politician; impeachment, **19**, 614–616; defeat at Donnington Castle, **20**, 25–27; lord-chamberlain under the Restoration, **20**, 234; character, **20**, 13.

Montagu, John, 4th earl of Sandwich (1718–1792), English diplomat; in peace negotiations with France at Aix-la-Chapelle (1748), **20**, 569.

Montagu, Richard (1577–1641), bishop of Chichester, English clergyman, chaplain of Charles I; reprimanded by house of commons (1626), **19**, 539.

Montague, Charles (1661–1715), first earl of Halifax, English poet and statesman; member of Whig ministry, **20**, 445; chancellor of the exchequer (1694), **20**, 453; created baron of Halifax, **20**, 458; impeachment and acquittal, **20**, 460–461; dismissed from ministry by Queen Anne, **20**, 471; currency reforms of, adopted, **20**, 497; member of temporary council of regency, **20**, 506; chancellor of the exchequer (1714), **20**, 507.

Montague, Edward (1625–1672), earl of Sandwich, English admiral; appointed "general-at-sea," **20**, 207; sent by Long Parliament to the Baltic, **16**, 340; created earl of Sandwich, **20**, 234; in battle with Dutch, **20**, 246; deprived of command, **20**, 247; negotiates treaty between England and Spain, **20**, 266; death, **20**, 276.

Montague, Sir Edward (d. 1556), English

statesman; draws up settlement of crown on Lady Jane Grey, **19**, 227–228.

Montague, Sir James, English attorney-general (1708), **20**, 482.

Montague, John Nevil, Lord, see Nevil, John. **Montague, Thomas de** (1388–1428), fourth earl of Salisbury; commands English forces at siege of Orleans, **11**, 191.

Montaigne, Michel Eyquem de (1553–1592), French author; influence, **11**, 404; estimate, **11**, 427–431.

Montalivet, Camille de (1801–1880), French statesman; ministry, under Louis Philippe, **13**, 62.

Montalvo, Dr. Alfonso Diaz de, Spanish jurist; codifies laws (1480), **10**, 137.

Montana, state of United States; purchased by United States (Louisiana Purchase) (1803), **23**, 318; admitted to the Union (1889), **23**, 483.

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- Mytilene, town in Lesbos, revolts of, against Athens, **3**, 566.

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Nana Sahib (Dandhu Panth) (ca. 1825-ca. 1860), Hindu prince, a leader in Indian Mutiny; origin and character, 22, 177; claims pension of adoptive father, 22, 177; besieges Cawnpore, 22, 177-181; perpetrates massacre of Cawnpore, 22, 181, 182; treasures of, seized, 22, 195; disappearance, 22, 182.

Nanak Shah (1469-1538 A.D.), Hindu religious teacher; founds Sikh community (ca. 1500), 22, 150.

Nancy, city in France; battle of (1477), 11, 267; 13, 361; 16, 604; siege of (1633), 11, 467; carnage at (1790), 12, 229.

Nanda, Indian king (fourth century B.C.); reign, 2, 479, 494.

Nandkumar (Nuncomar) (1705-1775), rajah of India; intrigues against Muhammed Reze Khan, 22, 84; Hastings abolishes office, 22, 84; accuses Hastings, 22, 86; suit against, revived, 22, 87; execution, 22, 87.

Nangis, town in France; Napoleon defeats allies at (1817), 17, 486.

Nanking, city in China; Treaty of (1842), 24, 547.

Nanna, character in Old Norse mythology, 16, 22.

Nannar, Babylonian moon god; identified with Sin, 1, 342.

Nansen, Hans (seventeenth century), burgo-master of Copenhagen; heads commons in Diet of 1660, 16, 364.

Nanshan Hills, battle of (May 26th, 1904), 17, 624.

Nantes, city in France; siege of, under Louis XI (1488), 11, 284; Protestant assembly at (1560), 11, 354.

Nantes, Edict of, a measure promulgated (1598) by Henry IV of France in the interest of the Huguenots; main treatment, 11, 405-407; revoked (1685), 11, 546-547; text, 11, 660; 13, 642; effect of revocation on Germany, 14, 398-399.

Nanthildis (seventh century), queen-regent of Neustria; regency, 7, 481.

Nantwich, town in Cheshire, England; Fairfax defeats royalists at (1644), 20, 21.

Napians, division of Scythians, 2, 444.

Napier, Sir Charles (1786-1860), English admiral; commands English fleet in the North in Crimean War, 21, 616.

Napier, Sir Charles James (1782-1853), British soldier; in Peninsular campaign, 10, 345; destroys Emaun-Ghur (1843), 22, 147; privations of, in conquest of Sind, 22, 147; at battle of Miani, 22, 148; appointed governor of Sind, 22, 149.

Napier, John (1550-1617), Scottish mathematician; life and works of, 21, 289; invents logarithms, 21, 289.

Napier, Robert Cornelis, Lord Napier of Magdala (1810-1890), British soldier; commands British expedition to Abyssinia (1868), 21, 635.

Napier, Sir William Francis Patrick (1785-1860), British military historian; serves with Sir John Moore in Spain (1808), 10, 345.

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Napoléon I, Bonaparte, or Buonaparte (1768 or 1769-1821), emperor of the French 1804-1814, son of Charles Marie Bonaparte and Lætitia Ramolino; main treatment, 12, 372-654; Napoleonic régime in Italy, 9, 566-577; birth, 12, 85; general review of despotism of, 12, 196-197; rise, 12, 372-373, 422-424; takes command of artillery in Italy, 12, 382; part in 13th Vendémiaire, 12, 414-415; marriage to Josephine, 12, 423; relations with Poland, 17, 432, 471; 24, 104-107; Italian campaign of 1796-1797 (battles of Montenotte, Millesimo, Lodi, Caldiero, Arcola, Rivoli), 9, 550-556; 12, 424-443; 21, 455; acquires Louisiana from Spain, 10, 318; forces Spain to invade Portugal, 10, 319; aids Directory, 12, 447; politics, 12, 451-452; part in Peace of Campo Formio,

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Napoléon, Prince (Napoléon Eugène Louis Jean Joseph Bonaparte), son of Napoleon III, see Bonaparte.

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Narai, king of Siam (ca. 1650), foreign sympathies of, **24**, 515.

Naram-Sin, king of Babylon ca. 3750 B.C., son of Sargon I of Agade; inscription, **1**, 343; date of, ascertained by researches of Nabonidus, **1**, 455.

Narborough, Sir John (d. 1688), English sailor and navigator, **20**, 323.

Narcissus (d. 54 A.D.), freedman of Claudius; influence on Claudius, **6**, 168; Messalina and, **6**, 172, 174–175; rewarded for murder of Messalina, **6**, 176; Agrippina and, **6**, 178.

Narcissus, a wrestler; strangles Commodus (192 A.D.), **6**, 382.

Nardi, Bernardo, conspires against Medici (1470), **9**, 363.

Narishkins, political party in Russia; activity of, in favour of Peter the Great (1684), **17**, 250.

Naromath, see Nimrod.

Narragansets, Indian tribe of Rhode Island; friendship for Roger Williams, **23**, 96; war with Mohegans (1643), **23**, 115; defeated in King Philip's War, **23**, 147.

Narses, king of Persia, see Arses.

Narses (ca. 478–ca. 573 A.D.), Byzantine general; commands in Italy, **7**, 108, 112, 406–407, 418–424; character, **7**, 418–423, 435; death, **7**, 435, 436.

Narva or Narova, town in Russia; defeat of Swedes at (1590), **17**, 217; victory of Charles XII at (1700), **16**, 372–376; **24**, 69; besieged by Peter the Great (1704), **17**, 272.

Narvaez, Pámfilo (ca. 1478–1528), Spanish soldier; appointed to conquer Florida (1526), **22**, 475; campaign in Mexico, **23**, 517, 526, 527.

Naseby, village in England; battle of (1645), **20**, 34–37; **21**, 294.

Nashville, capital of Tennessee; convention of southern delegates at (1850), **23**, 382; battle of (1864), **23**, 445–446.

Nasir (ca. 1000 A.D.), Samanid ruler of

Persia; encourages national poetry, **24**, 491.

Nasir, caliph of Baghdad 1180–1225; fights against Muhammed of Khwarizm, **8**, 230.

Nasir Abul-Jinz, king of Granada 1309–1313; usurps throne, **8**, 255.

Nasir ad-Din Thusi (d. 1274), Arab mathematician; builds observatory, **8**, 232; composes Ilkhaniam tables (1260), **24**, 492.

Naso, Sextius, conspirator against Caesar (44 B.C.), **5**, 584.

Nasr or **Nasir ad-din**, shah of Persia 1848–1896; reign of, **24**, 495.

Nasr (d. ca. 750 A.D.), Omayyad governor of Khorasan; defeated by Abbasids, **8**, 189.

Nassau Hall (Princeton), founded (1738), **23**, 169.

Nassau, Fort (on site of Gloucester, N. J.), built by Dutch (1623), **23**, 6; abandoned, **23**, 8; renewal of, **23**, 10.

Nasu (Mysians), Lydian tribe; become allies of Hittites, **2**, 429.

Natak, Hindu legends; secured by Sir W. Jones (1783), **2**, 502.

Natal, British colony in South Africa; taken by Dutch Boers (1835), **22**, 267; taken by British (1842), **22**, 267; Sir George White in, **22**, 302; war in (1899), **22**, 305; general treatment of, **22**, 318–320.

Natalie (1859–), queen of Milan I of Servia; pro-Russian sympathies of, **24**, 203, 204.

Natalis, Antonius, Roman knight; in Piso's conspiracy (66 A.D.), **6**, 203, 204.

Natchez, city in Mississippi; D'Iberville establishes a settlement at (1699), **23**, 81.

Nathalie Alexeievna (d. 1776), princess of Hesse-Darmstadt; wife of Paul I of Russia, **17**, 443.

Nathan (tenth century B.C.), Hebrew prophet; prevents David building the temple, **2**, 281; aids Solomon to succeed David, **2**, 99.

National, The, French newspaper; edited by Thiers, **13**, 44.

National Assembly (Constituent Assembly), the first of the Revolutionary assemblies in France 1789–1791; third estate assumes title of, **12**, 153; composition and description of, **12**, 154–156; meets king's resistance, **12**, 161–162; mistakes of, **12**, 192–194; Louis XVI conciliates, **12**, 210–211; draws up new constitution, **12**, 213–214; confiscates clerical property, **12**, 223–224; issues assignats, **12**, 225–226; relations of, with army, **12**, 228–229; prepares for hostilities, **12**, 245–246; end of, **12**, 247–248; estimate of, **12**, 207–208.

National Bank Act, an act passed by the American congress (1863), **23**, 421.

National Convention, see Convention, National.

National Guard, The, French regiments; in Revolution of 1848, **13**, 81.

National Party, The, or "the Venstre," in Norway, a political party formed (1871) to protect Norwegian national unity, **16**, 480.

- Nebraska, a west central state of the United States; admitted to Union (1867), **23**, 463.
- Neb-taui-Ra, see Mentuhotep II.
- Nebuchadrezzar or Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylonia 605–562 B.C.; wars with Egypt, **1**, 183; **2**, 24, 118, 286–287; besieges Jerusalem, **1**, 319, 336; **2**, 119, 125, 216; wars with Syria, **1**, 329; builds public works, **1**, 339, 453, 465; Babylonia under, **1**, 447–451; invades Libya and Spain, **1**, 579; besieges Tyre, **2**, 256, 258, 283, 287, 311, 335; dream of, **2**, 135; marriage, **2**, 582.
- Nebuchadrezzar III (Nadintabaira), claimant to the throne of Babylon 521–519 B.C.; defeated by Darius, **2**, 606; impersonated, **2**, 607.
- Necherophes, see Seker-nefer-ka.
- Necker, Jacques (1732–1804), French statesman and financier; appointed director of the treasury, **12**, 130; issues loan to pay deficit, **12**, 131; advocates peace with England, **12**, 135; creates provincial assemblies, **12**, 137; resigns, **12**, 137; recalled, **12**, 147; convokes States-General, **12**, 147–148; third ministry and emigration, **12**, 149; attachment to popular cause, **12**, 161; dismissal from second ministry, **12**, 169; reassumes ministry, **12**, 214; plan to uphold national credit, **12**, 214.
- Necker, Susanne Curchod (1739–1794), wife of Jacques Necker; salon of, **12**, 130.
- Necklace Affair, Diamond, see Diamond Necklace Affair.
- Nectanebo I (Nekt-Hor-heb), king of Egypt 378–364 B.C.; reign, **1**, 194; **2**, 622–624.
- Nectanebo II (Nekt-neb-ef), king of Egypt 361–340 B.C.; reign, **2**, 625–628; rewards Agesilaus, **4**, 200; reputed father of Alexander, **4**, 259.
- Neerwinden, village in Belgium; French victory at (1693), **11**, 606; **14**, 402; Austrians defeat French at (1793), **14**, 507.
- Neferhotep, king of Egypt ca. 2250 B.C.; reign, **1**, 118.
- Nefert-ari, Egyptian queen seventeenth century B.C.; parentage, **1**, 124–125; reign, **1**, 127–130; mummy, **1**, 156.
- Nergal-ushezib or Uzub, king of Babylon 694–692 B.C.; identified with Regebelos, **1**, 412.
- Negapatam, seaport in British India; siege of (1781), **22**, 101.
- Négrier, François Marie Casimir (1788–1848), French soldier; death, **13**, 102.
- Negropont, see Eubœa.
- Nehavend, locality in Persia; Saracens defeat Persians at (ca. 641 A.D.), **8**, 98, 154; battle begins second period of Persian history, **24**, 488.
- Nehemiah, governor of Judea (ca. 445 B.C.); rebuilds Jerusalem, **2**, 130–133.
- Neipperg, Wilhelm Reinhardt, Count of (1684–1774), Austrian soldier; commands Austrian army in First Silesian War, **14**, 427; at battle of Mollwitz, **15**, 163, 165.
- Neisse, city in Prussia; meeting of Frederick the Great and Joseph II of Austria at (1768), **15**, 234.
- Nejm ad-Din (thirteenth century), sultan of Egypt; refuses terms of crusaders (1249), **8**, 435.
- Nekht-Hor-heb, see Nectanebo I.
- Nekht-neb-ef, see Nectanebo II.
- Neku I, king of Sais; rule cf. in Egypt 671–664 B.C., **1**, 178–179, 185; joins Tirhaqa, **1**, 426–427.
- Neku or Necho II, king of Egypt ca. 610–594 B.C.; wars, **1**, 183, 187–188, 443; sends sailors around Africa, **1**, 184; **2**, 288, 334; defeated by Nebuchadrezzar, **2**, 118; submission of Syria to, **2**, 286.
- Neleides, legendary Greek race; defeated by Dorians, **3**, 117, 122.
- Neleus, legendary Greek hero; killed by Hercules, **3**, 71.
- Nelson, Catholic priest; executed for denying Queen Elizabeth's supremacy in religion, **19**, 355.
- Nelson, Horatio (1758–1805), first Viscount Nelson, English admiral; takes King Ferdinand IV into Naples, **9**, 563; destroys French fleet at battle of the Nile, **12**, 466; **21**, 459; destroys Danish fleet at Copenhagen, **12**, 510; **16**, 421; **21**, 461; meets reverses at Boulogne, **12**, 514–515; follows Villeneuve, **21**, 465; victory of Trafalgar and death, **10**, 322; **12**, 544; **21**, 466–469; treatment of prisoners at Naples, **12**, 351.
- Nelson, Samuel (1792–1873), American jurist; justice of the United States Supreme Court, **23**, 466.
- Nelson, William (1825–1862), American soldier; at battle of Shiloh, **23**, 428, 429.
- Nelson, Dr. Wolfred (1792–1863), Canadian revolutionary leader; defends St. Denis against Col. Gore, **22**, 336; banished to Bermuda, **22**, 338.
- Nemanya Dynasty, Servian dynasty founded by Stephen (I) Nemanya, **24**, 189.
- Nemanya, Stephen, see Stephen (I) Nemanya.
- Nemean Games, Greek festival; instituted, **3**, 174; Mycenæans claim direction of (462 B.C.), **3**, 415.
- Nemedians, legendary colonists of Ireland, **21**, 332.
- Nemours, Duchess de (Anne d'Este), conspires against Coligny (1572), **11**, 368.
- Nemours, Gaston de Foix, Duke de, see Foix.
- Nemours, Count Jacques d'Armagnac, Duke de (ca. 1437–1478), French noble; receives government of Paris by Treaty of Conflans, **11**, 253; execution, **11**, 269–270.
- Nemours, Prince Louis Charles Philippe Raphael d'Orléans, Duke de (1814–1896), second son of Louis Philippe; Belgian crown offered to, **14**, 54; named as regent (1842), **13**, 75.
- Nenephes, see Ata.
- Neocæsar, see Cæsarion.
- Neocles, Theban ruler; captures Plataea (373 B.C.), **4**, 150.
- Neolithic Age, division of the Stone Age; in the Aegean, **3**, 45; in England, **18**, 1.

- art in, during seventeenth century, **13**, 590–609; chronological summary, **14**, 75–85.
- Rulers:
- William I 1813–1840, **14**, 26–31, 59.
 - William II 1840–1849, **14**, 59–61.
 - William III 1849–1890, **14**, 61–65.
 - Wilhelmina 1890–, **14**, 65–67.
- Netherlands, Austrian, name given to Spanish Netherlands after their cession to Austria (1713–1714), see Belgium.
- Netherlands, Spanish, name given to provinces kept by Spain in Dutch War of Liberation and ceded to Austria in 1713–1714; they correspond nearly to present Belgium, *q. v.*
- Neuchâtel or Neufchâtel, canton of Switzerland; early history, **16**, 615; under Prussian rule, **17**, 8 seq.; becomes canton of Swiss Confederation and principality under suzerainty of Prussia, **17**, 34; king of Prussia renounces rights of, **15**, 469.
- Neuchâtel, Duke of, see Berthier, Alexandre.
- Neufchâteau, Count François de (1750–1828), French statesman and poet; resignation of, from ministry, **12**, 472.
- Neuhäusel, town near Budapest, Hungary; sieges of (1663), **24**, 385; (1684), **14**, 398.
- Neuhof, Baron Theodor von (1686–1756), German adventurer; aids Corsicans to form kingdom, **9**, 541.
- Neuilly sur Seine, suburb of Paris; demolition of château of (1848), **13**, 90.
- Neures or Neuri, ancient tribe of Asia; legends of, **2**, 402, 442–444.
- Neus Dionysus, see Ptolemy XI.
- Neuss, town in the Rhine province, Prussia; sieges of (1474–1475), **13**, 360; (1586), **13**, 521.
- Neustria, western portion of Frankish kingdom under Merovingian and Carolingian monarchs; boundaries of (sixth century A.D.), **7**, 479; seized by Rollo, duke of Normandy (ca. 911 A.D.), **11**, 15.
- Nevada, state of the United States; admitted to the Union (1864), **23**, 463.
- Never, Assembly of (1442); French nobles formulate grievances at, **11**, 233, 234.
- Never, Count of, see John "the Fearless," of Burgundy.
- Never, Dukes of, see Gonzaga.
- Never, Louis of, see Louis of Nevers, count of Flanders.
- Nevil or Neville, Anne, see Anne Nevil.
- Nevil, George (1433–1476), English prelate, youngest brother of the great earl of Warwick; bishop of Exeter, **18**, 579, 584; harangues army and populace against Henry VI, **18**, 579; lord-chancellor and archbishop of York, **18**, 584; effects reconciliation between his brother and Edward IV, **18**, 586; Edward flees from manor of, **18**, 588; pledges faith to Edward, **18**, 590.
- Nevil, John (d. 1471), marquis of Montague and earl of Northumberland, brother of the great earl of Warwick; defeats Scotch at Carlisle, **18**, 581; wins battles of Hedgeley and Hexham, **18**, 583; Edward IV bestows titles and offices upon, **18**, 584; swears fealty to Edward, **18**, 590; betrays Warwick, **18**, 593; killed, **18**, 595.
- Nevil, Hugh de (d. 1222), English baron; in Magna Charta, **18**, 627.
- Nevil, Isabella, elder daughter of the great earl of Warwick; marries duke of Clarence (1469), **18**, 586; poisoned, **18**, 602.
- Nevil, Richard, see Warwick, Earl of.
- Nevil, Thomas, "the Bastard of Falconbridge" (Fauconberge), natural son of Lord Falconbridge and cousin of the great earl of Warwick; vice-admiral of Warwick, **18**, 598; attempts to rescue Henry VI (1471), **18**, 598.
- Neville's Cross, town near Durham, England; battle of (1346), **18**, 464 seq.; **21**, 139.
- Nevison, William (d. 1685), English highwayman; career and death, **20**, 343.
- Nevitta (ca. 310–370 A.D.), Gallic chief; commands army under Julian, **6**, 494; defends pass of Succi, **6**, 496; at siege of Moagamolcha (363 A.D.), **6**, 502; in election of Jovian, **6**, 510.
- New Albion, name given to lands in America granted to Sir Edmund Plowden and others (1634); object of the grant, **23**, 12.
- New Amsterdam, the name of New York City under Dutch rule, see New York.
- Newark, city of New Jersey; settlement of (1666), **23**, 27.
- Newark-upon-Trent, town in England; besieged by parliamentary forces (1644), **20**, 22.
- Newars, Hindu tribe, **2**, 490.
- New Berne or Newbern, city in North Carolina, United States; Swiss founded (ca. 1710), **23**, 194.
- Newbury, town in England; battles of (1643), **20**, 16; (1644), **20**, 25.
- New Carthage, see Cartagena.
- Newcastle (Newcastle-upon-Tyne), city in England; founded by William the Conqueror (1079), **18**, 191; **21**, 33.
- New Castle, city in Delaware; Fort Casimir built on site of, **23**, 17; duke of York levies customs at, **23**, 31; William Penn assumes control over, **23**, 38.
- Newcastle, Dukes of, see Cavendish, William, and Pelham, Thomas.
- Newcastle, John Hollis, Duke of (d. 1811), uncle of Thomas Pelham; lord privy seal, **20**, 480.
- New-Chwang, treaty port in Manchuria, China; occupied by Japanese (1894), **24**, 558; occupied by Russia (1901), **17**, 622; **24**, 574; Russian evacuation of (1904), **17**, 624; occupied by Japan (1904), **24**, 658.
- New England, name given collectively to northeastern section of the United States, consisting of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island; founding of, **22**, 609–651; embroilments with New Netherlands, **23**, 16; under the Commonwealth, **23**, 90–120; united colonies of, **23**, 114; after the restoration, **23**, 122, 130–151,

New York, a state of the United States, formerly called New Netherlands; settled by the Dutch, **23**, 4-6; early history, **23**, 10-20; embroilments with New England, **23**, 16-17; Massachusetts sends expedition against, **23**, 143; conquered by England, **23**, 24-25, 28-29; New Jersey separated from, **23**, 26; receives Charter of Liberties (1683), **23**, 154; under Edmund Andros, **23**, 151, 156-161; under Leisler, **23**, 162-164; King William's War, **23**, 184-190; legislation against Catholics, **23**, 82; Burgoyne's invasion of, **23**, 265.

New York, city in the state of New York; Manhattan Island bought of Indians by the Dutch, **23**, 6; early history, as New Amsterdam, **23**, 6, 18-20; fortified against New England, **23**, 17; cosmopolitan toleration in, **23**, 19; surrendered to the English by Governor Stuyvesant, **23**, 24; recaptured by the Dutch (1673), **23**, 28; ceded to England (1674), **23**, 29; incorporated, **23**, 28; Stamp Tax Congress meets in (1765), **23**, 233; opposes Stamp Act, **23**, 233-234; sends back tea ships, **23**, 238; the "Bloody Delusion" (1741), **23**, 167; British victory at, **23**, 256; evacuated by British (1783), **23**, 281; Washington inaugurated at (1789), **23**, 299; great fire in (1835), **23**, 364; "draft riots" (1863), **23**, 449.

New Zealand, a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean; discovered by Tasman, **22**, 259; colonised by Great Britain, **22**, 260; gold discovered in, **22**, 260; wars with the natives, **22**, 260; social conditions, **22**, 261-264; politics, **21**, 672.

Ney, Michel (1769-1815), duke of Elchingen, prince de la Moskowa, French soldier; defeated at Mannheim, **12**, 475; at Hohenlinden, **12**, 507-508; gains victory of Elchingen, **12**, 544; at battle of Eylau, **12**, 556, 558; at battle of Friedland, **12**, 561; in Spain, **10**, 342; commands Prussian auxiliaries at Mainz, **12**, 584; at battle of Borodino, **12**, 588; retreat from Moscow, **12**, 591-597; defeated at Dennewitz, **17**, 485; at battle of Leipsic, **12**, 605; promises to arrest Napoleon, **12**, 622; at battles of Quatre Bras and Ligny, **12**, 625; at Waterloo, **12**, 627; execution, **13**, 16.

Nezahualcoyotl (d. 1440), Mexican ruler; reign, **23**, 506.

Niafaarut I, king of Egypt 399-393 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 194; alliance with Lacedæmonians, **2**, 620, 622.

Niafaarut II, king of Egypt ca. 380 B.C.; reign of, **1**, 194; **2**, 622.

Niagara, on Niagara River; La Salle establishes trading house at (1678), **23**, 75.

Niagara, battle of, see Lundy's Lane.

Niall "of the Nine Hostages," Irish king 379-405 A.D.; stem-father of important Irish clans, **21**, 342.

Nicæa, town in Asia Minor; council of (787 A.D.), **7**, 217-218; **8**, 552; siege of (1097), **8**, 344.

Nicæa, Empire of, Greek empire at Nicæa, during period of Latin empire at Constantinople 1206-1261; rulers of, **7**, 304-307.

Nicæa (fourth century B.C.), daughter of Antipater; projected marriage, **4**, 434, 475.

Nicanor (d. ca. 330 B.C.), son of Parmenion, and general of Alexander; achievements of, **4**, 279, 291, 324, 342.

Nicanor, Macedonian officer, governor of Media 316-312 B.C.; defeated by Seleucus, **4**, 554.

Nicanor (d. ca. 318 B.C.), general of Alexander; commands in Athens, **4**, 477, 480-486.

Nicanor (261-223 B.C.), a Syrian Greek; kills Seleucus Ceraunus, **4**, 557.

Nicanor (d. 161 B.C.), Syrian general; wars of, **2**, 148, 154.

Nicaragua, state of central America; discovery (1522), **23**, 639; origin of early inhabitants, **23**, 640; under control of Spaniards, **23**, 641; makes treaty with United States for canal (1867), **23**, 651.

Nicaragua Canal Association, formation of, in New York (1886), **23**, 604.

Nicator, see Demetrius II.

Nicator, see Seleucus I.

Niccoli, Niccolo (d. 1436), Florentine scholar; founds library in Florence, **9**, 354.

Niccolo of Este, lord of Florence; as arbitrator (1431), **14**, 212.

Nice, city in France; captured by Barbarossa (1543), **11**, 334; **24**, 353; ceded to France (1860), **9**, 607.

Nicephorus I, Byzantine emperor 802-811 A.D.; reign of, **7**, 210, 219-220; pays tribute to caliph of Baghdad, **2**, 376-377; **8**, 212; conquered by Bulgarians, **7**, 240; **24**, 160.

Nicephorus (II) Phocas, Byzantine emperor 963-969 A.D.; reign, **7**, 231-234, 242, 244; war against Moslems, **8**, 326; summons Russians against Bulgaria, **24**, 166.

Nicephorus (III) Botaniates, Byzantine emperor 1078-1081; reign, **7**, 257-258.

Nicephorus (758-828 A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople; writings, **7**, 217; **24**, 159.

Nicephorus, despot of Epirus; excommunicated (ca. 1274), **7**, 316.

Nicephorus Bryennius (d. ca. 1137), Byzantine soldier; contests succession of Nicephorus III, **7**, 251, 257, 258.

Nicephorus Uranus, Byzantine general; defeats Bulgarians (996 A.D.), **7**, 245, 247.

Nicene Councils, see Councils.

Niceratus, son of Nicias, an Athenian; executed by "The Thirty" (404 B.C.), **4**, 6.

Nicetas Acominatus (d. ca. 1216), Byzantine historian, **7**, 4.

Nicholas I (1796-1855), czar of Russia 1825-1855; main treatment, **17**, 533-577; estimates, by Skrine, **17**, 533, 576; marriage to Charlotte of Prussia, **17**, 504; suppresses insurrection of 1825, **17**, 538 seq.; judiciary reforms, **17**, 541; dealings with peasants, **17**, 543; at war with

Niel, Adolphe (1802-1869), French marshal and minister; at battle of Solferino, **9**, 605; minister of war, **12**, 143.

Niels (Nicholas) I, king of Denmark 1105-1135, natural son of Svend II; sent as hostage to Flanders, **16**, 141; reign of, **16**, 146-147; extends legal immunities of clergy, **16**, 140; at battle of Fodevig, **16**, 147, 250.

Nieuport, town in Belgium; Prince Maurice wins battle at (1600), **13**, 535.

Nigel (d. 1169), bishop of Ely, nephew of Roger of Salisbury, English prelate; besieged by Stephen in castle of Devizes (1138), **18**, 246-247; raises insurrection against Stephen (1139), **18**, 248.

Niger, Caius Pescennius (d. 194 A.D.), Roman commander and governor; character and early career, **6**, 384; governor of Syria, **2**, 303; **6**, 384; troops of, destroy Tyre, **2**, 250, 303; conflict of, with Septimius Severus, for throne, **2**, 303; **6**, 384-387; defeated at Issus, **2**, 303; **6**, 386; slain, **2**, 303; **6**, 387.

Niger, Quintus Cæcilius, a Sicilian; quæstor under Verres, **5**, 463; Verres attempts to secure appointment of, as prosecutor, in place of Cicero (70 B.C.), **5**, 463.

Nika, watchword in, and name given to, seditious rising against Justinian (532 A.D.), **7**, 71-73.

Nikayas, collection of Buddhistic sacred writings, **2**, 542.

Nikolsburg, town in Moravia, near Vienna; Prussia and Austria draw up preliminary treaty of peace at (1866), **15**, 29.

Nikopoli, see Nicopoli.

Nile, river in Africa; valley of, **1**, 57, 81-82, 274; origin of name, **1**, 84; floods, **1**, 90, 215; legends, **1**, 92; upper, **1**, 141; canal, **1**, 186, 194; ceremony at the "Bottle," **1**, 235; Diodorus, Herodotus on, **1**, 268-269, 273-278; possible origin of Semites in valley of, **2**, 30, 31; canals of, cleared by Cæsar, **6**, 46; extreme rises of, **6**, 46; exploration of, at time of Nero, **6**, 214; rise of, destroys crusaders' camp (1220), **8**, 428; irrigation, **21**, 674.

Nile, Battle of the (Abukir Bay); French fleet destroyed by Nelson at (1798), **12**, 465, 466; **21**, 459; **24**, 448.

Nileus, fabled Egyptian king, **1**, 283.

Nilometer, instrument at Elephantine, for measuring height of river Nile; ancient records of, **6**, 46.

Nilson, Magnus, Swedish miner; instigates insurrection against Gustavus Vasa (1533), **16**, 288.

Nimaquiche, traditional king of the Tultecas; leads his tribe out of Mexico, **23**, 644.

Nimeguen (Nimwegen), city in Holland; surrendered to French (1794), **14**, 17; conduct of English troops during retreat from, **14**, 17.

Nimeguen, Congress of (1670); conference preliminary to Peace of Nimeguen, **11**, 587; **13**, 639; **20**, 282.

Nimeguen, Peace of (1678-1679); series of treaties between France and Holland,

11, 589; **13**, 640; France and Spain, **10**, 274; **11**, 589; **13**, 640; France and the Empire, **11**, 590; effect of, on Great Elector, **15**, 142; effect of, on Messina, **9**, 491.

Nimrod (Naromath) (ca. 775 B.C.), king of Hermopolis; contemporary of Ethiopian king Piankhi, **1**, 174; surrenders to Ethiopians (ca. 775 B.C.), **1**, 175.

Nimrud, capital of Assyria, see Calan.

Nimwegen, see Nimeguen.

Nina, early Babylonian god; temple erected to, at Lagast, **1**, 350.

Niña, one of the ships of Columbus (1492), commanded by Vicente Yanez Pinzon; voyage of, **22**, 428.

Nineveh (Ninua), capital of Assyria for some time; origin, **1**, 318; becomes royal residence of Ashur-bel-Kala, **1**, 371; embellished by Assyrian kings, **1**, 373, 382; destroyed by Medes (ca. 607 B.C.), **1**, 444-445; **2**, 575-576, 582; ruins of, **1**, 371, 372, 384, 385; **2**, 632-633; Hebrew prophecy against, **2**, 585; battle of (627 A.D.), **2**, 376.

Ningirsu, tutelary deity of Girsu-Shirpula (4500-4200 B.C.); influence in history of Shirpula, **1**, 352-356.

Ninib, Assyrian god; identified with Adar and Mahran, **1**, 316; protects Asshurnazirpal (876 B.C.), **1**, 386.

Ninib-apal-esarra, king of Assyria 1240-1235 B.C.; defeated by Babylonians, **1**, 376.

Ninkharsag, early Babylonian god; sanctuaries erected to (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 355.

Ninnius, Lucius, Roman tribune 58 B.C.; aids Cicero, **5**, 504, 506.

Niño, Andres (b. ca. 1475), Spanish navigator; discovers Nicaragua (1522), **23**, 639-640.

Niño, Pedro Alonso (ca. 1455-ca. 1505), Spanish navigator; voyage of, to Paria (1499), **22**, 467.

Ninua, see Nineveh.

Ninus, mythical king of Assyria; founder of Nineveh, **1**, 555, 580; classical account of, **1**, 580-584; invades Babylonia, **1**, 580; marries Semiramis, **1**, 581; invades Bactria, **1**, 582-584; burial, **1**, 580; not mentioned on tablets, **1**, 367; traditional founder of Lydian dynasty, **2**, 429, 447; allied with Armenia, **2**, 420; ends tribute to Scythia, **2**, 439.

Niobe, Greek goddess; statue of, at Mount Sipylus, identified with Cybele, **2**, 422-423, 424.

Nipmuc, general name for Indian tribes of Massachusetts; in King Philip's War, **23**, 147-148.

Nippon, one of the islands of Japan, **24**, 591.

Nippur, early Babylonian city; antiquity of, **1**, 338, 351, 626; home of god Bel, **1**, 342; excavation of, **1**, 349, 611.

Nish or Nissa, city of Servia; sieges of (1689), **24**, 395; (1690), **24**, 399.

Nishapur, city in Khorasan, Persia; foundation of, **8**, 80.

Nissa, see Nish.

staufen in Italy, 9, 82–83; driven out of Ille-de-France, 11, 16; allies of France against England, 11, 104; invade Friesland, 13, 287; growth of influence in England under Edward the Confessor, 18, 131; incur enmity of the English, 18, 132; characteristics of, 21, 67–68; see also Norman Conquest.

Norodom, king of Cambodia; accession (1860), 24, 520.

Norris, Henry (d. 1536), English courtier; trial in connection with Anne Boleyn, 19, 166, 167.

Norris, Sir Henry (1525?–1601), English courtier and diplomat, son of the preceding; warns Elizabeth against Mary, 19, 311; intrigues with Huguenots (1568), 19, 335, 337.

Norris, Sir John (1547–1597), English soldier, favourite of Queen Elizabeth; assists Dutch in war against Spain, 13, 517, 523; 19, 410; president of Munster, 21, 411; prosecutes war in Ireland, 21, 414; 19, 423; death, 19, 423.

Norris, Sir John (1689–1749), English naval officer; in war of allies against Peter the Great, 17, 303.

North, Francis (1637–1685), Baron Guilford, English statesman, keeper of the great seal; character, 20, 307.

North, Frederick, Lord North (1732–1792), 2nd earl of Guilford, English politician; chancellor of exchequer, 20, 611; at head of the treasury, 20, 615; recommends lightening of taxation of American colonies, 20, 616; proposes measures for coercion of American colonists, 20, 621; fall of administration, 20, 638; in coalition ministry of 1783, 20, 641; dismissal from office, 20, 643.

Northallerton (Battle of the Standard), battle of (1138), 18, 243–245.

Northampton, Henry Howard, Earl of (ca. 1539–1614), English politician; efforts of, towards accession of James I, 19, 428; as minister of James I, 19, 483.

Northampton, town in England; battle of (1460), 18, 575.

Northampton, Assize of, see Assize of Northampton.

Northampton, Treaty of (1328), 21, 116.

North Babylonia, see Agade.

Northbrook, Baron, see Baring, Francis Thornhill.

Northbrook, Thomas George Baring, 1st Earl of (1826–1905), English politician; viceroy of India (1872–1876), 22, 205; sent to Egypt to examine financial situation, 24, 462.

North Carolina, a state of the United States; settlement of colony in (1630), 23, 48; Cary's rebellion in (1710), 23, 194; refuses obedience to parliament (1770), 23, 236; ratifies United States Constitution (1789), 23, 296; secedes (1861), 23, 410; readmitted to Union (1868), 23, 464.

Northcote, Lord, British statesman; governor-general of Australia (1904), 21, 672.

Northcote, Sir Stafford Henry (1818–1887), 1st earl of Iddesleigh, English statesman; death, 21, 648.

North Dakota, a state of the United States; admitted to Union (1889), 23, 483.

Northern War (1700–1721), 16, 371–398; 17, 265–304.

North Foreland, naval battle of (1666), 13, 629; 20, 247–248; see also Downs.

North German Confederation, union of German states; birth of (1867), 15, 498.

Northmen, early Scandinavians; ravages of, in France, 7, 575, 583; 9, 65; 11, 1–3, 8; devastations of, in Germany, 7, 585–590; come to England, 18, 660; origin and customs of, 18, 67; continue invasions of England, 18, 69; defeat Northumbrians and spread over England, 18, 72; defeated at Æscesdune (871 A.D.), 18, 73; invasions of, into Scotland, 21, 13; invade Ireland, 21, 345; see also Danes.

Northumberland, Dukes and Earls of, see Dudley, Mowbray, Nevil, Percy.

Northumbria, Kingdom of, a kingdom of Anglo-Saxon Britain; defeat of Scots, 18, 46; supremacy of, 18, 48–49; defeats Mercia (655 A.D.), 18, 53; decline, 18, 54; defeated by Picts (685 A.D.), 18, 56; literature in, 18, 165–167.

North Virginia Company, see Plymouth Company.

Northwest Boundary Dispute (Oregon Boundary) between United States and Great Britain, 23, 371.

Northwest Company ("Nor'westers"), a company for trading in the Canadian Northwest; organisation of (1787), 22, 342; hostility to Hudson's Bay Company, 22, 343; union with Hudson's Bay Company (1821), 22, 343.

Northwest Passage, a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific through or to the north of the American continent; search for: Sebastian Cabot (1517?), 22, 456; Frobisher (1576–1578), 19, 457; 22, 493; Davis (1585–1587), 19, 457; Barentz (1595–1596), 13, 548–549; Hudson (1609), 22, 498–499.

Northwest Territory, in American history that part of the United States north of the Ohio River, east of the Mississippi, and west of Pennsylvania; organisation (prohibition of slavery) (1787), 23, 289; district of Indiana organised (1800), 23, 316; Michigan territory organised (1805), 23, 319; Illinois territory organised (1809), 23, 319.

Norumbega, name given by early explorers to an indefinite region on the Atlantic coast of North America, 22, 533 note.

Norway, main treatment see History of Scandinavia, volume 16; legendary history, 16, 1–32; age of the Vikings (–1050), 16, 49–101; to the Union of Kalmar (1050–1397), 16, 102–120; Union of Kalmar (1397), 16, 204; aftermath of Union (1397–1559), 16, 205–270; in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (1559–1677), 16, 345–369; in the eight-

Numitoria, Roman matron, sister of Publius Numitorius, mother of Virginia (449 B.C.), **5**, 133–134, 136–137.

Numitorius, Publius (449 B.C.), uncle to Virginia, **5**, 133–135, 137–138.

Nuncomar, see Nandkumar.

Nuñez, Rafael (1825–1891), Colombian statesman; president of Colombia 1880–1882, 1884–1894, **23**, 603.

Nuños, Ægidius, see Clement VIII, antipope. Nur ad-Din or Noureddin (ca. 1116–1173), sultan of Syria 1145–1173; invades Palestine, **8**, 228; reign of, **8**, 365; sends aid to Egypt against Christians, **8**, 369; death, **8**, 369.

Nuremberg, a city of Bavaria, Germany; diets of (1323), **14**, 172; (1357), **11**, 133; (1522), **14**, 259; (1524), **14**, 259; at height of prosperity, **14**, 277; sieges of (1632), **14**, 355–366; (1795), **15**, 281.

Nuremberg, Peace of (1532), a religious truce

between Charles V and the Protestants, **14**, 271.

Nushirvan, see Chosroes, I.

Nusk (Nusku), Phœnician divinity, **1**, 313.

Nyborg, a seaport of Denmark; Swedes defeated near (1659), **15**, 139.

Nymphenburg, Alliance of (1741), **15**, 168.

Nymphidius, Sabinus, Roman prefect 68 A.D.; leads revolt against Nero, **6**, 222; absolute ruler, **6**, 225; death, **6**, 225.

Nymphius, Saennite leader; betrays Neapolis to Romans (323 B.C.), **5**, 186.

Nymphodorus, native of Abdera; makes alliance with Athens (431 B.C.), **3**, 534.

Nyon, town in Switzerland on the lake of Geneva; Cæsar builds fortress at, **16**, 531; Roman colony founded at, **16**, 531.

Nysæus, tyrant of Syracuse 352 B.C., nephew of Dion, **4**, 206.

Nystad, Peace of (1721), a peace between Russia and Sweden, **16**, 397–398; **17**, 304.

- Oddo Arrighi**, head of Fifanti family in Florence; feud with Buondelmonte (1215) **9**, 88-89.
- Odenathus** (Odenat) of Palmyra, Roman general; associate in empire with Gallienus (264 A.D.), **6**, 418-419; defeats Persians, **8**, 79; death, **6**, 422.
- Odin** (Anglo-Saxon Woden), in Scandinavian mythology, chief of the gods; leads Goths to Sweden, **16**, 1-4; hero of Asgard, **16**, 13-17; in history, **16**, 17-22; worship, **16**, 27-29; said to have introduced runic alphabet into Scandinavia, **16**, 131.
- Odinkar, Hvide**, preacher of Christianity in Denmark (974 A.D.), **16**, 45.
- Odo** (d. 958 A.D.), archbishop of Canterbury; revolts in Northumbria, **18**, 106.
- Odo**, count of Paris, see Eudes.
- Odo** (d. ca. 1097), Norman prelate, bishop of Bayeux, earl of Kent and Hereford; at Hastings, **18**, 153; regent in England, **18**, 174; as a warrior, **18**, 189, 193, 194, 213; pardoned by William I, **18**, 199.
- Odo de St. Amand**, grand master of the Templars; falls in battle with Saladin (1178), **8**, 371.
- Odoacer** (Odovacar, Ottokar) (ca. 434-493 A.D.), Italian chieftain; conquers Rome, **6**, 616-618; **13**, 276; rule in Italy, **7**, 377-385; Theodoric defeats, **7**, 384; renounces Roman provinces in Spain, **10**, 18.
- Odomantes**, a Thracian people, **3**, 112.
- O'Donnell**, an Irish clan, **21**, 342.
- O'Donnell, Henry Joseph**, (1769-1834) count of Abisbal, Spanish soldier of Irish extraction; arrests conspirators against Ferdinand VII (1819), **10**, 383; negotiations with French and flight from Madrid (1823), **10**, 391.
- O'Donnell, Hugh Roe** (1571?-1602), Irish soldier; at battle of Yellow Ford (1598), **21**, 415; victorious at Ballaghboy, **21**, 417; death, **21**, 417.
- O'Donnell, John**, Irish radical; expelled from parliament (1902), **21**, 660.
- O'Donnell, Count Joseph**, Austrian finance minister (1810), **14**, 565, 566.
- O'Donnell, Leopoldo** (1809-1867), duke of Tetuan, Spanish soldier, son of H. J. O'Donnell; defeats Moroccans at Tetuan (1860), **24**, 473; attitude toward Isabella's ministers, **10**, 401.
- O'Donnell, Rory or Roderick** (1575-1608), created earl of Tyrconnel (1603), Irish patriot; flees to Rome, **21**, 418.
- O'Donoju, Don Juan** (1755-1821), Spanish diplomatist; viceroy of Vera Cruz, **23**, 623.
- O'Donovan Rossa**, see Rossa.
- Odoric, Saint** (ca. 1286-1331), Franciscan friar; in Tibet, fourteenth century, **24**, 504.
- Odovacar**, see Odoacer.
- Odrysians**, ancient people of Thrace; origin, **3**, 112; alliance with Athens, **4**, 120; Philip destroys kingdom, **4**, 237; in Alexander's army, **4**, 277, 280; relations with Macedonia, **4**, 428, 441.
- Odsra ben Abdallah**, viceroy of Spain (722 A.D.), **8**, 198.
- Odyck**, Dutch plenipotentiary at Nimeguen (1678), **11**, 589.
- Odysseus**, Greek name for Ulysses, *q. v.*
- Odyssey**, Greek epic poem, celebrating Odysseus, ascribed to Homer; revised by commission of Pisistratus, **3**, 228; authorship, **3**, 76-77; **4**, 587; Thracian influence on, **4**, 17.
- Ecolampadius** (Hausschein) (1482-1531), German reformer at conference of Marburg, **14**, 267.
- Oeder, George L.** (1728-1791), German naturalist; lays out botanical garden near Copenhagen, **16**, 413; reform of public finances, **16**, 417.
- Edipus**, legendary king of Thebes; celebrated in drama of Sophocles, **3**, 503.
- Eneis**, Attic tribe, **3**, 238, 274, 427.
- Enomaus**, Greek gladiator; joins Spartacus (73 B.C.), **5**, 459.
- Enophyta**, town in Bœotia; battle (456 B.C.), **3**, 428, 433.
- Enotri**, Greek tribe; origin, **3**, 111.
- Eobazus**, Persian officer; in Thrace (479 B.C.), **3**, 378.
- Etæans** (Enianians), Greek tribe, **3**, 168.
- Etosyrus**, Scythian deity; identified with Apollo, **2**, 406.
- Ofella, Lucretius** (d. 79 B.C.), Roman soldier, lieutenant of Sulla, **5**, 436, 446.
- Offa**, Anglo-Saxon king of Mercia 757-794 A.D.; reign, **18**, 59-61; establishes tax of "St. Peter's penny," **8**, 525.
- Offaly**, district in Ireland; English colonise (ca. 1550), **21**, 405.
- Og**, king of Bashan or Rephaim; conquered by Israelites, **2**, 67.
- Ogam**, early Celtic alphabet; in Irish mythology an invention of the god Ogham, **21**, 333.
- Ogdai** (d. 1241), khan of Mongols 1229-1241; reign, **24**, 285-288; war against Baghdad, **8**, 231.
- Oghuz**, tribe of Turks from which Ottomans are descended, **24**, 310.
- Ogier, Robert**, French martyr; victim of inquisition (1556), **13**, 393.
- Ogier le Danois**, see Holger Danske.
- Ogle, William**, guard of Edward II of England, **18**, 446.
- Oglethorpe, Sir James Edward** (1696-1785), English soldier and colonist; granted charter for colonisation of Georgia (1732), **23**, 61; founds settlement at Savannah (1733), **23**, 61; trouble of, with Spaniards, **23**, 62; besieges St. Augustine, **23**, 63; prevents Spanish attack on Georgia (1742), **23**, 63; returns to England, **23**, 64; later career and death of, **23**, 64.
- Ogul-Gaimish** (d. 1252), wife of Guyuk, Mongol khan, **24**, 289.
- Ogyges**, legendary king of Achaia, **3**, 182.
- O'Hara, Charles** (1740?-1802), English soldier in French war; taken prisoner by Napoleon (1793), **12**, 373.
- O'Higgins, Bernardo** (1776-1842), Chilean

- Oleg (d. 977 A.D.), prince of the Drevlians; at war with Iaropolk, **17**, 102.
- Olga, Saint, regent of Russia 945–964; regency, **7**, 237; **17**, 99–101; accepts Christianity, **17**, 99; visits Constantinople and is baptised, **7**, 237; **17**, 100; canonised, **17**, 99.
- Olgerd (fourteenth century), Lithuanian conqueror; extends Lithuanian power, **17**, 151, 157.
- Olgiato, Girolamo (fifteenth century), Italian nobleman; in conspiracy to assassinate Sforza, duke of Milan (1476), **9**, 260, 364.
- Oliaros or Antiparos, an island of the Cyclades; Phoenicians found colony at, **2**, 274.
- Olinda, Marquis of, see Aranjo Lima.
- Oliphant, Sir William (d. 1329), Scottish patriot; defends Stirling Castle (1303–1304), **18**, 421; **21**, 79.
- Oliva, town in West Prussia; Treaty of (1660), **16**, 341; **24**, 55.
- Olivarez, Gasparo de Guzman, Count (1587–1645), Spanish statesman; becomes prime minister of Philip IV, **10**, 266; treats with Richelieu for union of France and Spain against England, **19**, 546; in conspiracy with Cinq-Mars, **10**, 266; **11**, 479; fall of, **10**, 270–271.
- Olivenza, town in Portugal; João of Portugal cedes to Spain, **10**, 537.
- Oliver, Andrew (1706–1774), American colonial official; house of, attacked by Stamp Act mob (1765), **23**, 232; resigns office of Stamp agent, **23**, 232.
- Ollivier, Emile (1825–), French statesman; début as political orator, **13**, 134; member of bench of "Five," **13**, 135; ministry of, **13**, 144–146; issues official memorial (1870), **15**, 518.
- Olmütz or Olomouc, city of Moravia; besieged by Frederick the Great, **15**, 204; conference of (1850), **15**, 10.
- Olney, Richard (1835–), American lawyer and statesman; secretary of state under Cleveland (1895–1897), **23**, 26; action in Venezuela boundary dispute (1895), **23**, 599.
- Olpæ, Greek town; battle of (426 B.C.), **3**, 576.
- Olympia, valley in Elis, containing sanctuary of Zeus; Pelops honoured at, **3**, 107; as place of assembly for all Greece, **3**, 174; temple at, **3**, 479, 481; treasury at, **3**, 184; statues, **3**, 481, 484–488; **4**, 66; treasures plundered, **4**, 492; Mummius adorns temple, **4**, 546; destroyed by Vandals, **4**, 611; see also Olympic Games.
- Olympias, wife of Philip II of Macedon and mother of Alexander the Great (d. 316 B.C.); Philip repudiates, **4**, 251, 259; strife with Antipater, **4**, 383, 433, 467; retirement in Epirus, **4**, 434; intrigues of, **4**, 475; allied with Eumenes, **4**, 436, 478, 479; causes death of Arrhidæus, **4**, 424, 440, 490; vengeance against supporters of Antipater, **4**, 490; dominant in Macedonia, **4**, 490; Cassander executes, **4**, 441, 490; traditions concerning, **4**, 219, 258, 259; character, **4**, 219, 251, 263, 264, 345, 383, 424, 440.
- Olympiads, origin of, **25**, 667.
- Olympias (third century B.C.), **4**, 462.
- Olympic Games, greatest ancient Greek festival; Lycurgus regulates, **3**, 130, 137; quarrel concerning, **3**, 150; Cylon visitor at, **3**, 165; Myron contends in, **3**, 184; origin and character, **3**, 172–174; in honour of Hera, **3**, 182; Orsippus contends in, **3**, 185; Miltiades' success in, **3**, 270; Peloponnesians celebrate, **3**, 321, 337; Alcibiades competes at, **3**, 585; **4**, 31; Lacedæmonians excluded from, **3**, 588; Arcadians claim jurisdiction of, **4**, 189; influence of, on Greek life, **4**, 591; ended, **4**, 611.
- Olympieum, temple at Athens, **3**, 230.
- Olympiodorus, Athenian captain (fifth century B.C.), **3**, 360.
- Olympiodorus, Athenian general; expels Macedonians (ca. 288 B.C.), **4**, 504.
- Olympius, Roman senator (408 A.D.); supersedes Honorius, **6**, 549; administration of, **6**, 555.
- Olynthiacs, a series of orations delivered by Demosthenes, **4**, 229.
- Olynthian War, between Sparta and the Olyntho-Chalcidean league (383–379 B.C.), **4**, 129–132.
- Olyntho-Chalcidian League, league of cities in the Chalcidian peninsula; growing power of, **4**, 129; Sparta attacks, **4**, 129, 130; destroys Spartan army, **4**, 131; dissolved (379 B.C.), **4**, 132.
- Olynthus, city in Chalcidice; heads Olyntho-Chalcidian league, *q. v.*, **4**, 129; surrenders to Spartans (380 B.C.), **4**, 132; resists Philip II of Macedon, **4**, 221; destroyed by Philip (347 B.C.), **4**, 229, 230.
- O'Mahoney, John, an Irish conspirator; organises Fenian Brotherhood (1860), **21**, 448.
- Omar (I) ibn al-Khattab, second caliph 634–644; caliphate, **8**, 150–167; conversion to Islam, **8**, 116; decides succession to caliphate in favour of Abu Bekr, **8**, 145; conquest of Persia, **8**, 13–15, 151–155; conquest of Syria, **8**, 156–159; receives submission of Jerusalem in person, **8**, 157; conquest of Egypt, **8**, 160–162; burning of library of Alexandria, **8**, 163, 164; death, **8**, 165; character and public works, **8**, 165, 167; mosque of, in Jerusalem, **8**, 166; institutions of, **8**, 15, 167.
- Omar (II) ibn Abdul-Aziz, Omayyad caliph 717–720; as governor of Medina, **8**, 184; as caliph, **8**, 186.
- Omar (ninth century), bandit chief in Spain; in service of Navarrese, **8**, 205.
- Omar Khayyam, Persian poet, who wrote during reign of Malik Shah, **24**, 492.
- Omar Pacha (fifteenth century), Turkish soldier; in war with Venice (1477), **24**, 331.
- Omar Pasha (1806–1871), Turkish soldier; invades Rumania, **24**, 149; in Montenegro, **24**, 210, 211.

- B.C.), **4**, 223, 239; consulted by Philip, **4**, 259; consulted by Romans, **5**, 85.
- Oran**, city of Algeria; Spanish garrison established at, **8**, 250; trade of, assisted by Charles V, **9**, 324; Ferdinand V of Castile storms (1509), **10**, 192.
- Orange**, Prince of, see William the Silent, prince of Orange, and William III, king of England.
- Orange Free State**, see Orange River Colony.
- Orangemen**, Irish Protestants; origin of (1789), **21**, 437.
- Orange River Colony** (formerly Orange Free State, a republic of South Africa); main treatment, **22**, 276–282; supremacy of English crown established in (1848), **22**, 267; abandoned to Dutch Boers (1854), **22**, 267; constituted as a republic (1854), **22**, 268, 277; Pretorius and Kruger raid, **22**, 277; diamonds discovered in, **22**, 279; administration of Reitz in, **22**, 279; relations with Kruger, **22**, 280–281; breaks with Great Britain, **22**, 281; annexed to British crown (1900), **22**, 313; constitution (1907), **21**, 670.
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- American: Henry Clay, **23**, 359, 379; Patrick Henry, **23**, 232; Charles Sumner, **23**, 396–397; Daniel Webster, **23**, 360, 380; Webster-Hayne debate, **23**, 356–358.
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 - Roman: Caius Gracchus, **5**, 373; Cicero's speech for Cornelius, **5**, 477; Cicero's Catiline oration, **5**, 486; Cicero on Roman orators, **5**, 643; Caesar, **5**, 460.
- Orbilius, Pupillus** (113–12 B.C.), Horace attends school of, **5**, 650.
- Orcheni**, Chaldean astronomers, **1**, 480.
- Orchies**, town in France; ceded to France (ca. 1304), **11**, 77.
- Ord, Edward Otho Cresap** (1818–1883), American soldier; blocks Lee's retreat from Richmond (1865), **23**, 451.
- Ordaz, Diego de** (ca. 1480–1533), Spanish soldier; relations of, with Cortes, **23**, 510.
- Ordinance of 1784**, act providing for the temporary government of the Northwest Territory, passed by American congress, **23**, 288.
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- Ordinances of July**, acts proclaimed by Charles X of France, during Polignac ministry, in July, 1830, **13**, 44.
- Ordonez, José**, Uruguayan statesman; elected president of Uruguay (1903), **23**, 619.
- Ordoño I** (d. 866 A.D.), king of Leon 850–866; reign of, **10**, 42.
- Ordoño II** (d. 923 A.D.), king of Leon 914–923 A.D.; reign of, **10**, 44.
- Ordoño III** (d. 955 A.D.), king of Leon 950–955 A.D.; reign of, **10**, 44–45.
- Ordoño IV**, king of Leon ca. 960 A.D.; usurps the throne, **10**, 45.
- Ore Thing**, Norwegian assembly; elects monarchs, **16**, 92.
- Oregon**, western state of United States; Captain Gray discovers Columbia River in (1792), **23**, 18; John Jacob Astor establishes trading post in (1810), **23**, 18; boundary of, in dispute between England and United States (1846), **23**, 371–372; admitted as state (1859), **23**, 405; election of 1876 in, **23**, 475.
- Oregon Boundary Dispute**, see Northwest Boundary Dispute.
- O'Reilly, Andrew** (1742–1832), Irish soldier in service of Austria; defeated at Montebello (1800), **12**, 501; at Marengo, **12**, 502–503.
- Orellana, Francisco de** (ca. 1489–1546), Spanish voyager; accompanies Pizarro, **23**, 553; discovers river Amazon, **23**, 554.
- Orestes** (fifteenth century B.C.), legendary Greek hero; takes refuge in Athens, **3**, 82; in Æschylus' tragedy *Eumenides*, **3**, 422.
- Orestes** (fifth century A.D.), Illyrian general; Attila's ambassador to Constantinople (448 A.D.), **7**, 57–59; regency over Italy (475–476 A.D.), **6**, 615; death (476 A.D.), **6**, 616.
- Orestes**, king of Macedonia; death (ca. 399 B.C.), **4**, 213.
- Orestes, C. Aurelius**, Roman envoy to Corinth (ca. 146 B.C.), **4**, 542; **5**, 315.
- Orestes, L. Aurelius**, Roman consul 126 B.C.; campaign in Sardinia, **5**, 372.
- Orford**, Earls of, see Walpole and Russell.
- Orgetorix**, Helvetian general; death (ca. 62 B.C.), **16**, 530.
- Oribe, Manuel** (1802–1857), Uruguayan soldier and statesman; elected president of Uruguay (1835), **23**, 618.
- Original Men**, see Delawares, Tribe of.
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- Oriskany**, battle of (1777), **23**, 264.
- Oritæ**, ancient tribe of India; conquered by Alexander (325 B.C.), **4**, 369, 381.
- Orithya**, legendary queen of the Amazons; war with Athenians, **2**, 440.
- Orkhan**, first sultan of Turkey 1326–1359; lays foundations of empire, **7**, 312; reign of, **24**, 314–318.
- Orléans**, town in France; pillaged by Northmen (ninth century), **11**, 3; siege of (1428–1429), **11**, 190 seq.; **18**, 550 seq.; stronghold of Huguenots (1563), **11**, 359.
- Orléans, Anne Marie-Louise d'**, see Montpensier.
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Oroetes, Persian ruler (sixth century B.C.); death (519 B.C.), **2**, 607; becomes satrap of Phrygia and Lydia, **2**, 651.

Orontes, governor of Sardis; rebels against Cyrus (ca. 404 B.C.), **4**, 50.

Orontobates, satrap of Caria; defends Harlicanassus (384 B.C.), **4**, 292–293, 297.

O'Rourke, Tigernan, Irish chieftain twelfth century; avenges capture of wife, **18**, 279; **21**, 357, 366; defeats Dermot (1166), **18**, 280–281; **21**, 369; attacks Dublin, **21**, 374; submits to Henry II (1171). **21**, 375.

Orpheus, legendary Greek poet and musician; visits Egypt, **1**, 238, 285; grave of, at Dion, **4**, 213, 273.

Orpheus of Crotona, Greek writer; edits Homer (ca. 535 B.C.), **3**, 228.

Orsba, town in Russia; battle (ca. 1515), **17**, 187.

Orseolo, Pietro II, doge of Venice 991–1008 A.D.; administration, **9**, 29–32.

Orsini, a noble Guelph family of Rome; elevation of Pope Nicholas III, **9**, 114; rule, **9**, 151; expelled by Rienzi, **9**, 214.

Orsini, Bertoldo (d. 1353), Roman senator; appointed vicar at Rome by Clement VI, **9**, 213; killed by Roman populace, **9**, 226.

Orsini (Des Ursins), Princess Anna Maria (1643–1722); influence over Maria Louisa of Spain, **10**, 282; cabals and subsequent disgrace, **10**, 292.

Orsini, Felice (1819–1858), Italian patriot; attempt on life of Napoleon III, **13**, 132–133; **9**, 603; **21**, 620.

Orsini, Giacinto, see Celestine III.

Orsini, Giovanni Gætano, see Nicholas III.

Orsini, Niccold, see Pitigliano.

Orsova, Old, town in Hungary; battle (1788), **17**, 405.

Orthagoras or Andreas, tyrant of Sicyon; founds dynasty (665 B.C.), **3**, 184.

Orthodoxy, Feast of, religious festival in the Eastern Church; established at Constantinople (842 A.D.), **7**, 210.

Ortoadistes, Armenian king; attacked by Mithridates (ca. middle of second century B.C.), **8**, 51.

Orus, Egyptian deity, **1**, 231, 284.

Oroxines, satrap of Pasargada; executed by Alexander (325 B.C.), **4**, 372–373.

Osborne, Sir Thomas, see Danby, Earl of.

Oscans or Opici, tribe in Italy; position, **5**, 49; subjugated by Samnites (ca. 423 B.C.), **5**, 179; participate in Latin War (340 B.C.), **5**, 184; decrees issued in Oscan language, **5**, 412.

Oscar I (1799–1859), king of Norway and Sweden 1844–1859; proposes alliance to Frederick VII of Denmark, **16**, 446; introduces reforms, **16**, 478; reign and death, **16**, 479.

Oscar II (1829–), king of Norway and Sweden 1872–; accession, **16**, 482; reign, **16**, 482–493; celebrates jubilee (1897), **16**, 493.

Osceola, chief of Seminoles; leads revolt in Florida (1835), **23**, 361.

Osgood, Samuel (1748–1813) American statesman; appointed postmaster-general (1789), **23**, 300.

Oshima, Japanese soldier; victorious at Sung-hwan (1894), **24**, 576.

Osiander, Andreas (1498–1550), German theologian; at Conference of Marburg (1529), **14**, 267.

Osiris, Egyptian god; worship of, **1**, 229, 232, 234, 312; **2**, 206; legends of, **1**, 229, 230, 231, 280–286.

Osius (256–ca. 358 A.D.), bishop of Cordova; combats heresies, **10**, 14.

Osman I or Othman (d. 1326), founder of Ottoman empire; reign, **24**, 312–314; birth, **7**, 311; prophetic dream, **24**, 312–313; conquests, **7**, 319; **24**, 313; death, **24**, 313, 314; character, **24**, 314.

Osman II (d. 1622), sultan of Turkey 1618–1622; reign, **24**, 374, 375.

Osman III, sultan of Turkey 1754–1757; reign, **24**, 412.

Osman Digna (ca. 1836–), general of the Mahdi in Sudan; wars with Egyptians and English, **21**, 646; **24**, 461.

Osman Pacha (d. 1584), Turkish soldier; in Persian war, **24**, 371, 372.

Osman Pacha (Topal Osman) (d. 1733), Turkish soldier; in war with Persians, **24**, 408.

Osman Pacha (ca. 1835–1900), Turkish soldier; defends Plevna, **17**, 603.

Osman Yegen (seventeenth century), Turkish general; retreats from Belgrade (1688), **24**, 395.

Osmanli, a Turk subject of the sultan of Turkey; see Turkey.

Osnabrück, city in Germany; plenipotentiaries assembled at (1643–1648), **14**, 382; peace concluded with Sweden (1648), **14**, 383.

Ospak (eleventh century), Norse viking; allies himself with Brian Boruma, **21**, 353.

Osroes, king of Parthia, see Arsaces (XXV).

Ossory, Earl of, see Butler, Piers.

Osten, Prokesch von, see Prokesch-Osten.

Osten-Sacken, Dmitri, Count of (1790–1881), Russian general; at siege of Sebastopol, **17**, 584.

Ostend, city in Belgium; siege (1601–1604), **13**, 538–539; captured by French (1745), **12**, 42; (1794), **12**, 380.

Ostend Manifesto, a declaration drawn up at Ostend and intended to settle the Cuban question (1854), **23**, 393.

Ostermann, Count Andrei Ivanovitch (1686–1747), Russian diplomat; vice-chancellor to Catharine I, **17**, 328; appointed member of regency for Peter II, **17**, 328; tutor of Peter II, **17**, 328; made head of cabinet (1730), **17**, 333; policy and intrigues under regency of Anna Leopoldovna, **17**, 345–346; imprisoned, **17**, 349; banished, **17**, 351.

Ostermann-Tolstoy, Alexander Ivanovitch (1770–1857), Russian soldier; at battle of Kulm (1813), **14**, 575.

Otto, "With the Arrow" (d. 1309), knight and minnesinger, **14**, 168.

Ottocar II, king of Bohemia 1253–1278; competes for imperial crown, **14**, 150; makes peace with Rudolf, **14**, 153; renews wars with Rudolf, **14**, 154; slain at battle of Marshfeld, **14**, 155.

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Oubril d', Russian envoy to Paris; concludes treaty with French plenipotentiary (1806), **17**, 451.

Oudenarde, a town in East Flanders, Belgium; besieged by Farnese (1592), **13**, 495; besieged by prince of Orange (1674), **11**, 584; victory of Marlborough and Prince Eugene at (1708), **11**, 623; **14**, 414; **20**, 477; captured by the French (1745), **12**, 42.

Oudh, a province of British India; early history, **2**, 494, 499, 543; ceases to pay tribute to Delhi (1720), **22**, 39; buys Korah and Allahabad from Hastings, **22**, 85; Hastings' exactions in, **22**, 98; annexed to British dominions (1856), **22**, 161; Canning issues proclamation to people, **22**, 198; mutiny in, **22**, 20.

Oudinot, Nicolas Charles, duke of Reggio (1767–1847), French soldier; at battle of Zurich, **12**, 476; at Friedland, **12**, 560; at passage of Beresina, **12**, 594.

Oudinot, Nicolas Charles Victor (1791–1863), French soldier; captures Rome (1849), **9**, 597; **13**, 113.

Ourique, town in Portugal; battle of (1139), **10**, 430.

Outram, Sir James (1803–1863), British soldier; success in Persian War, **21**, 618; reinforces Havelock at Cawnpore, **22**, 190; aids in the relief of Lucknow, **21**, 619; **22**, 191; remonstrates against Canning's proclamation, **22**, 199.

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Ovando, Nicolás de (ca. 1460–1518), Spanish governor of Haiti; refuses shelter to Columbus, **22**, 450; administration of, **22**, 535; murders Queen Anacaona, **22**, 538.

Overbury, Sir Thomas (1581–1613), English writer; murdered in Tower, **19**, 496.

Ovid (P. Ovidius Naso) (43 B.C.–17 or 18 A.D.), Roman poet; character of writings, **6**, 104; exiled to banks of Danube, **6**, 462; **24**, 126.

Owen, Sir John (1600–1666), royalist leader; saved by Hutchinson (1649), **20**, 92.

Oxathres (d. 324 B.C.), a Persian; Alexander kills, **4**, 376.

Oxenstierna (Oxenstjerna, Oxenstiern), Count Axel (1583–1654), Swedish statesman; made chancellor (1611), **16**, 311, 322; promotes settlement in America, **23**, 9; made regent, **16**, 329; remonstrates with Christina, **16**, 330; unites Protestant states in Treaty of Heilbronn (1633), **14**, 362; cedes fortress of Philippsburg to France, **11**, 468; makes treaty with imperials (1638), **14**, 374; sends army against Denmark, **16**, 359.

Oxenstierna (fifteenth century), Swedish archbishop; animosity against Charles Knutsson, **16**, 211, 213; rules Sweden, **16**, 214–215; resignation and death, **16**, 215.

Oxford, town in England; siege of (1141), **18**, 252; "Mad Parliament" held at (1258), **18**, 376–378; parliament of (1681), **20**, 299–300.

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Oxford, Provisions of, set of articles passed in England by "Mad Parliament" (1258), **18**, 378.

Oxford, University of, in England; burns political works of Buchanan, Milton, and Baxter (1683), **20**, 305; James II attacks (1687), **20**, 388.

Oxus, ancient name for Amu Daria or Zihun, river of Central Asia; becomes boundary between Turkish and Arab territory, **8**, 155.

Oxyartes (d. ca. 311 B.C.), Bactrian chief; father-in-law of Alexander, **4**, 351; becomes satrap of Paropamisus, **4**, 366.

Oxydracæ (Sudracæ), Hindu nation subdued by Alexander (326 B.C.), **4**, 362–366.

Oxylus (tenth century B.C.), mythical king of Elis; made guardian of Olympus, **3**, 172; worshipped as a hero, **3**, 100; ancestor of Ætolians, **3**, 121, 122, 182.

Oyama, Marshal, Japanese soldier; at battle of Liau-yang (1904), **17**, 624; **24**, 659; at Shakhe River, **17**, 624; at Mukden, **24**, 661.

Ozines (d. 325 B.C.), Persian nobleman; executed by Craterus, **4**, 369, 371.

Ozolian Locrians, Greek tribe; lose Naupactus to Athenians (457 B.C.).

- Paris; sacked by the populace of Paris (1848), **13**, 89.
- Palatinate**, a former German state; conquered by Spain (1621), **10**, 262; policy, **14**, 322–323; designs of Louis XIV of France on, **14**, 399; relations with James I of England, **19**, 504; rebellion in (1849), **15**, 456.
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- Palermo**, city in Sicily; Hasdrubal besieges, **5**, 227; Normans besiege, **9**, 73; "Sicilian Vespers" at (1282), **9**, 113; Pedro III of Aragon crowned king of Sicily at, **9**, 113; **10**, 96; culture of, in twelfth century, **9**, 182; insurrection at, led by Giuseppe d'Alessi, **9**, 490; French defeat Dutch and Spanish off (1676), **9**, 491; **11**, 585; Philip V of Spain subdues (1718), **10**, 293; rises against Ferdinand II (1848), **9**, 592; Garibaldi takes (1860), **9**, 608.
- Palestine** ("Land of the Philistines") or **Canaan**, country in southern Syria; Assyrian invasion, **1**, 404; geography, **2**, 45–48; traditional Israelite invasion, **2**, 7–8, 66–71; extent of David's kingdom, **2**, 281; the two kingdoms of Judah and Israel, **2**, 106–107; Persian satrapy, **2**, 249; Greek kingdom of Syria, **2**, 135, 138, 146; Roman province of Judea, **2**, 165; Roman province extended, **2**, 172; Scythian invasion, **2**, 286; invaded by Tachus, king of Egypt, **2**, 292; desolated by the Romans (70 A.D.), **2**, 200; crusaders in, **2**, 304–306, 377; **8**, 328 seq., 351, 364, 383, 426, 448; use of silver and gold, **2**, 342; slavery, **2**, 343; total loss of Holy Land to Christians (ca. 1300), **8**, 454 seq.; subjugated by Selim I (1516), **24**, 339; see also **Israel**, **Jews**, **Crusades**.
- Pali**, ancient language of India; MS. extant, **2**, 542–543.
- Palikao**, Count of, see **Cousin-Montauban**, **Antoine**.
- Palikao**, town in China; battle of (1860), **13**, 138.
- Palladius** (ca. 367–ca. 431 A.D.), bishop of Helenopolis; missionary to Ireland, **21**, 338.
- Palladius**, Petrus, bishop of Zealand; presides at first Synod of Copenhagen (1537), **16**, 264.
- Pallas**, see **Minerva**.
- Pallas** (d. 63 A.D.), Roman freedman; favourite of Claudius, **6**, 168, 172, 176; saves Felix, governor of Judea, **2**, 174; Agrippina conspires with, **6**, 177, 184.
- Pallas**, mythical Greek prince, **3**, 157, 159.
- Pallavicini della Priola**, Emilio, Marquis of (1823–), Italian soldier; captures Garibaldi at Aspromonte, **9**, 613.
- Palm**, Johann Philip (1766–1806), bookseller of Nuremberg; shot by Napoleon's order, **14**, 539.
- Palm**, Ulrich von, German courtier; in conspiracy against King Albert I (1308), **14**, 163.
- Palma**, Cornelius, Roman governor of Syria (106 A.D.); conquers Arabia, **6**, 274.
- Palmary Synod**, Church convention at Rome in pontificate of Symmachus, **8**, 528.
- Palmella**, town in Portugal; battle of (1165), **10**, 431.
- Palmer**, Barbara, see **Villiers**.
- Palmer**, Roger, earl of Castlemain (1634–1705), English diplomatist; created earl, **20**, 243; minister to court of Rome, **20**, 386.
- Palmerston**, Henry John Temple, Viscount (1784–1865), British statesman; foreign secretary under Grey, **21**, 549; foreign secretary under Lord Russell, **21**, 606; removed from office, **21**, 607; home secretary in Aberdeen ministry, **21**, 614; prime minister (1855), **21**, 616; urges pursuance of war with Russia, **17**, 584; defeat and reinstatement (1857), **21**, 619–621; prime minister (1859), **21**, 623; relations with Gladstone, **21**, 625; attitude on the Schleswig-Holstein question, **21**, 628–630; death, **21**, 632.
- Palmyra** (Tadmor), ancient city in Syrian desert; under Odenathus and Zenobia, **6**, 418, 422–426.
- Palnatoke**, Danish chief; kills Harold Blue-tooth (991 A.D.), **16**, 45.
- Palo Alto**, town in Texas, United States; battle of (1846), **23**, 372.
- Palus**, mythical ancestor of Parians, **2**, 444.
- Pambœotia**, ancient Bœotian festival, **3**, 187.
- Pammenes**, Theban captain; sent to Megalopolis (370 B.C.), **4**, 170.
- Pamphilus** (ca. 350 B.C.), Greek artist of Amphipolis, **3**, 491.
- Pamphylia**, ancient country in southern Asia Minor; main treatment, **2**, 386; revolts against Persia, **2**, 292; Croesus conquers, **2**, 449; Dorians in, **3**, 116, 120.
- Pamplona**, the capital of Spanish Navarre; siege of (1813), **10**, 369.
- Pan**, Greek god; worship in Athens, **3**, 271, 277; Egyptian worship, **1**, 224, 279, 282.
- Panætius** (180–111 B.C.), Greek stoic philosopher; teacher of Posidonius, **4**, 608.
- Panama**, Central American State, comprising the Isthmus of Panama; crossed by Balboa (1513), **10**, 205; Spanish settlement on, **23**, 507; independent (1859–1861), **23**, 602; re-united to Colombia, **23**, 602–603; declared independent (1903), **23**, 603; canal negotiations with United States, **23**, 491, 604 seq.
- Panama Canal**, history of, **23**, 604–605.
- Pan-American Congress**, a representative convention to consult about matters of common American interest, held at Washington (1889–1890), **23**, 483; repudiated by Chili, **23**, 611.
- Pan-American Exposition**, held at Buffalo, United States (1901), **23**, 491.
- Panasagorus**, legendary Scythian prince, **2**, 410.
- Panathenæa**, Athenian religious feast, **4**, 229, 495.
- Panciatichi**, Ghibelline family of Pistoia; feud with Cencielleri (1300), **9**, 119.

- Papirius Cursor, see Cursor, Papirius.
- Papius, Caius, Roman tribune of the plebs 65 B.C.; senate attacks Cæsar and Crassus through author of Lex Papia, 5, 479.
- Pappenheim, Gottfried Heinrich, Count of, "Jack o' Scars" (1594–1632), German soldier; ancestry and character, 14, 335; subdues peasant revolt, 14, 335; at siege of Magdeburg, 14, 348–351; intrepidity at Lützen, 14, 357, 360; death, 14, 361.
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- Parætacene, Persian tribe; subdued by Alexander the Great, 4, 339.
- Parabiago, town near Milan, Italy; battle of (1339), 9, 242.
- Paraguay, South American republic; settlement, 23, 566–568; becomes independent of Spain and is ruled by Francia, 23, 596; history since 1840, 23, 620; relations with Bolivia, 23, 613; war with Brazil, 23, 660.
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- Paralatæ or Scoloti, Scythian tribe; origin, 2, 404.
- Paralus, Athenian galley, 3, 640.
- Para'se or Bara'se, a country in Babylonia; subdued by Alusharshid, king of Kish (ca. 4200 B.C.), 1, 357.
- Paravæi, Macedonian tribe; furnishes troops to Sparta, 3, 561.
- Pardakowski, a town in Finland; reduced by Gustavus of Sweden, 17, 403.
- Pardo, Manuel (1834–1878), president of Peru; administration, 23, 606.
- Paré, Ambroise (1517–1590), French surgeon; saved from massacre of St. Bartholomew, 11, 374.
- Parikanians, Persian tribe; home of, 2, 568; in army of Xerxes, 3, 303.
- Parikshit, East Indian king (1200 B.C.); reign, 2, 476.
- Paris, capital and chief city of France; at time of Julian, 6, 488; pillaged by Northmen, 11, 3; 18, 85; bishops hold council at (846), 11, 10; besieged by Otto II of Germany, 11, 19; affiliated with Hanseatic League, 11, 95; insurrections in, 11, 157–158, 168; free constitution restored by John the Fearless, 11, 166; massacre of Armagnacs in, 11, 175; besieged by Joan of Arc, 11, 203–204; under English domination, 11, 220; assaulted by Henry of Navarre, 11, 393; capitulates (1814), 10, 372; 12, 611; 15, 321; 17, 487; occupied by the allied armies, 13, 11; scene of Revolution of 1830, 13, 44; civil war breaks out in (1848), 13, 99; international congress meets at (1856), 13, 130; taken by the Germans (1871), 13, 163, 171, 176; death rate during siege of (1871), 12, 352; the commune of 1871 in, 13, 183.
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- Paris Brothers, The four, French bankers under Louis XV; fraudulent practices of, 12, 11, 25.
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- Parish, Sir Woodbine (1796–1882), British diplomat; signs treaty by which England acknowledged Argentine independence (1825), 23, 592.
- Parkany, town in Hungary; battle of (1683), 14, 397; 24, 64, 390.
- Parker, Alton Brooks (1852–), American jurist; Democratic nominee for president of United States (1904), 23, 493.
- Parker, George, see Macclesfield.
- Parker, Sir Hyde (1738–1807), English naval commander; in battle with Dutch fleet off Doggerbank (1781), 20, 637; at battle of Copenhagen (1801), 12, 512; 16, 421; at Boulogne, 12, 515; in war with Holland, 14, 12; commands expedition against Danes, 21, 461.
- Parker, Matthew (1504–1575), archbishop of Canterbury; under Elizabeth, 19, 279; persecutes Puritans, 19, 345; death, 19, 451.
- Parker, Sir Peter (1721–1811), English admiral; makes unsuccessful attack on Charleston (1776), 23, 255; takes Newport, 23, 259.
- Parker, Samuel (1640–1687), English prelate, bishop of Oxford; James II tries to force election as president of Magdalen College, 20, 388.
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- Parkes, Sir Henry (1815–1896), Australian statesman, premier of New South Wales, 22, 241; champions Australian federation, 22, 255; presides at Sidney convention (1891), 22, 255.
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Paschal III (Guido of Crema), pope 1164–1168; recognised as pope by Frederick Barbarossa, **14**, 101; rivalry with Alexander III, **8**, 606.

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Paskevitch, Ivan Fedorovich (1782–1856), count of Erivan, prince of Warsaw, Russian general; victorious at Ielisavetpol and Etchmiadzine, **17**, 543; made commander-in-chief of Russian army, **17**, 548; expedition in the Caucasus, **17**, 553.

Pasquier, Étienne Denis, Duke of (1767–1862), chancellor of France; French deputy at capitulation of Paris (1814), **17**, 487; retires from Talleyrand ministry (1815), **13**, 14; member of Chambre Introuvable (1815), **13**, 19.

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Passau, city in Bavaria; Treaty of, **11**, 342; **14**, 311.

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Passy, Frederick (b. 1822), French political economist; receives Nobel prize (1901), **16**, 493.

Pasvan Oglu, pasha of Widdin; heads rebellion of janissaries against Ebnet Bekri (1787), **24**, 198; revolts against sultan (1805), **17**, 459.

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Paterculus, Caius Vellius (19 B.C.–31 A.D.), Roman soldier and historian; lauds Tiberius, **6**, 62.

Paterini or Patarins, heretical sect related to the Manichæans; Florentine Ghibellines stigmatised as, **9**, 89; persecuted in Milan (ca. 1230), **9**, 91.

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Patiala, state in Punjab, India; rajah quells revolt of Ambala (1857), **22**, 189.

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Patkul, Johann Reinhardt (1660–1707), Livonian patriot, emissary of Peter the Great

Payridon, president of Argentine Republic (1816), **23**, 591.

Pazzi, family of Florence; conspire against the Medici, **9**, 365–366.

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Peachtree Creek, a tributary of the Chattahoochee River, Georgia; Confederates defeated at, by Sherman (1864), **23**, 444.

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Pearson, William, English naval officer; commands the *Serapis* in the fight with John Paul Jones (1778), **23**, 273.

Peasants' War or Peasant's Revolt, The, insurrection of peasants in southern Germany (1524–1525), **14**, 259–265; **16**, 655.

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Pedanius Secundus, prefect of Rome under Nero (54–68 A.D.); murdered by slaves, **6**, 361.

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Pedro II (1825–1891), emperor of Brazil 1831–1888; reign, **23**, 657, 658, 659; **10**, 548, 550; deposed, **23**, 662, 663.

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Pembroke, Aymer de Valence, Earl of (d. 1324); sent by Edward to put down rebellion in Scotland, **18**, 423; **21**, 89; repulses Bruce at Perth, **18**, 423; left by Edward II in command in Scotland (1307), **18**, 431; defeated at Loudoun Hill, **21**, 93; defeats and captures Piers Gaveston (1312), **18**, 432.

Pembroke, Richard de Clare, Earl of, "Strongbow" (d. 1177), English warrior; agrees to aid Dermot MacMurrough, **18**, 280; **21**, 368; lands in Ireland, **18**, 280; **21**, 371; captures Waterford and Dublin, **18**, 281; **21**, 371, 372; marries daughter of Dermot, **18**, 281; **21**, 372; assumes kingship of Leinster, **18**, 281; **21**, 373; Henry I humiliates, **18**, 281; **21**, 374, 377; yields sovereignty to Henry I, **18**, 281; **21**, 374; governor of English conquests in Ireland, **18**, 282; revolts against, **18**, 282; **21**, 375, 376; death of, **18**, 283; person and character, **21**, 371 note.

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Pembroke, Thomas Herbert, Earl of (d. 1733), English naval officer; made lord high admiral (1702), **20**, 482.

Pembroke, William Herbert, Earl of (d. 1570), English baron; swears support to Lady Jane Grey (1553), **19**, 229; espouses cause of Mary, **19**, 231; opposes Wyatt (1554), **19**, 238.

Pembroke, William Marshal, 1st Earl of (1146–1219), English baron; attempts to relieve Château Gaillard, **18**, 334; becomes King John's surety, **18**, 345; at Runnymede, **18**, 346, 347; named in Magna Charta, **18**, 627; regent and guardian of Henry III, **18**, 363; policy during regency, **18**, 365; defeats count of Perche at Lincoln (1217), **18**, 365–366; death, **18**, 368.

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Pefia, Luis Saenz (ca. 1830–), Spanish-American statesman; president of Argentina 1891–1895, **23**, 617.

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Pendleton, George Hunt (1825–1889), American lawyer and reformer; Democratic nominee for vice-president (1864), **23**, 450; introduces civil service reform bill, **23**, 479.

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Penelope, in Greek legend wife of Odysseus, **3**, 91, 96, 97.

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Peninsular Campaign, in American history, name given to McClellan's campaign against Richmond, Va. (March–July, 1862), **23**, 430–432.

Peninsular War, campaigns of the allied forces of Spain, Portugal and England against the French in the Spanish peninsula (1808–1814); main treatment, **10**, 336–374, 537–541; **12**, 582; **21**, 474–478.

Penjdeh, oasis in Russian Turkestan; battle (1885), **17**, 617.

Penn, William (1644–1718), founder of Pennsylvania; early life, **23**, 34–37; obtains West New Jersey, **23**, 30; one of proprietors of East New Jersey, **23**, 32; obtains grant of Pennsylvania, **23**, 32; proclamation to colonists, **23**, 33; makes treaty with Indians, **23**, 38–40; founds Philadelphia, **23**, 41; boundary dispute with lord Baltimore, **23**, 136; advice to duke of York gains charter of liberties for New York, **23**, 154; later years, **23**, 45–46.

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- Perceval, Spencer (1762–1812), English statesman, premier 1809–1812, **21**, 477.
- Perctarit, king of Lombards 671–686 A.D., **7**, 445–446.
- Percy, Sir Henry (1272?–1315), nephew of earl of Warrenne and Surrey; in war against Wallace (1297), **18**, 410; **21**, 71, 73; opposes Bruce in Scotland, **21**, 89, 91; retreats to England, **21**, 92.
- Percy, Henry (1299?–1352), lands restored by Treaty of Northampton, **21**, 116; at battle of Neville's Cross (1346), **21**, 139.
- Percy, Henry, 1st earl of Northumberland (d. 1408), English nobleman; instrumental in dethroning Richard II, **18**, 506, 507; defeats Scots at Homildon Hill, **18**, 522; **21**, 163; in revolt against Henry IV, **18**, 523 seq.; death, **18**, 525.
- Percy, Henry (Harry Hotspur) (1364–1403), son of 1st earl of Northumberland; recovers Berwick from the Scots (1378), **18**, 487; at battle of Otterburn, **18**, 501; **21**, 156, 159; operations against Welsh insurgents, **18**, 518; at battle of Homildon Hill, **18**, 522; **21**, 163; in rebellion against Henry IV, **18**, 522 seq.; second rebellion against Henry and flees to Scotland (1405), **18**, 524; death, **18**, 524; **21**, 164.
- Percy, Henry (1446–1489), 4th earl of Northumberland; joins his forces to army of Richard III, **18**, 623; refuses to take part in battle of Bosworth Field (1485), **18**, 624; enforces taxation for Henry VII, **19**, 26.
- Percy, Hugh (1742–1817), 2nd duke of Northumberland; at battle of Concord, **23**, 242.
- Percy, Sir Ralph, son of 1st earl of Northumberland; taken prisoner at battle of Otterburn, **21**, 158.
- Percy, Thomas (d. 1572), 7th earl of Northumberland, English politician; conspires against Elizabeth, **19**, 339; execution, **19**, 349.
- Percy, Thomas (d. 1606), steward of earl of Northumberland; in Gunpowder Plot, **19**, 478.
- Percy, Thomas, earl of Worcester (d. 1403), joins Henry IV (1399), **18**, 506; in revolt against Henry IV (1403), **18**, 523; taken prisoner and executed, **18**, 524.
- Perdicaris, Ion, American, seized by Raisuli, **24**, 475.
- Perdiccas I, alleged founder of Macedonian monarchy, **3**, 96; **4**, 211, 212.
- Perdiccas II (d. ca. 413 B.C.), king of Macedonia; extends territory, **3**, 444; incites Chalcidians and Bottiaeans to revolt from Athens, **3**, 445; makes peace with Athens, **3**, 534; forced to alliance with Athens, **3**, 581; persuaded by Nicias to ally with Athens, **3**, 582.
- Perdiccas III (d. 359 B.C.), king of Macedonia, brother of Philip; causes assassination of Ptolemaeus (364 B.C.), **4**, 214; joins Athens and resists Illyrians, **4**, 214, 215; advised by Plato, **4**, 215.

- Perdiccas (d. 321 B.C.), general of Alexander the Great; kills Pausanias (336 B.C.), **4**, 252; at assault on Thebes, **4**, 270–271; commands division of phalanx, **4**, 278–279; marriage, **4**, 377; addresses council at Babylon, **4**, 423; receives Alexander's signet, **4**, 423, 424; guards body of Alexander, **4**, 425; career after death of Alexander, **2**, 386; **4**, 425–436, 475–476, 553; invades Egypt, **4**, 435, 563–564; death, **4**, 435, 476; estimate, **4**, 433.
- Peredeo, Lombard warrior; induced by Rosamund to murder Alboin (573 A.D.), **7**, 438.
- Père Duchesne, Parisian revolutionary journal, edited by Hébert; attacks Moderates, **12**, 335.
- Pérefixe, Hardouin de Beaumont de (1605–1671), tutor of Louis XIV, **11**, 494.
- Perego, Leo da, Dominican monk; introduces inquisition at Milan, **9**, 91.
- Pereiaslav, city of Russia; stormed by Greeks (972 A.D.), **17**, 101; besieged (1521), **17**, 189.
- Perennis, praetorian prefect 183–186 A.D.; conspires against Commodus and is murdered, **6**, 379.
- Pereyra, French revolutionist; execution (1794), **12**, 336.
- Perez, Antonio (1539–1611), Spanish politician; secretary of Philip II of Spain, **10**, 253; persecutions of, **10**, 253–254; De Castro's estimate of, **10**, 255–256.
- Perez, José Joaquin (b. 1800), president of Chili 1861–1871; administration, **23**, 610.
- Perez, Juan de Marchena (fifteenth century), Spanish monk; befriends Columbus, **22**, 425.
- Perez, Santiago (1830–), Colombian politician, president of New Granada 1874–1876; begins civil war, **23**, 602.
- Pergamus, kingdom of Asia Minor; rivalled by Pontus, **2**, 375; wars with Philip V, **5**, 297; becomes Roman province, **2**, 385, 419; **5**, 382.
- Periander, tyrant of Corinth 625–585 B.C.; conquers Epidaurus, **3**, 183; administration at Corinth, **3**, 191; terminates feud between Athens and Mytilene, **3**, 225; as one of the "Seven Sages," **3**, 210; character, **3**, 191.
- Pericanii, nomad tribe in Asia; follow army of Cyrus, **2**, 655.
- Pericles (495–429 B.C.), Athenian orator and statesman; rules imperial Athens, **3**, 448–464; judicial and constitutional reforms, **3**, 454–459, 550–551; attacks the Areopagus, **3**, 245, 420–423; foreign policy, **3**, 426, 458, 527, 566; encourages colonisation, **3**, 450; ostracises Thucydides, **3**, 452; opposes Sparta, **3**, 517, 519–521, 524, 543; leads army to Megara, **3**, 531–532; charges against, **3**, 463, 464, 518, 529, 543–546, 549, 550; policy reversed by The Thirty, **4**, 3; revival of science under, **4**, 33; main principle of, **4**, 71; compared with Epaminondas, **4**,

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Pertinax, Helvius (d. 212 A.D.), son of Emperor Pertinax; killed by Caracalla, **6**, 392.

Peru, a country on coast of South America; conquered for Spain (1533-1534) by Pizarro, **23**, 536-561; empire of the Incas, **23**, 537; revolt against Spain (1780, 1814), **23**, 577, 585 seq.; Spaniards defeated at Ayacucho (1824), **23**, 587; republican government organised by Castilla (1845), **23**, 606; at war with Chili (1879), **23**, 607; political history (1880-1899), **23**, 607-609; relations with Bolivia, **23**, 613.

Perugia, ancient city of Etruria, capital of modern Italian province, Perugia; stormed by the Swiss guard of Pius IX (1859), **9**, 605.

Peruzzi, Florentine trading firm; lends money to Edward III of England, **9**, 159.

Pescadores, islands in Strait of Formosa; ceded to Japan (1895), **24**, 578.

Pescara, Ferdinand Francesco d' Avalos, Marquis of (ca. 1490-1525), Italian soldier, general of Charles V; conspires for crown of Two Sicilies, **9**, 449-450; captures Francis I at Pavia, **9**, 448; **11**, 317.

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Peschiera, town in northern Italy; siege of (1848), **14**, 642.

Pesmes, ballads of Servia, **17**, 89.

Pestel, Paul (1794-1826), Russian agitator; leads Southern Alliance, **17**, 512; author of *Russian Truth*, **17**, 512; condemned to death, **17**, 539.

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Pestrucci, Achille, assassin in pay of Guise; murders Coligny (1572), **11**, 374.

Petalism, Syracusan system of banishment, **3**, 251; see also Ostracism.

Petasebast (820 B.C.), king of Egypt, **1**, 174.

Petasius, Tiberius, Roman soldier; usurps imperial title (729 A.D.), **7**, 206.

Petchenegs, nomadic Turkish people; encroach on Danube lands (ca. 800 A.D.), **24**, 130; invade Russia (ca. 900 A.D.), **17**, 97-98; in Bulgaria, **24**, 163, 167, 168.

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Peter I, of Lusignan (d. 1369), king of Cyprus; at war with Genoese, **9**, 267.

Peter I, prince of Montenegro 1782-1830; reign of, **24**, 208.

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Pettigrew, James Johnston (1828–1863), American soldier in Confederate service; at battle of Gettysburg, 23, 439.

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Peucestas, officer of Alexander the Great; commands army in Egypt (331 B.C.), 4, 319.

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Pevensey, town in Sussex, England; William II of England besieges Odo in, 18, 213, 214.

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Peyronnet, Charles Ignace, Count of (1778–1854), French politician; in Louis XVIII's cabinet, 13, 28; presents bill to destroy liberty of press, 13, 37; arrested, 13, 57, 58.

Pezet, Juan Antonio (1810–1879), Peruvian statesman; succeeds to presidency on death of Ramon (1863), 23, 606; retires to England (1865), 23, 606.

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Phagspa Lodoi Gyaltshan, Buddhist lama in Tibet (1270), 24, 509.

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Phanomachus, Athenian general; takes Potidea (430 B.C.), 3, 544.

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Pharamond, legendary king of Franks 420–428 A.D.; legend of, 7, 463–464.

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Pharnabazus (d. 331 B.C.), Persian admiral; commands fleet against Alexander, 2, 295; 4, 305, 316–317.

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Philip of Alsace (d. 1195), count of Flanders 1168–1195; legislation, 13, 314, 315; captures Floris III of Holland, 13, 290; vice-regent of Jerusalem, 8, 371.

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Philip of Croton (fifth century B.C.), son of Butacides; venerated for his beauty, 8, 484.

Philip (ca. 1177–1208), duke of Swabia and son of Frederick Barbarossa; strife for Holy Roman Empire, 14, 112; murdered by Otto of Wittelsbach, 8, 611.

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Phillip, Captain Arthur, governor of New South Wales 1788–1792; administration, **22**, 236.

Phillips, Lionel (1849–), South African financier and mine owner; chairman of Johannesburg reform committee (1895), **22**, 298; trial and condemnation of, **22**, 298.

Phillips, Wendell (1811–1884), American orator and abolitionist, **23**, 394.

Phillips, William (1731–1781), British soldier; sent against Maryland and Pennsylvania, **23**, 278.

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Philocles, Athenian general; in command at Munychia (324 B.C.), **4**, 418; exiled, **4**, 482.

Philocrates (fourth century B.C.), Athenian orator; envoy from Athens to Philip, **4**, 231–234.

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Philoxenus (fourth century B.C.), Macedonian tax-collector in Asia Minor; efforts against Greece, **4**, 418–419.

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Phinehas, son of Eli, the high priest; slain, **2**, 75.

Phintias, Greek tyrant of Agrigentum 278 B.C., **4**, 510.

Phintys, woman disciple of Pythagoras, **3**, 476.

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Phlegyæ, mythical Greek people, **3**, 105, 113.

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Phœcæans, Ionian people of Phœcæa, Asia Minor; rivals of Phœnicians, **2**, 309, 311; colonise Spain, **10**, 5.

Phocas, emperor of the East 602–610 A.D.; in rebellion against Maurice, **7**, 151; reign, **7**, 155.

Phocion (ca. 402–317 B.C.), Athenian soldier and statesman; at siege of Salamis in Cyprus, **2**, 292–293; at Naxos, **4**, 143; in Eubœa, **4**, 229; at siege of Byzantium, **4**, 238; commands fleet in Hellespont, **4**, 245; urges peace with Macedonia, **4**, 230, 266, 273, 410–412, 414, 463, 474; aids Harpalus, **4**, 418; defeats Macedonians near Marathon, **4**, 468; execution, **4**, 483–485.

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Pickering, Timothy (1745–1829), American soldier and statesman; opposes President Adams' French policy (1799), **23**, 315.

Pickering, Sir William (1516–1575), suitor of Queen Elizabeth (1560), **19**, 296.

Pickett, George Edward (1825–1875), American soldier; leads charge of Confederate troops at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 439; surrender of, **23**, 450.

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Picquart, Colonel J. C. A., French soldier; defends Dreyfus (1895), **13**, 196.

Picquigny, town in France; Treaty of, between France and England (1475), **18**, 601.

Picton, Sir Thomas (1758–1815), British soldier; at Badajoz (1812), **10**, 364; at battle of Waterloo (1815), **12**, 627, 628; death, **12**, 629.

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Picts or Cruithne, a race of people who formerly inhabited a part of Scotland; origin, **18**, 25; **21**, 6; invade Roman provinces in Britain, **18**, 26; overrun Britain, **18**, 28, 32; defeated by Egfrith, **18**, 55; defeat Northumbrians, **18**, 56.

Picus Cærianus (d. 218 A.D.), Roman governor of Arabia; killed by Elagabalus, **6**, 396.

Piedmont, a government in the northwestern part of Italy; made a duchy, **9**, 503; under Louis XIV, **9**, 506–508; conquest by Napoleon Bonaparte, **9**, 550; **12**, 425; allies expel French, **9**, 559; second conquest by Napoleon, **9**, 564; insurrection of constitutionalists in, **9**, 584; constitution granted to, **9**, 592; in War of Italian Independence, **9**, 604–606; **13**, 135; **14**, 643; **15**, 15.

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Pierce, Franklin (1804–1869), 14th president of the United States; elected president, **23**, 389; administration, **23**, 390–401; repeal of Missouri Compromise, **23**, 391; attitude towards Kansas-Nebraska Bill, **23**, 392; the Gadsden Purchase, **23**, 392.

Pierce, John (seventeenth century), English colonial proprietor; attempts to plant rival colony at Plymouth, **22**, 633.

Pierola, Nicholas de (1839–), Peruvian politician; assumes dictatorial powers

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Pierpont, Francis H. (1814–1899), American political leader; elected provisional governor of West Virginia (1861), **23**, 420; government recognised in Virginia, **23**, 461.

Pierre, Isambert de la, Augustine monk; devotion to Joan of Arc (1431), **11**, 218.

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Pigot, Lord (d. 1777), administration at Madras, **22**, 90; confinement and death, **22**, 91.

Pigott, Richard (ca. 1828–1889), Irish forger and adventurer; exposed by *London Times*, **21**, 649; flight and suicide, **21**, 649.

Pilate, Pontius (Latin Pontius Pilatus), Roman procurator of Judea 26–36 A.D.; offends the Jews (33 A.D.), **2**, 168; **6**, 140; condemns Jesus of Nazareth to death (33 A.D.), **2**, 169.

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Pillow, Gideon Johnson (1806–1878), American soldier; commands Confederate army at battle of Belmont (1861), **23**, 425; escapes from Fort Donelson, **23**, 426.

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Piso, Cneius Calpurnius (d. ca. 66 B.C.); joins Catiline's conspiracy, 5, 481.

Piso, Cneius Calpurnius (d. 19 A.D.), governor of Syria; accused of poisoning Germanicus, 6, 136, 137.

Piso, Lucius, consul 58 B.C.; plunders Greece, 4, 547.

Piso, Lucius Calpurnius, Roman consul 148 B.C.; commands against Carthaginians, 5, 308.

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Piso Frugi, Lucius Calpurnius, consul 133 B.C.; conquers slaves in Sicily, 5, 324, 365.

Piso Licinianus, Lucius Calpurnius (d. 69 A.D.); becomes co-regent of Galba, 6, 226.

Piso, Lucius Calpurnius (d. ca. 260 A.D.); proclaimed emperor in Thessaly, 6, 419.

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Potemkin, Prince Gregory Alexandrovitch (1736–1792), Russian statesman; conspires against Peter III, **17**, 364–365; destroys Zaparogian Republic, **17**, 387; rise to power (1775), **17**, 389–391; directs massacre of Tatars, **17**, 395; controls favourites of Catherine II, **17**, 393, 397, 398; schemes for a Greek empire, **17**, 396; employs Suvarov, **17**, 396, 406, 409; characterisation, **17**, 411–412.

Pothinus (d. 48 B.C.), Egyptian eunuch; procures Pompey's death, **5**, 542, 549.

Potidæa fights Athens, **3**, 444.

Potitus, Lucius Valerius, consul 449 B.C.; legislation of, **5**, 138–140.

Potocki, Ignatius (1751–1809), Polish statesman; seeks to free Poland from Russia, **17**, 418.

Potomac, Army of the, principal Federal army in American Civil War; organised by General McClellan (1862), **23**, 433.

Potosi, a department of Bolivia; silver discovered in (1545), **23**, 552.

Pottawattomie Massacre, organised by John Brown (1856), **23**, 398.

Pottawattamies, American Indian tribe; join Pontiac's conspiracy (1763), **23**, 224.

Potter, Louis de (1786–1859), Belgian writer and revolutionist; banishment of (1830), **14**, 50.

Prescott, William (1726–1795), American soldier; commands colonial forces at battle of Bunker Hill, **23**, 246–247.

President, American frigate; captured (1815), **23**, 340.

Presidential Succession Act (1886), a measure fixing the order of succession to the presidency of the United States, **23**, 481.

Press, Printing:

- Brazil: first printing press and first newspaper (1808), **23**, 656.
- Canada: suppression of *Le Canadien* (1809), **22**, 331.
- Denmark: censorship of press abolished by edict of Christian VII (1770), **16**, 416.
- England: Caxton in England, **18**, 599; legislation of the reign of Richard III concerning printing, **18**, 619–620; growing power of the press in England (early seventeenth century), **20**, 3–4; newspapers in England (1685), **20**, 345–346; arrests for publishing parliamentary debates (1771), **20**, 617–618; Napoleon demands suppression of hostile London newspapers (1802), **21**, 462; restrictions upon periodical literature (Six Acts, 1820), **21**, 511; penny newspaper stamp-tax (1836), **21**, 580; unification of paper duties, relieves publishers, **21**, 580.
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- Germany: Gutenberg invents process of printing books with movable type, **14**, 330; **9**, 11, 355; increased freedom of press under Frederick II, **15**, 158–159.
- India, British: the Vernacular Press Acts, **22**, 216.
- Poland: first printing-press at Cracow (1474), **24**, 43; activity of printing (fifteenth century), **24**, 47.
- Russia: letterpress printing introduced (reign of Ivan the Terrible), **17**, 198; restraints upon press modified during reign of Alexander II, **17**, 607.
- Switzerland: influence of press in securing reform of cantonal oligarchies (1830–1832), **17**, 37.
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- United States: printing suppressed in colonial Virginia, **23**, 125, 133; printing presses suppressed in New York (1685), **23**, 156; the prosecution of John Zenger a printer of colonial New York, **23**, 166–167; radicalism of political writing during last decade, eighteenth century, **23**, 306; Sedition Act (1799), aimed at radical publications, **23**, 314; influence and treatment of abolition publications, **23**, 361.

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Press-gang disturbance, in Boston (1747), **23**, 198.

Prester John or Priest John, mythical emperor believed in the Middle Ages to have had

dominions in Africa or Asia; sought for by Portuguese explorers, **10**, 476–479; nation of, the Kerait, absorbed by Kirghizes, **24**, 300.

Preston, William Campbell (1794–1860), United States senator and president of University of South Carolina; prominence in politics, **23**, 363.

Preston, town in Lancashire, England; Cromwell defeats Scottish Royalists at (1648), **20**, 65; **21**, 295; Jacobites defeated at (1715), **20**, 509.

Prestonburg, locality in Kentucky; battle of (1862), **23**, 425.

Prestonpans, town in Scotland; battle of (or battle of Pinkey) (1745), **20**, 563; **21**, 324.

Pretender, the Old, see Stuart, James Francis Edward.

Pretender, the Young, see Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir.

Pretoria, city in South Africa; convention of (1881), **22**, 292; Peace of (1902), **21**, 660; **22**, 317.

Pretorius, Andras, Boer pioneer; expels British magistrates, **22**, 276; conducts raid into Orange Free State, **22**, 277; defeats Dingaan, **22**, 283; induces British to sign Sand River convention (1852), **22**, 283.

Pretorius, Matthias Wessels (1827–1901), South African Boer statesman; summons meetings which choose first representative assembly in the Transvaal (1856), **22**, 283; president of Patchefstroom assembly (1856), **22**, 284; seeks to bring about fusion of Transvaal and Orange Free State, **22**, 284; intrigues against President Boshof of Orange Free State, **22**, 284; invades Orange Free State, **22**, 284; elected president of Orange Free State (1860), **22**, 285; resigns presidency of Transvaal, **22**, 285; re-elected president of Transvaal (1864), **22**, 285; proclaims extension of Transvaal to north of Vaal River, **22**, 286.

Prevesa, seaport in Albania, Turkey; battle of (1538), **24**, 353.

Prevost, Sir George (1767–1816), British soldier; defeated at battle of Plattsburg (1814), **23**, 334.

Prexaspes (fifth century B.C.), Persian naval commander; in Xerxes' expedition against Greece (480 B.C.), **3**, 304.

Priam, legendary king of Troy; reign, **3**, 78–79; aided by Memnon, **2**, 398; Alexander sacrifices to, **4**, 283.

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Price, Richard (1723–1791), English publicist; criticises British constitution, **20**, 630.

Price, Sterling (1809–1867), American soldier; in Mexican War, **23**, 373; as Confederate general in opening campaign of Civil War, **23**, 421; in campaign of 1862, **23**, 434.

Pride, Thomas (d. 1658), English parliamentary officer; "purges" house of commons, **20**, 69–72.

the Hebrew woman, **2**, 208; Greek influence on, **4**, 609.

Providence, city in Rhode Island, U. S.; founded by Roger Williams (1636), **23**, 96.

Provisional Government, The, revolutionary government of France from February 24th to May 4th, 1848; formation, **13**, 85–87; first decrees, **13**, 89; at odds with the rabble, **13**, 88, 89; guarantees employment to masses, **13**, 90; forms "Garde Mobile," **13**, 91; establishes "National Workshops," **13**, 92; convokes national assembly, **13**, 94–96.

Proxenus, Theban noble (d. 401 B.C.); in service of Cyrus, **4**, 52; invites Xenophon to Cyrus' court, **4**, 52.

Proxenus, in Greek history, a representative of a state in another city or state, somewhat resembling in duty and office the modern consul, **3**, 518, **4**, 151.

Prusias I, king of Bithynia 237–192 B.C., **2**, 387.

Prusias II (180–149 B.C.), king of Bithynia, **2**, 387; delivers Hannibal to Romans, **5**, 300.

Provisions of Oxford, see **Oxford, Provisions of**.

Prussia, principal state of the German empire; main treatment, **15**, 106–565; foundation of the North Mark (ca. 930), **15**, 106, 107; conquered by Teutonic order (1230–1283), **8**, 460; **15**, 107; under houses of Bavaria and Luxemburg (1319–1411), **15**, 108; under Ascanian house (1134–1319), **15**, 108; Brandenburg becomes part of dominions of Frederick VI of Nuremberg (1411), **15**, 108; reign of John Sigismund (1608–1619), **15**, 109–111; united with Brandenburg (1618), **15**, 109; during Thirty Years' War (1618–1648), **15**, 109–128; under the "Great Elector" (1640–1688), **15**, 131–144; becomes a kingdom (1701), **15**, 144–146; reign of Frederick William I (1713–1740), **15**, 146–154; under Frederick the Great (1740–1786), **15**, 155–256; acquires West Prussia (1772), **15**, 240–242; gains part of Pomerania (1720), **15**, 149; acquires Silesia (1742), **15**, 174, 243, 244; during the Seven Years' War (1756–1763), **15**, 189–231; during the Revolutionary epoch (1786–1815), **15**, 257–332; acquires further Polish territory (1793 and 1795), **15**, 272–274; overrun by Napoleon (1806–1813), **12**, 550–554; **15**, 293–309; in War of Liberation (1813–1815), **12**, 599–642; **15**, 309–332; restored by Congress of Vienna (1815), **15**, 323–326; in German confederation (1815–1866), **15**, 362–495; in Schleswig-Holstein Wars (1848–1850), **15**, 445–451; in Danish War (1864), **15**, 484–486; in war with Austria (1866), **15**, 487–495; in North German confederation (1867–1871), **15**, 496–529; in Franco-Prussian War (1870–1871), **15**, 514–529; hegemony of, in German Empire (1871–), **15**, 496–565.

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Pruth, river in eastern Europe; battle of the (1711), **17**, 283 seq., 285.Pruth, Peace of, treaty between Russia and Turkey (1711), **17**, 283 seq.; **24**, 405.Prynne, William (1600–1669), English Presbyterian lawyer, pamphleteer and statesman; trial and imprisonment, **19**, 571 seq.; release, **19**, 583; speaks to assembly, **20**, 70.

Psammenitus, see Psamthek III.

Psamtek I or Psammetichus, king of Egypt 666–611 B.C.; main treatment, **1**, 180–186; makes rule legitimate by his marriage, **1**, 181, 186; makes alliance with Ionians and Carians, **1**, 181; throws off Assyrian yoke, **1**, 186; encourages commerce, **1**, 182; Egyptian and Libyan soldiers desert to Ethiopia, **1**, 182; restores Thebes, **1**, 183, 187; besieges Ashdod, **1**, 183, 186.Psamthek II or Psammis, king of Egypt 596 B.C.; reign, **1**, 186, 188.Psamthek III or Psammenitus, king of Egypt 528 B.C.; defeated by Cambyses, **1**, 191; **2**, 601.Psamut, king of Egypt 380–379 B.C., **1**, 76, 194; **2**, 622.

Pseudo-Antoninus, see Elagabalus.

Pseudo-Demetrius, see Dmitri, the False.

Pseudo-Isidorian Decretals, see False Decretals.

Pseudo-Philippus, see Andriscus.

Pskov or Pskoff, capital of the province of Pskov, Russia; siege of (1502), **17**, 180.

- consul with Junius Brutus, **5**, 88-90; revives secular games, **6**, 100.
- Public Safety, Committee of**, a dictatorship of nine persons, appointed in Paris (1793); organised, **12**, 299, 333, 339; decree against Lyons, **12**, 369; reorganised, **12**, 389; in insurrection of the 1st Prairial, **12**, 394; suspended, **12**, 397.
- Public Weal, War of the**, a civil war between Louis XI of France and the Nobles (1465), **11**, 250-252.
- Publicani**, a name given to the Cathari, *q. v.*
- Publilia**, second wife of Cicero, **5**, 621.
- Publilian Laws**, in Roman history, (1) proposed by Publius Volero, increasing plebeian power, **5**, 131; (2) proposed by Publius Philo, regarding election of censors, plebiscites, and approval of proposed laws, **5**, 185.
- Publius Philo**, Roman consul and dictator (339? B.C.); proposes Publilian Laws, **5**, 185.
- Publius Volero**, Roman tribune (473 B.C.); increases plebeian power, **5**, 131.
- Pucelle, La**, see Joan of Arc.
- Pu Chun**, appointed heir-presumptive to Chinese throne (1900), **24**, 566.
- Pückler, Count Frederick** (d. 1867), Prussian minister, **15**, 474.
- Pudi-ilu**, king of Assyria ca. 1350 B.C., **1**, 374.
- Puebla**, town in Mexico; besieged by French (1863), **13**, 138.
- Pueyredon, Juan Martin** (ca. 1780-1845), Spanish-American soldier and politician; at Montevideo, **23**, 579.
- Pufendorf, Samuel von** (1632-1694), German jurist; advocates separation from Austria, **15**, 129.
- Pugatschev, Jemeljan** (1720-1775), Russian soldier; pretends to the crown, **17**, 386; executed, **17**, 387.
- Puisaye, Count Joseph** (1754-1827), French soldier; leader of royalists in Brittany, **12**, 404, 405, 406.
- Puiset or Pudsey, Hugh de** (1125-1195), English ecclesiastic; quarrel with William of Longchamp (1189), **18**, 314.
- Pul**, see Tiglathpileser III.
- Pulaski, Count Casimir** (1747-1779), Polish soldier in American service; defends Charleston, S. C., **23**, 271; killed in assault on Savannah, **23**, 271.
- Pulcheria** (399-453 A.D.), Byzantine empress 414-453 A.D.; regency with Theodosius, **7**, 42-60; proclaimed empress, **7**, 60.
- Pulista**, see Pursta.
- Pullus, Lucius Junius**, Roman consul 249 B.C.; loses fleet, **5**, 231.
- Pultava**, see Pultowa.
- Pulteney, William** (1684-1764), earl of Bath, English statesman; Whig leader, **20**, 493, 541; speech against Excise Bill, **20**, 542.
- Pultowa**, town in Russia; battle of (1709), **17**, 280.
- Pultusk**, town in Poland; battles of (1703), **16**, 377; (1806), **12**, 555; **17**, 451.
- Pu-lan-tien**, town in Manchuria; occupied by the Japanese (1904), **24**, 658.
- Pulu**, see Tiglathpileser III.
- Pungun-ila**, king of Babylon, **1**, 363.
- Punic Wars or Carthaginian Wars**, three wars waged between Rome and Carthage:
- (1) 264-241 B.C.: sea-fights at Mylae and Ecnomus, invasion of Africa by Regulus, battle of the Ægatian Islands, **5**, 215-233.
 - (2) 218-201 B.C.: Hannibal in Spain, Hannibal's invasion of Italy, battle of Cannæ, Marcellus in Syracuse, Hasdrubal in Italy, Scipio in Spain and Africa, battle of Zama, **5**, 238-295.
 - (3) 149-146 B.C.: attack on Massinissa, destruction of Carthage by Scipio, **5**, 305-314.
- Punitz**, town in Posen, Prussia; battle of (1704), **24**, 71.
- Punjab or Panjab**, district in northwestern India; name and geography, **2**, 485, 486; early peoples, **2**, 481, 504; languages of, Aryan, **2**, 490; invaded by Persians (512 B.C.), **2**, 609; conquered by Alexander, **2**, 503; **4**, 360, 362; Sikh wars and annexation to British India (1849), **22**, 150, 151, 153, 158; mutiny (1857), **22**, 172.
- Punt**, legendary country, placed by some authorities on coast of Africa; legends concerning, **1**, 108-110; tributary to Egypt, **1**, 140, 141.
- Punta Arenas**, colony of Chili, on straits of Magellan; founded (1843), **23**, 610.
- Pupienus Maximus, Marcus Clodius** (d. 238 A.D.), Roman emperor 238 A.D.; wars with Maximin, **6**, 411.
- Puquudu**, Aramaean tribe, **1**, 400.
- Puranas**, collection of Hindu legends; as sources of history, **2**, 35, 496, 505.
- Puritans**, name given to the followers of Calvin's teaching in England, including Presbyterians and Independents; under Henry VIII, **19**, 186; increase in England, **19**, 343; persecuted under Elizabeth, **19**, 344, 451; **22**, 615; hearing before James I (Hampton Court Conference), **19**, 475; character and customs, **19**, 493; **20**, 228; under Charles I, **19**, 558, seq. 566; status under Cromwell, **20**, 226; at time of the Restoration, **20**, 227-230; in Holland, **13**, 569, 569 note; **22**, 621-622; **23**, 2; pilgrims to America, **22**, 622 seq.; effect on New England, **22**, 648-651; in Maryland, **22**, 607.
- Pursta or Pulista**, an Asiatic tribe; repulsed by Egypt, **2**, 273.
- Puru**, an Indian people, **2**, 490.
- Purukhumi**, tribe of Syria; subdued by Tiglathpileser I (ca. 1100 B.C.), **2**, 395.
- Pushkin, Alexander Sergeyevitch** (1799-1837), Russian poet; founds literary club, **17**, 516; recalled from exile by Nicholas I, **17**, 539.
- Putnam, Israel** (1718-1790), American soldier; at Bunker Hill, **23**, 246.

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Qarqar, town in Syria near the Orontes; battle of (854 B.C.), **1**, 387; **2**, 284.

Qobt, see *Coptos*.

Quadi, German tribe; wars with Rome, **6**, 290, 296–298; migrations of, **6**, 519, 547.

Quadratus, Caius Volusenus, military tribune in Cæsar's army in Gaul, **18**, 9.

Quadratus, Ummidius, Roman proconsul in Syria 51–60 A.D., administration of, **6**, 186.

Quadratus, Ummidius (d. 183 A.D.), Roman noble; conspires against Commodus, **6**, 379.

Quadrigarius, Quintus Claudio, Roman historian (b. ca. 100 B.C.), **5**, 644.

Quadruple Alliance, The, a league formed against Spain (1718) by Great Britain, France, Austria, and the Netherlands; origin of, **9**, 531; **10**, 293; Victor Amadeus assents to, **9**, 531; Philip V of Spain accedes to, **10**, 294.

Quadruple Treaty, The, a league formed (1834), against Dom Miguel of Portugal and Don Carlos of Spain; object of, **10**, 396.

Quadruple Treaty, The, concluded at London (1840); settles Egyptian affairs, **24**, 453–454.

Quakers, a religious sect; origin, **20**, 164; persecution in England, **20**, 164, 245; bill for the relief of, **20**, 530; banished from Virginia, **22**, 598; relation to Puritans, **23**, 3; persecution in New England, **23**, 117–119, 141, 145, 147; Virginia legislates against, **23**, 124; in North Carolina, **23**, 51; settle in West New Jersey, **23**, 30; in French and Indian War, **23**, 213.

Quantz, Johann Joachim (1697–1773), German musician; instructs Frederick the Great, **15**, 252.

Quartering Act, an English parliamentary enactment requiring the American colonies to billet British soldiers; effect of, in America, **23**, 232, 234; expires, **23**, 237; introduced anew, **23**, 239.

Quatre-Bras, place in Belgium; battle of (1815), **12**, 625; **15**, 329.

Que, see *Cilicia*.

Quebec, a province of Canada; ceded to Great Britain, **23**, 223.

Quebec, city in Canada; founded by Champlain (1608), **22**, 322, 556; captured by English under Admiral Kirke (1629), **22**, 323; Phips' expedition against (1690), **23**, 186–188; Walker's expedition against (1711), **23**, 166, 193–194; besieged by Wolfe, **23**, 217; battle of, **20**,

589; **23**, 219–222; surrenders to English (1759), **22**, 637; **23**, 222; besieged by Arnold (1776), **23**, 250.

Quebec Act, a parliamentary measure designed to prevent Quebec from uniting with the other colonies; passed by parliament (1774), **22**, 326; **23**, 239.

Queen Anne's War, the American phase of the War of the Spanish Succession (1702–1714); main treatment, **23**, 190–194; relation to European war, **23**, 183.

Queensland, British colony in Australia; penal settlement at, **22**, 249; opened to free settlers, **22**, 249; made an independent colony, **22**, 250.

Queenston, or Queenstown, Ontario, Canada; British victory at (1812), **23**, 333.

Quercia, Jacopo della (ca. 1378–1442), Italian sculptor; criticism of, **9**, 394.

Quérouaille, Louise Renée de (1649–1734), duchess of Portsmouth and Aubigny (Madame Carwell), mistress of Charles II; duchess (1672), **20**, 232, 273; discloses religious belief of Charles II, **20**, 311.

Quesada, see *Ximines*.

Quetlavaca (d. 1521), Mexican emperor, repels Spaniards, **23**, 523.

Quia Emptores, statute of Edward I forbidding subinfeudation in England, **18**, 428; text, **22**, 352.

Quiberon, town in France; battle of (1795), **12**, 405–406.

Quiberon Bay, an arm of the bay of Biscay; naval battle of (1759), **12**, 78.

Quiéret, Hugh (d. 1340), French admiral; defeated at Sluys, **11**, 104–106.

Quierzy, Edict of, issued by Charles the Bald to formulate rules for the government of Gaul (877 A.D.), **11**, 6.

Quinctianus, Afranius (d. 65 A.D.); conspires against Nero, **6**, 203.

Quincy, Josiah (1744–1775), American patriot and lawyer; at Boston massacre (1770), **23**, 237.

Quincy, Josiah (1772–1846), American statesman and orator; opposes war of 1812, **23**, 338.

Quinet, Edgar (1803–1875), French philosopher and politician; banished from France (1852), **13**, 124; returns from exile (1870), **13**, 163.

Quinquegentiani, African tribe; subdued by Maximian (297 A.D.), **6**, 436.

Quintanilla, Alonso de, comptroller of the treasury of Castile; befriends Columbus (1487), **22**, 421; induces Isabella to recall Columbus, **22**, 427.

Quintana, Manuel, president of Argentina, **23**, 617.

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Ra, Egyptian sun god; worship of, 1, 139, 219–221; name adopted by Egyptian kings, 1, 119.

Raab, royal free city of Austro-Hungary; siege of (1849), 14, 656.

Rabelais, François (ca. 1495–1553), French humorist and writer; estimate of, 11, 331, 423–425.

Rabiah, tribe of Arabs; descent, 8, 16, 107.

Rabirius, Caius, Roman senator; falsely accused of murder (64 B.C.), 5, 479.

Rabna, town in Asia Minor; battle of (twelfth century), 14, 95.

Rabshakeh, The, title of Assyrian general-in-chief; subdues Tabal (732 B.C.), 1, 394; attacks Jerusalem, 1, 410; ordered to levy troops, 1, 426.

Rachel, wife of Jacob; legend of, 2, 58; 3, 96.

Racine, Jean Baptiste (1639–1699), French tragic poet; characterisation and criticism of, 11, 644–645.

Raclawice, village in Russian Poland; battle of (1794), 24, 93.

Racovitza, Fanariot ruler in Wallachia 1741–1744; rule of, 24, 145.

Rada, Juan de (ca. 1490–1542), Spanish cavalier; conspires against Pizarro (1540), 23, 555; assassinates Pizarro (1541), 23, 556–557.

Radagaisus or Radagais (d. 406 A.D.), leader of army of Vandals and other tribes; capture and execution, 6, 546.

Radbod, see Ratbod.

Radcliffe, James (1689–1716), earl of Derwentwater, English Catholic nobleman; defeated at Preston, 20, 509; impeached, 20, 511; executed, 20, 512.

Radcliffe, Thomas, see Sussex, Earl of.

Radcot, town in England; battle of (1387), 18, 500.

Radetzki, Feodor (1820–1890), Russian general; at siege of Shipka Pass, 17, 604; at battle of Kezanlik, 17, 605.

Radetzky, Joseph Wenzel, Count (1766–1858), Austrian field-marshal; at battle of Custozza (1848), 9, 599; 14, 644; saves Lombardo-Venetia, 14, 641–644; 15, 8; campaign against Sardinia (1849), 14, 658–659; at battle of Novara, 14, 659; grants armistice to Sardinia, 14, 660; death, 15, 14.

Radhi, caliph of Baghdad 934–940; reign of, 8, 219–220.

Radisson, Pierre Esprit, French trader; visits Wisconsin (1658), 23, 66.

Radu Negru, "Rudolf the Black," prince of Transylvania; founds Wallachia (1290), 24, 130.

Radom Confederation, confederation formed to prevent reforms in Polish constitution (1768); dissolution of, 17, 378.

Radomir, Gabriel (d. 1014), Bulgarian king; resists Byzantines, 7, 246.

Radoslav, see Stephen III.

Radowitz, Joseph Maria von (1797–1853), Prussian politician and general; retirement from office, 15, 457.

Radul (d. 1507), successor to Vlad the Impaler in Wallachia; deposed, 24, 133.

Radul (d. 1522), monk; elected ruler of Wallachia, 24, 136.

Radul (d. 1532), prince of Wallachia; submits to Turks (1524), 24, 136.

Radzin, Stenka (d. 1671), Cossack leader; predations of, in Russia, 17, 246.

Rædwald (d. ca. 617 A.D.), a king of East Anglia; rule of, 18, 46.

Rafael, see Raphael.

Raffles, Sir Thomas Stamford (1781–1826), English colonial governor; appointed lieutenant-governor of Java, 22, 125.

Raghib Pacha (d. 1763), Turkish grand vizir; administration of, 24, 412–413.

Raginbert (d. 701 A.D.), duke of Turin; seizes Lombard throne, 7, 446.

Raginfrid, major-domus of Neustria; wars of (714–720 A.D.), 7, 488–490.

Raglan, Herbert of, see Somerset, Edward.

Raglan, Lord, see Somerset, Fitzroy James Henry.

Ragman Roll, a collection of parchments containing names of those who submitted to Edward I, 21, 67; given up to Scots, 21, 116.

Ragnachar (Ragnachas) (d. 509 A.D.); Frankish ruler; holds court at Cambray, 7, 468, 475; slain by Clovis, 7, 476.

Ragnar Lodbrok (d. 794 A.D.), traditional king of Denmark; reign, 16, 36, 39–40; invades England, 18, 71; death of, 11, 2; 16, 40; 18, 71.

Ragusa, Duke of, see Marmont.

Rahl, Colonel, Hessian officer in British service; killed at Trenton (1776), 23, 260.

Railways, see Transportation.

Raimund, see Raymond.

Rainald, Count de Chatillon (d. 1187), French knight and crusader; marries Constantia, 8, 364; becomes vice-regent of Jerusalem, 8, 371; breaks truce with Saladin, 8, 373; death of, 8, 374.

Raisuli, bandit chief; seizes an American citizen, 24, 475.

Rajmahal Kols, Hindu tribe; of Dravidian origin, 2, 488.

Rajputana, Hindu state; invaded by Scyth-

Ramses VIII, king of Egypt of twentieth dynasty, 1, 171.

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Raphia or Rapikhu, in ancient geography, a city of Palestine; battles of (720 B.C.), 1, 398; (217 B.C.), 2, 136.

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- Récamier, Mme. Jeanne Françoise Julie Adélaïde Bernard (1777–1849), a celebrated leader of society in France during the Consulate and Empire; influence of, **12**, 390.
- Recared I (d. 601 A.D.), king of West Goths 586–601; expels Franks from Gaul, **10**, 22; reign, **10**, 23–24.
- Recared II, king of West Goths 621 A.D.; reign, **10**, 24.
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- Rechiarius (d. 456 A.D.), king of the Suevi; defeated by Theodoric, **6**, 604.
- Reconcentrados, persons corralled into camps by Spaniards during civil war in Cuba, **23**, 487.
- Reconciliation of Delft (1428), treaty between Jacqueline of Holland and Philip of Burgundy, **13**, 347.
- Reconstruction, in American history, a name given to the policy pursued by the Federal government towards the Southern States after the Rebellion; Lincoln's plan of, **23**, 454 seq.; under Andrew Johnson, **23**, 459 seq.; first act of (1867), **23**, 463; under President Grant, **23**, 467 seq.; under President Hayes, **23**, 476; closing act of (1896), **23**, 486.
- Recueil des Ordonnances, French state records; (1370), quoted, **11**, 151.
- Red Crown, Kings of the, ancient rulers of the Delta in Egypt, **1**, 66.
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- Red River Expedition, Federal campaign in Louisiana, led by General Banks (1864), **23**, 444.
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- "Reflections on the Revolution in France," a work by Edmund Burke published in 1790; immediate effect and lasting influence of, **20**, 651–652.
- Reformation, religious movement of sixteenth century which led to establishment of Protestantism:
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- Bohemia: beginnings of reform, **14**, 197–198; rise of John Huss, **14**, 198; doctrines of Huss, **14**, 199; council of Constance (1414–1418), **14**, 202 seq.; trial and death of Huss, **14**, 202–206; popular discontent, **14**, 207–208; ecclesiastical interference, **14**, 208–209; Taborites, Calixtines, Adamites, and other sects, **14**, 209; Ziska leads peasants in war with Germans, **14**, 210; Bohemians invade Germany, **14**, 210–211; Thirty Years' War breaks out (1618), **14**, 331; Jesuits driven out, **14**, 332; Roman Catholicism restored, **14**, 334, 335.
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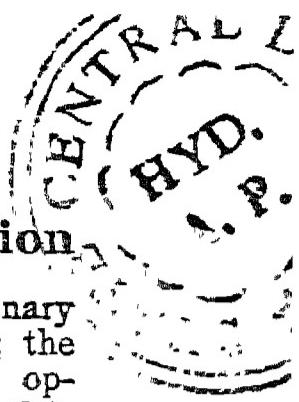
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- Saint-Hilaire, Joseph (1766–1809), French soldier; at Austerlitz, **12**, 546; killed, **12**, 573.
- St. James, Order of, established in Castile (twelfth century), **8**, 465.
- St. Jean d'Angely, town near La Rochelle, France; siege of (1621), **11**, 446.
- St. Jean-de-Luz, town in France; battle of (1794), **10**, 315; Peace of, **10**, 268.
- St. John, Henry, see Bolingbroke, Viscount.
- St. John, Knights of, see Hospitalers.
- St. John, Oliver (1598–1673), English judge and politician, member of Cromwell's house of lords; in Short Parliament. **19**,

- 578; draws up bill for abolition of episcopate, **19**, 600.
- St. Julien, Treaty of (1533), treaty of peace between Geneva and the Savoyard nobles, **16**, 637.
- Saint-Just, Antoine (1767–1794), French revolutionist; denounces Danton, **12**, 336 and note; member of committee of public safety, **12**, 338; at battle of the Lines of Weissenburg, **12**, 358; mission to Rhine, **12**, 366, 378, 380; fall, **12**, 341–344.
- St. Leger, Colonel, in mutiny of English officers in Madras (1807), **22**, 124.
- St. Leger, Sir Anthony (1496?–1559), English soldier; lord deputy in Ireland under Elizabeth and Edward VI, **21**, 400, 402.
- St. Leger, Barry (1737–1789), British soldier; defeated by Americans at battle of Oriskany (1777), **23**, 264.
- Saint Lusson, Simon François Daumont, Sieur de, French commander in Canada (1671), **23**, 66, 72.
- Saint-Mahé, battle of (1293), **18**, 405.
- St. Maixent, town in France; siege of (1440), **11**, 231–232.
- St. Malo, seaport in France; siege of (1377), **18**, 486.
- Saint-Marc Girardin (1801–1873), French journalist; attacks Polignac and his colleagues, **13**, 41.
- St. Mark, Church (Basilica) of, Venetian cathedral; construction, **8**, 476; rebuilt, **9**, 32.
- St. Mary, Knights of, see Teutonic Order.
- St. Mary's, city in Maryland, U. S. A.; established (1634), **22**, 600.
- St. Mary's Falls, see Sault Saint Marie.
- St. Michael, Order of; Louis XI of France founds (1469), **11**, 263; duke of Brittany refuses, **11**, 263.
- St. Nicholas, Fort of, in the Caucasus; siege of (1839), **17**, 554.
- St. Ouen, Declaration of (May 2nd, 1814), issued by Louis XVIII, promising a constitution to the French people, **12**, 619.
- St. Petersburg, capital of Russia; founded (1702), **17**, 269–271; growth, **17**, 286, 287; inundations, **17**, 525, 526.
- St. Petersburg Protocol (1826), agreement between England and Russia, **14**, 588.
- St. Petersburg, Treaties of; (1772), **17**, 379; (1805), **17**, 445.
- St. Philip, Castle of, fortress in Minorca; siege of (1756), **20**, 579–580.
- St. Pierre, island off the south coast of Newfoundland; ceded to France (1748), **23**, 199.
- Saint Pierre, Eustache de, French hero; devotion at Calais (1347), **18**, 466, 467.
- St. Pierre le Moûtier, city in France, Joan of Arc takes (1429), **11**, 204.
- Saint Pol, Louis de Luxembourg, Count of (1418–1475); punished by Charles VII, **11**, 233; made constable by Louis XI, **11**, 253.
- Saint-Pol, Waleran de Luxembourg-Ligny, Count of (1355–1440), governor of Paris, **11**, 168.

Salic Laws, a collection of Frankish laws, **7**, 463–464.

Salinator, Marcus Livius, Roman consul 219 B.C. and 207 B.C.; first consulship, **5**, 274; defeats Hasdrubal at the Metaurus, **5**, 274–277; triumph of, **5**, 278; imposes tax on salt, **5**, 339.

Salins, town in France; surrenders to royal troops (1668), **11**, 570.

Salisbury, James Cecil, 3rd Earl of (d. 1683), English statesman; committed to tower, **20**, 284.

Salisbury, Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of (d. 1541); imprisonment and execution, **19**, 186–187.

Salisbury, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, 3rd Marquis of, Viscount Cranborne, (1830–1903), English statesman; leaves Derby ministry on question of reform, **21**, 633; British representative to Conference of Constantinople, **21**, 640; secretary of state for foreign affairs, **21**, 641; plenipotentiary to Congress of Berlin, **21**, 641; leader of conservative party, **21**, 647; becomes premier (1885), **21**, 647; resigns (Jan. 1886), **21**, 648; second premiership (July 1886–1892), **21**, 648–649; resists Home Rule question, **21**, 648; elementary education made free, **21**, 648; third ministry (1895–1902), **21**, 651–660.

Salisbury, Robert Cecil, 1st Earl of, see Cecil, Sir Robert.

Salisbury, Thomas de Montague or Montacute, 4th Earl of, see Montague, Thomas de.

Salivahana, legendary Hindu prince of southern Behar (Bahar) (1st century B.C.), **2**, 498.

Salle, La, see La Salle.

Salles, Jean Baptiste (d. 1794), French revolutionist; favours decree of inviolability, **12**, 246; spokesman for Gironde, **12**, 291; execution, **12**, 391.

Sallust (Caius Sallustius Crispus) (86–34 B.C.), Roman historian; tribune (52 B.C.), **5**, 513; proconsul of Numidia, **5**, 561; estimate, **5**, 644.

Sallust, praetorian prefect of Julian (ca. 360 A.D.); counsels Julian, **6**, 503; declines emperorship, **6**, 510, 516; ambassador to Persian king, **6**, 512.

Salluvians, Gallic tribe; at war with Rome, **5**, 373.

Salmon Falls, town in New Hampshire; attacked by French and Indians in King William's War (1690), **23**, 186.

Salome, see Alexandra.

Salomon, bishop of Constance (ca. 917 A.D.), **7**, 597–598.

Salter, William, English Lollard clergyman; first victim burned under the *Statute de Heretico Comburendo* (1401), **18**, 521.

Saltonstall, Sir Richard (1586–1658), English-American colonist; becomes interested in Massachusetts Bay Colony, **22**, 640.

Salutati or Salutato, Coluccio de (1330–1406), Italian humanist; estimate, **9**, 202.

Salvador, often called San Salvador, Central American state; resists Iturbide (1823), **23**, 648; revolts (1827), **23**, 649; joins

Central American republic (1895), **23**, 651.

Salvia or **Salvius**, Johann Adler, Swedish envoy; at Peace of Westphalia (1648), **14**, 383.

Salviati, Francesco (fifteenth century), Italian prelate; in Pazzi conspiracy (1478), **9**, 366–369.

Salvidienus, Q. Rufus (first century B.C.), Roman soldier; companion of Octavius, **5**, 613; conspires against Augustus, **6**, 121.

Salvius (Tryphon), heads slave revolt in Sicily (102 B.C.), **5**, 399–400.

Salza, Hermann von (ca. 1170–1239), German knight; aids Duke Henry of Breisau, **14**, 119.

Salzburg, Austro-Hungarian town; captured by Wrede (1809), **14**, 563.

Saman, Asad ben, sons of, found Samanid dynasty (819 A.D.), **8**, 217.

Samanids, Persian dynasty, reigning in Transoxania at end of ninth and during tenth century; claim descent from Sassanids, **24**, 490; foundation of authority, **8**, 217–218; overthrow Saffarids, **8**, 218; rule over Khorasan, Tabarestan, and Sidjistan, **8**, 219, 222; fall, **8**, 223.

Samaria, ancient division of Palestine; colonised by Esarhaddon, **2**, 128; assists Alexander, **2**, 134; becomes independent (ca. 63 B.C.), **2**, 163; allotted to Archelaus, **2**, 167; **6**, 139; annexed to Rome (17 A.D.), **6**, 140; middle province of Palestine under Romans, **2**, 46; under Agrippa (41–44 A.D.), **6**, 30.

Samaria, ancient city of Palestine; built by Omri (tenth century B.C.), **2**, 107; worship of Baal at, **2**, 107; besieged by Ben-Hadad, **2**, 108; besieged by Shalmaneser IV and taken by Sargon (722 B.C.), **1**, 397; **2**, 114–115; fortifications of, destroyed by Ptolemy I (ca. 312 B.C.), **2**, 301; restored by Herod, **2**, 166.

Samaritans, people of mixed descent, living in Samaria after fall of kingdom of Israel; religion, **2**, 115, 128, 173; relations to Jews, **2**, 128, 130, 173.

Samarkand or **Samarcand**, city in Turkestan; conquers Jenghiz Khan (1220), **24**, 282.

Samdan, Assyrian prototype of Hercules; original of Samson legend, **2**, 74.

Sameas, Jewish elder; urges punishment of Herod (ca. 41 B.C.), **2**, 164; favoured by Herod, **2**, 166.

Samgunu (d. ca. 664 B.C.), Aramæan prince; death, **1**, 430.

Sammuramat, see Semiramis.

Sammonicus, Q. Serenus (d. 212 A.D.), Roman author and bibliophile; library, **6**, 347.

Samnites, Italian tribe; origin and migrations, **5**, 49, 144, 178–180; alliance with Pyrrhus, **4**, 510; **5**, 203–208; aid Hannibal, **5**, 258; renew Roman allegiance, **5**, 272; treatment by Romans, **5**, 412, 428; in Social War, **5**, 412–428; in second civil war, **5**, 434–438; see also Samnite Wars.

land; battle of (1444), 11, 236; 16, 591-592.

Sankt Jacob on the Sihl, battle of, see Sihl.

Sankt Gallen, see St. Gall.

San Marino, state in Italy; independence recognised, 9, 471; Alberoni seizes, 9, 541; the last Italian republic, 9, 579.

San Martin, José de (1778-1850), Spanish-American soldier; in war for independence in South America, 23, 582, 585-586, 610.

San Pedro de Gormaz, town in Spain; battle of (919 A.D.), 10, 44.

San Roman, Miquel, president of Peru (1860), 23, 606.

San Salvador, name given first West Indian island discovered by Columbus; discovery, 22, 432.

San Salvador, Republic of, see Salvador.

Sanskrit Literature, see Literature, Indo-Aryan.

Sans Souci, palace at Potsdam, Prussia; life of Frederick the Great at, 15, 247-249.

San Stefano, Treaty of (1878) proclaims independence of Slav countries, 15, 49; 17, 606; 21, 641; 24, 178.

Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de (1795-1876), president of Mexico; breaks Spanish influence in Mexico, 23, 624; defeated and captured at battle of San Jacinto, 23, 366; elected president, 23, 624; defends Vera Cruz against French, 23, 624; deposed and exiled, 23, 625; return and reappointment as president, 23, 625; defeated by General Taylor at Buena Vista, 23, 372, 625; defeated at pass of Cerro Gordo, 23, 374, 625; loses city of Mexico, 23, 375; last dictatorship (1853-1855), 23, 628; resigns and leaves country, 23, 628; character, 23, 626-627.

Santa Cruz, Spanish town on island of Tenerife; Nelson attacks, 10, 318.

Santa Cruz, Andres (1794-1865), South American soldier and statesman; in wars of revolution, 23, 584, 587; elected president of Peru (1831), 23, 612; work and influence in Peru, 23, 612.

Santa Fé, capital of New Mexico; founded, 22, 552.

Santals, East Indian tribe, 2, 488.

Santa Lucia, locality in Italy; battle of (1848), 9, 599; 14, 643.

Santa Maria, ship in fleet of Columbus; voyage of, 22, 428.

Santa Maria a Monte, fortress in Tuscany; taken by Guelfs under Novello, 9, 148.

Santander, Francisco de Paula (1792-1840), New Granadan soldier and politician, 23, 590.

Santarem, town in Portugal; taken by Alfonso VI (1093), 10, 428; battle of (1184), 8, 465.

Santa Sophia, cathedral of, at Constantinople; building of, 7, 79, 80; description of former splendours, 7, 80, 81.

Santerre, Antoine Joseph (1752-1809), French revolutionist and soldier; leads rabble bearing petition to king, 12, 253-254; directs attack on Tuilleries, 12, 260;

opposes assembly, 12, 272; conducts Louis XVI to execution, 12, 294; opposes Directory, 12, 421; rallies opposition to Napoleon (1799), 12, 485.

Santiago de Chile, capital of Chile; foundation of (1541), 23, 552.

Santiago de Cuba, city in Cuba; captured by Americans (1898), 23, 489.

Santo Domingo, island of, see Haiti.

Santo Domingo, capital of Dominican Republic; founded (1496), 22, 448.

Santos, Maximo, president of Uruguay (1882); misgovernment of, 23, 618.

Saphedin or Saifad-Din (d. 1218), brother of Saladin and leader of Saracens; negotiates with Richard, 8, 394; sends horses to Richard during battle, 8, 400; establishes empire in Syria, 8, 410; heads forces of Syria and Egypt, 8, 411; concludes peace for six years with Christians, 8, 422; offers to renew peace, 8, 423; death, 8, 426.

Sapieha Rozynkil, Polish soldier; assists Dmitri (1608), 17, 233; besieges monastery of the Trinity, 17, 234.

Sapienza, island in Greece; battle of (1354), 9, 266.

Sapor I or Shapur, king of Persia ca. 240-ca. 273 A.D.; invades Mesopotamia, 6, 412; conquests, 6, 417-418; 8, 78-79.

Sapor II, king of Persia 310-ca. 381 A.D.; pre-natal coronation, 6, 467; character, 8, 80; persecutes Christians, 8, 81; defeats Constantius, 6, 467-468; invades Mesopotamia, 6, 479-481; Julian's campaigns against, 6, 499-508; defeats Romans, 6, 511-514.

Sapor III, king of Persia ca. 384-389 A.D.; reign and death, 8, 83.

Sapor (seventh century A.D.), commander of Armenians; assumes title of emperor (665 A.D.), 7, 186.

Saracco, Giuseppe (1821-), Italian statesman; ministry of, 9, 633.

Saracens, name given by mediæval Christians to Arab followers of Mohammed and later to Mohammedans in general; origin of name, 8, 4; conquer Syria, 8, 146-149, 156-159; in Phœnicia, 2, 303 seq.; conquer Persia, 8, 151-155; conquer Egypt, 8, 160-162; in North Africa, 2, 325-328; 8, 191 seq.; invade Spain, 7, 493-494; 8, 192 seq.; 10, 36 seq.; overrun Gaul, 7, 495; 8, 198 seq.; defeated at Tours, by Charles Martel (732 A.D.), 7, 496; 8, 199; 10, 37; defeated in Burgundy (737 A.D.), 7, 498; wars with Charlemagne, 7, 542, 553; conquer Portugal, 10, 427; decline of power in Spain, 8, 233 seq., 463-465; kingdoms of Ghassan and Hira, 7, 121; wars with Eastern Empire: (under Heraclius), 7, 169, 179-182; (under Constans), 7, 184-186; (under Constantine), 7, 187-189; (under Justinian), 7, 190-194; (under Anastasius II), 7, 194; (under Constantine V), 7, 211-212, 213; (under Nicephorus), 7, 231-232; (under Joannes Zimisces), 7, 241-242; sieges of Constantinople (672 A.D.), 7, 187-188;

Saturnius, Lucius Appuleius, Roman tribune (102 B.C.), in alliance with the Roman consul Marius, **5**, 402; obtains renewal of tribunate, **5**, 403; conspiracy of, **5**, 404.

Saturnius II, soldier of Gaul; proclaimed emperor of Alexandria (ca. 278 B.C.), **6**, 430; death, **6**, 430.

Satyrus, commander of insurgents in Sicily (101 B.C.); defeated by Romans, **5**, 400.

Sauchieburn, locality in Scotland; battle of (1488), **21**, 197.

Saucourt, village in France; battle of (881 A.D.), **7**, 586.

Saul (eleventh century B.C.), first king of the Hebrews 1055–1033 B.C.; elected king, **2**, 77; reign, **2**, 78–79; relations with David, **2**, 79–83; death, **2**, 83.

Saulcy, Louis Félicien Joseph Caignart de (1807–1880), French archaeologist, **1**, 609.

Sault Sainte Marie or **Saint Mary's Falls**, rapids in St. Mary's River, between Lakes Superior and Huron; French establish settlements on, **23**, 66, 72.

Saulx-Javannes, see Javannes.

Sauvarez, James, 1st Baron de (1757–1836), British admiral of French extraction; attacks French at Algeciras, **12**, 513.

Saumur, town in France; plot, **13**, 26–27.

Sauran, Franz, Count (1760–1830), Austrian statesman; finance minister, **14**, 565.

Sauria, town in Acarnania, **4**, 492.

Saurometæ or **Sauromatians**, see Sarmatians.

Sauvage, Jean, French merchant; reconnoiters White Sea (ca. 1586), **17**, 227.

Sava, Saint (Rastko) (d. 1237), father of Serbian national church, **24**, 190.

Savage, John (d. 1586), English conspirator; in Babington conspiracy, **19**, 361–362; trial and execution, **19**, 363.

Savage's Station, place in Virginia; battle of (1862), **23**, 432.

Savannah, city of United States; founded (1733), **23**, 61; taken by British, **23**, 271; unsuccessful attempt to regain, **23**, 271.

Savaron, Jean (1550–1622), French soldier; speech in states general of 1614, **11**, 437.

Savary, Anne Jean Marie René, duke of Rovigo (1774–1833), French soldier; watches for Duke de Berri, **12**, 534; has Duke d'Enghien executed, **12**, 535; mission to Russia, **17**, 450; commands corps in campaign of Eylau and Friedland, **17**, 452; as minister in St. Petersburg, **17**, 462, 463.

Savile or **Saville**, George, marquis of Halifax (1630–1695), English statesman; ambassador of Charles II to Louis XIV, **20**, 276; joins Temple's ministry, **20**, 293; character, **20**, 293–294; opposes violence of Shaftesbury, **20**, 297; oratory in Exclusion Bill debate, **20**, 299; lord privy seal, **20**, 306, 420; urges liberal treatment of colonies, **20**, 306 seq.; rivalry with Rochester, **20**, 307–309; president of the council, **20**, 360; dis-

missed from council, **20**, 382; opposition to James II, **20**, 382, 385, 411, 412; offers crown to William and Mary, **20**, 415; retires from office, **20**, 428; death, **20**, 458.

Savile, Sir George, English politician; moves for repeal of obsolete anti-Catholic penalties (1778), **20**, 635; presents petition against unconstitutional power of the crown (1780), **20**, 633; motion in regard to royal pensions, **20**, 634; house of, attacked during Gordon riots (1780), **20**, 635.

Savoie-Carignan, see Lamballe, Princesse de. **Savona**, city in Italy; fortified by French (ca. 1529), **11**, 325; enforced residence of Pius VII (1809–1812), **12**, 575.

Savonarola, Girolamo (1452–1498), Italian reformer; at death-bed of Lorenzo de' Medici, **9**, 388; arouses Florentines against Medici, **9**, 412; career at Florence, **9**, 421–424; death, **9**, 424.

Savoy, Dukes of, see Humbert.

Savoy, House of, reigning house of Italy; main treatment, **9**, 502–511; relations with dukes of Mantua and Gonzaga, **9**, 499; continual progress, **9**, 580.

Savoy, former duchy of Italy, **9**, 502–511; treaty with France (1562), **11**, 348 note; alliance with Venice (ca. 1616), **9**, 515; in War of Spanish Succession, **9**, 528–530; internal changes during latter half of eighteenth century, **9**, 540–541; restored to king of Sardinia (1815), **9**, 579; ceded to France (1860), **9**, 607.

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Savoy, Eugène, Prince of, see Eugène.

Sawyer, Sir Robert (d. 1692), English lawyer; acts with Somers as counsel for the seven bishops (1688), **20**, 398.

Saxe, Count Maurice de or Maurice of Saxony (1696–1750), marshal of France; attempts to secure Courland, **17**, 329–330; in First Silesian War, **12**, 37; takes command of army in war of Austrian Succession, **12**, 39; engagement to Anna Ivanovna, **17**, 329; in Second Silesian War, **12**, 40 note, 40–45; **14**, 434; **20**, 562; private life, **12**, 56–57.

Saxe-Hildburghausen, Ernst Friedrich Karl, Duke of (1748–1780); in Seven Years' War, **15**, 200, 202.

Saxo Grammaticus (thirteenth century), Danish historian, **16**, 4, 158.

Saxons, people formerly inhabiting northern part of Germany; learn shipbuilding from Romans, **6**, 434; invade Britain, **6**, 526; invade Gaul, **6**, 547; join Lombards in invasion of Italy, **7**, 435; abandon Italy for Gaul, **7**, 439, 441; their influence on language of Britain, **7**, 441; aggregation of tribes, **7**, 458; hatred of Franks, **7**, 459, 491, 505; defeated by Charles Martel, **7**, 491, 499; defeated by Pepin the Short, **7**, 505, 509, 516, 518; the Saxon War (772–804 A.D.), **7**, 524–525, 540–541, 543–544; institutions and character, **7**, 540; **18**, 33–35; religion.

Schele von Schelenburg, George Victor Friedrich Dietrich, Baron (1771–1844), Hanoverian statesman; efforts at accession of Ernest Augustus, **15**, 405.

Schelling, Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph von (1775–1854), German philosopher; influence, **15**, 353.

Schemiophris, see Sebek-neferu-Ra.

Schenectady, city in New York; French and Indians massacre inhabitants (1690), **23**, 162.

Schenk, Martin (d. 1590), Dutch soldier; exploits and death, **13**, 526.

Schérer, Barthélemy Louis Joseph (1747–1804), French soldier; replaces Kellerman (1795), **12**, 409; appointed to command, **12**, 470; defeated at Magnano (1799), **12**, 471; resigns from Directory, **12**, 472.

Schertlin, Sebastian (sixteenth century), German soldier; campaign in Bavaria (1546), **14**, 293; commands at Augsburg, **14**, 298.

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Schill, Ferdinand von (1776–1809), Prussian soldier; efforts against Napoleon (1807), **12**, 567; seeks to aid Austria, **15**, 306; death, **12**, 575; **15**, 306.

Schiller, Johann Christoph Friedrich von (1759–1805), German poet; career and influence, **15**, 347 seq.

Schism, The Great, division between Latin and Greek churches; started by strife between Ignatius and Photius (S57 A.D.), **8**, 568; development, **8**, 569 seq.

Schism Act (1714), measure to force conformity to church of England; passage of, **20**, 491; opposition to, **20**, 492.

Schism of the West, The Great (1378–1417), the division between parties in Roman Catholic church adhering to different popes; causes and result, **8**, 630 seq.; **9**, 249 seq.; **11**, 185.

Schlagintweit, Hermann von (1826–1882), German scientist; explores in Dardistan, **2**, 490.

Schleswig, northern part of Schleswig-Holstein (*q. v.*).

Schleswig-Holstein, a province of Prussia; union with Denmark (1454), **14**, 221; organisation under Christian VIII of Denmark, **15**, 443 seq.; Frederick of Denmark becomes king of (1848), **15**, 446; again subjugated by Denmark (1851), **15**, 458; succession in, settled by London protocol (1852), **15**, 458; relations with Germany and Denmark (1863–1866), **15**, 21 seq.; see also Schleswig-Holstein Wars.

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Schlettstadt, town in Alsace-Lorraine; siege of (1870), **13**, 169.

Schley, Winfield Scott (1839–), American naval officer; in Spanish-American War, **23**, 488, 489.

Schliemann, Heinrich (1822–1890), German archaeologist; excavations in Asia Minor, **2**, 429, 434; **3**, 39–44, 54, 77; **4**, 625.

Schlüsselburg, formerly known as Nöteborg, town of Russia; siege of (1702), **17**, 269; name changed, **17**, 270.

Schmerling, Anton von (1805–1893), Austrian statesman; reforms of, **15**, 1', 20; secures liberty of the press, **15**, 20.

Schmoller, Gustav (1838–) German political economist; influence of his theories, **15**, 537.

Schoeman, General, Boer soldier; opposes raid of Pretorius into Orange Free State (1854), **22**, 277, 284–285.

Schofield, John McAllister (1831–), American general; in the Atlanta campaign (1864), **23**, 444; at battle of Franklin, **23**, 445.

Scholastic Philosophy, mediæval system of deductive thought; influence of Arabs on, **8**, 277; growth of, in Italy, **9**, 181, 184; school of Gerbert (1000), **11**, 40; in the Middle Ages, **7**, xix–xxi; **11**, 184; three schools of Paris, **11**, 45; great philosophers of University of Paris (1100–1270), **11**, 73; opposes freethinkers and Jews, **11**, 41; Abélard and Bernard (1115–1150), **11**, 41–45; champions of, and the Augsburg confession (1530), **14**, 270.

Schomberg, Friedrich von, duke of Schomberg (1615–1690), Protestant soldier of German birth; campaigns of, in Portugal, **10**, 516–517; commands English troops for invasion of Holland, **11**, 579; campaign in Netherlands, **11**, 588; restores Liège to French influence, **11**, 597; campaign of, in Ireland, **20**, 425; killed at battle of the Boyne (1690), **11**, 602; **20**, 426.

Schomberg, Henri, Count of (1575–1632), French marshal; in French war with Spain (1630), **11**, 461.

Schomberg, Tich de, German officer in the service of Henry IV of France; at battle of Ivry, **11**, 398, 399.

Schomburgk, Sir Robert (1804–1865), German traveller; marks boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela (1841), **23**, 598.

Schönbrunn, Treaty of, also called Treaty of Vienna, a treaty concluded between Napoleon I and Francis I of Austria (1809), **12**, 577; **14**, 558, 560; **17**, 466; **21**, 474.

Schopenhauer, Arthur (1788–1860), German philosopher; philosophy of, **15**, 353–354.

Schouten, Willem Cornelis, Dutch navigator; discovers Cape Horn (1616), **13**, 574.

Schreiner, William P., premier of Cape Colony; administration (1898–1900), **22**, 274; attempt to conciliate British and Boers, **22**, 275.

Schubert, Christian Friedrich Daniel (1739–1791), German poet; characterisation of, **15**, 340.

Schulenberg, Adolf Friedrich, Count von (1685–1741), Prussian general; at battle of Mollwitz, **15**, 162, 164.

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- Scipio Calvus**, Cn. Cornelius (d. 212 B.C.), Roman consul 222 B.C.; war with Insubrians, **5**, 237; campaigns in Spain, **5**, 244, 249, 259, 268.
- Scipio**, Lucius Cornelius, "Asiaticus," brother of Africanus Major; legate in Spanish War, **5**, 279, 281, 283; in African War, **5**, 284; as consul (190 B.C.), directs Asiatic war, **5**, 298-299.
- Scipio**, L. Cornelius Asiaticus, Roman consul, 83 B.C.; in war with Sulla, **5**, 435.
- Scipio**, L. Cornelius "Barbatus," Roman consul 298 B.C.; in Samnite war, **5**, 194-196.
- Scipio**, P. Cornelius (d. 212 B.C.), Roman consul, father of Africanus Major; campaigns against Carthaginians in Spain, **5**, 242, 244, 249, 259, 268.
- Scipio Africanus Major**, Publius Cornelius (ca. 234-185 B.C.), Roman soldier and statesman; saves his father's life, **5**, 249; tribune in the army, **5**, 257; elected pro-consul, **5**, 278; wrests Spain from the Carthaginians, **5**, 281; **10**, 7-8; returns to Rome, **5**, 283-284; invades Africa, **5**, 284; defeats Hannibal at Zama, **5**, 287; triumph in Rome, **5**, 293; campaigns in Greece and Asia, **5**, 298-299; absolute power, **5**, 337; trial and death in retirement, **5**, 301; character, **5**, 278, 302.
- Scipio Æmilianus Africanus Minor**, P. Cornelius (ca. 185-129 B.C.); friendship for Polybius the historian, **5**, 304 note, 308, 313, 315; attains military distinction as a tribune, **5**, 307; made consul, **5**, 308; siege and destruction of Carthage, **5**, 309-314; **2**, 325; siege of Numantia, **5**, 320; **10**, 8; marriage, **5**, 360; civil dissensions and death, **5**, 366-371; character, **5**, 319-320, 371, 653.
- Scipio Nasica**, P. Cornelius (d. ca. 170 B.C.), son of Cn. Scipio; chosen by the Senate as the "best citizen of Rome," **5**, 284.
- Scipio Nasica Corculum**, P. Cornelius, Roman senator (150 B.C.); opposes destruction of Carthage, **5**, 305.
- Scipio Nasica Serapio**, P. Cornelius, Roman consul 138 B.C.; opposes reforms of Gracchus, **5**, 364-367.
- Scipio**, Q. Metellus Pius (96-46 B.C.), Roman consul; accused of bribery, **5**, 511, 514; against Cæsar in the Civil War, **5**, 539, 545, 554-556; defeat at Thapsus and death, **5**, 556, 556 note.
- Sclerena**, mistress of the Byzantine emperor Constantine (X) Monomachus (1030); invested with title of Augusta, **7**, 250.
- Scolotæ or Scoloti**, a Scythian tribe; see Scythians.
- Scopas** (b. ca. 420 B.C.), Greek sculptor, builds temple at Tegea (396 B.C.), **3**, 482.
- Scopas**, Ætolian leader in Egyptian army

- (ca. 202 B.C.); defeated by Antiochus the Great of Syria, **2**, 302; **4**, 558.
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- Scots or Scotti**, a gaelic tribe of Ireland; origin and settlement in Scotland, **18**, 25-26; **21**, 1, 3, 7, 333-334; called Milesians, **21**, 7; see Dalreudins.
- Scott**, John, see Eldon, Lord.
- Scott or Scot**, Sir Michael (d. 1292), Scotch author; renowned in Scotland as a magician and necromancer, **21**, 124.
- Scott**, Sir Walter (1771-1832), Scottish novelist and poet, **21**, 327.
- Scott**, Walter Francis, duke of Buccleuch; see Buccleuch.
- Scott**, Winfield (1786-1866), American soldier; at battle of Lundy's Lane (Bridgewater), **23**, 334; in frontier warfare, **23**, 361; defeats Santa Anna at battle of Cerro Gordo (1847), **23**, 374; whig candidate for president (1852), **23**, 389; refuses to join Secessionists, **23**, 417; retired from command, **23**, 430.
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- Scotus**, Duns, see Duns Scotus.
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- Scratimir**, Ivan (fourteenth century), joint ruler of Bulgaria; rules over Widdin, **24**, 174; defeated at battle of Nikopoli (1396), **24**, 175.
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Shimei, a Benjamite (d. ca. 970 B.C.); relations with David, **2**, 95–97, 100.

Shimonoseki or Simonoseki, Treaty of (1895), treaty between China and Japan; negotiated, **24**, 559, 578; provisions of, **24**, 655.

Shinar, see Sumer.

Shins (Rom), a Hindu tribe; origin, **2**, 490.

Shintoism, **24**, 579, 581.

Shipka Pass, a pass in the Balkans; Turks attack Russians at (1877), **17**, 604.

Ship-money, a tax levied in England originally on seaports and trading towns, later extended to entire kingdom; first levy (1630), **19**, 568–570; second levy (1639), **19**, 577; (1640), **19**, 580; its abandonment promised by Charles I, **19**, 578; king breaks his promise regarding, **19**, 580; judges declaring it lawful, punished, **19**, 584; declared contrary to laws and statutes of realm, **19**, 598.

Shippen, William (1673–1743), English politician; Jacobite leader in House of Commons (1727–1733), **20**, 541.

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560–561; independence by convention between England and France (1896), **24**, 517; chronology, **24**, 686.

Siaposh, see Kaffirs.

Siaoush Pasha (d. 1687), vizir under Suliman II; killed by janissaries, **24**, 391.

Sibas, see Sivaites.

Siberia, Russian possession in Asia; discovery (1533) and annexation, **17**, 197–198.

Siberian Railway, railway built by Russia, crossing Siberia from west to east—as a stimulus to Russian expansion, **17**, 619; China agrees to protect, **17**, 621–622.

Sibittibili, king of Byblus; pays tribute to Tiglathpileser III of Assyria (ca. 738 B.C.), **2**, 284.

Siburtius or **Sibyrtius**, Macedonian officer under Alexander the Great; appointed governor of Gedrosia, **4**, 369.

Sibylline Oracles, supposed prophecies of the Sibyls; resemblance to teaching of Heraclitus, **3**, 493.

Sibylline Books, in Roman mythology, nine books offered by the Sibyl to Tarquin the Proud; legend, **5**, 84, 98; law respecting their keepers, **5**, 171; controlled by chief pontiff, **5**, 402; their orders, **5**, 257, 284, 301; burned (83 B.C.), **5**, 435; apocryphal books condemned and burned, **6**, 293, 307.

Sicambri, see Sugambri.

Sicani, Italic tribe; settle western Sicily, **2**, 316; **3**, 200, 591; supposedly related to Iberians, **10**, 2.

Sicanus, Syracusean general; assists in defense against Athenians (415 B.C.), **3**, 603.

Sicard, Roch-Ambroise Cucuron, Abbé (1742–1822), French philanthropist; escapes execution, **12**, 271.

Sicarii, Jewish assassins; cause disorders in Jerusalem (ca. 60 A.D.), **2**, 174.

Sicels, or **Sicelotes**, or **Siculi**, Sicilian tribe, **2**, 316, 320; **3**, 220, 591; **10**, 2.

Sicharbas (Sichæus), Tyrian high priest; slain by Pygmalion (ca. 800 B.C.), **2**, 259, 308–309.

Sicilian Vespers, name applied to the massacre of the French in Sicily by the Sicilians (1282), **7**, 314; **9**, 112–114; **10**, 96; **11**, 74; **14**, 130.

Sicilies, Kingdom of the Two, see Two Sicilies.

Sicily, an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Italy, at several periods an independent kingdom; Phœnician colonisation in, **2**, 277, 312–313, 322, 331; Greek colonisation in, **3**, 192, 200–201; at war with Athens, **3**, 591–616; Roman successes in, against Carthaginians, **2**, 319–321; the tyrants in (410–337 B.C.), **4**, 202–207; under Agathocles (317–289 B.C.), **4**, 578–583; Pyrrhus invades (277 B.C.), **4**, 510; **5**, 208; events of the First Punic War in (264–241 B.C.), **5**, 215–221, 224–226, 230, 231, 232, 233; annexed to Rome (241 B.C.), **4**, 530; fall of Syracuse (212 B.C.), **5**, 264–265;

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Sickingen Franz von (1481–1523), German knight; relations of, with Charles V, **14**, 251.

Sickles, Daniel Edgar (1825–) American soldier and politician; at battle of Gettysburg, **23**, 438–439.

Siculi, see Sicels.

Sicyon, city of Peleponnesus, Greece; situation, **3**, 30; settled by Iorians (1100 B.C.), **3**, 119; art of, **3**, 488; revolution in, **3**, 184, 185; enters Argive confederacy, **3**, 120; joins Achæan League (249 B.C.), **4**, 518; prosperity of, **4**, 519; freed from Macedon, **4**, 519; territories of, ravaged (221 B.C.), **4**, 527–529.

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Sidores, see Antiochus VII.

Sid al-Battal (d. 729 A.D.), Arabian soldier; wars with Eastern Empire, **7**, 204.

Sidi Ahmed, bey of Tunis; attempts to Europeanise country (ca. 1850), **24**, 485.

Sidi Ali (sixteenth century), Turkish admiral; defeated by Portuguese (1553), **24**, 346; conquers Aden, **24**, 354; literary works of, **24**, 354.

Sidi Muhammed (d. 1859), bey of Tunis 1838–1859; attempted reforms of, **24**, 485.

Sidi Muhammed (d. 1873), sultan of Morocco 1859–1873; reign, **24**, 273.

Sidi Okba, see Achbar ben Nafi.

Sidicines, Italian tribe; war with Samnites, **5**, 180–183.

Sidmouth, Henry Addington, 1st Viscount (1757–1844), English statesman; becomes premier and chancellor of exchequer (1801), **21**, 460; arranges Peace of Amiens with France (1802), **21**, 461; failure of his policy of retrenchment (1802), **21**, 462; prepares for renewal of hostilities with France, **21**, 462–463; retires from premiership in favour of Pitt (1804), **21**, 465; in "All-the-Talents" ministry (1806–1807), **21**,

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Sigrid the Proud, Swedish princess; marries Sweyn, king of Denmark (ca. 995 A.D.), 16, 66; conspires against King Olaf of Norway, 16, 65.

Sigtryggr (d. 1042), Danish king of Dublin; joins insurgents of Leinster against Brian, king of Ireland (1014), 21, 352.

Sigurd Ring, king of Denmark 736–750 A.D.; at battle of Bravalla, 16, 38 seq.; reign, 16, 39.

Sigurd Snogoje, "Snake eye," king of Denmark 794–803 A.D.; reign, 16, 40.

Sigurd I, joint ruler of Norway 1103–1130, son of Magnus III; accession, 16, 105; becomes sole ruler (1122), 16, 106; pilgrimage to Jerusalem, 16, 106 seq.; spreads Christianity, 16, 106; death, 16, 107.

Sigurd II, king of Norway 1136–1155; reign, 16, 108–109.

Sigurd, son of Magnus V; claims crown of Denmark (1202), 16, 113 seq.

Sigurd, chief of the Orkney jarls; ally of Sigtryggr (1014), 21, 353 seq.

Sigurd Jarl, of the court of Hakon the Good in Norway; at assembly of Trondhjem (940 A.D.), 16, 53; death, 16, 55.

Sihl, stream in Switzerland, battle at the (1443) 16, 590.

Sikhim, a state of British India; figures in question of boundary between Tibet and India (1890). 24, 509.

Sikhs, religious sect in India; doctrine, 22, 150; persecution by Mohammedan rulers, 22, 150 seq.

Sikh Wars, two wars between the British and the Sikhs; first war (1845–1846), 22, 153 seq.; Treaty of Lahore, 22, 156; second war (1848–1849), 22, 157 seq.; final defeat, 22, 158.

Si-Lala (nineteenth century), Algerine rebel; defeated, 24, 485.

Silanus, Ambracian soothsayer; summoned by Cyrus the Younger (401 B.C.), 4, 55.

Silanus, D. Junius, Roman consul 62 B.C., stepfather of Brutus; at trial of Catiline, 5, 489, 493.

Silanus, Lucius Junius, a Roman; Agrippina drives to suicide (49 A.D.), 6, 176.

Silanus, M. Junius (d. 196 B.C.), Roman soldier; legate of Scipio in Spain, 5, 281.

Silanus, M. Junius, Roman consul 109 B.C.; defeated by Cimbrians, 5, 393.

Silanus, M. Junius, Roman consul 19 A.D., father-in-law of Caligula; suicide, 6, 164.

Silesian Wars, three wars prosecuted by Frederick the Great against Austria for the possession of Silesia; (1.) (1740–1742), 12, 36–37; 14, 427–430; 15, 161–174 (battles of Mollwitz and Chotusitz);

(2.) (1744–1745), 12, 40–42; 14, 432–434; 15, 178–182 (battles of Hohenfriedberg, Sora, and Kesselsdorf); 3. (1756–1763), see Seven Years' War.

Silesia, region of central Europe; surrendered to Casimir I of Poland (eleventh century), 24, 15; ravaged by Bohemians, 24, 22; ruled by Duke Wladislaw II of Poland, 24, 27; effect on, of Mongolian incursions, 14, 118; incorporated with Bohemia (1355), 24, 36; Casimir III of Poland triumphs over, 24, 38; ceded to Frederick the Great (1742), 12, 37; 14, 432; 15, 174; reforms in, under Frederick the Great, 15, 243–244.

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Silingi, Silingians, branch of the Vandals in Spain, 6, 570, 598; 10, 15.

Silistria, town in Bulgaria; Russians defeated at (1773), 24, 418; taken by the Russians (1810), 17, 466; siege of (1854), 17, 564.

Silius, Caius, Roman consul 13 A.D.; invades land of Chatti, 6, 75; suicide, 6, 144–145.

Silius, son of the consul Silius; paramour of Messallina ca. 48 A.D., 6, 171, 173–174.

Silo, Q. Pompædus (d. 88 B.C.), chief of Marsians in Social War; advances upon Rome, 5, 411; defeats Cæpion, 5, 415; slain, 5, 417.

Silures, a British tribe; conquests of, 18, 3; conquered by the Romans, 6, 169, 189; 18, 13–14.

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Silverius, pope 536–540 A.D.; mysterious fate of, 8, 530.

Silvester II (Gerbert) pope 999–1003; introduces use of Arabic figures, 8, 278; pontificate of, 8, 590; 11, 40.

Silvester III (John, bishop of Sabina), antipope 1044–1046; disputes with two others, 8, 591.

Silvius Postumus, mythical ancestor of the Alban Silvii; legend of, 5, 61, 99.

Simancas, town in Spain; battle of (934 A.D.), 10, 44.

Simcoe, John Graves (1752–1806), British soldier and colonial governor; administration of, in Upper Canada, 22, 330–331.

Simeon, tribe of Israel, 2, 70, 106.

Simeon, first emperor of Bulgaria 893–927; education, 24, 162; wars with Byzantines, 24, 163, 164; extent of dominion, 24, 164; death, 24, 164.

Simeon the Proud, grand-prince of Russia 1341–1353; reign, 17, 147.

Simeon, Saint, see Stephen I of Servia.

Simeon, patriarch of Jerusalem; rouses interest in crusades (1095), 8, 330.

Sisinius, pope 708 A.D.; successor of John VII, **8**, 543.

Sispis, see Teispes.

Sistella, in Spain; battle of (1795), **10**, 316.

Sistine or Sixtine Chapel, papal private chapel in the Vatican; decorations by Michelangelo, **9**, 401.

Sisygambis, mother of Darius Codomannus; captured at Issus (333 B.C.), **4**, 303.

Sita, mythical Indian heroine; mystical presents to, **2**, 520.

Sitalces (d. 424 B.C.), king of the Thracian tribe of the Odrysians; aids Athens, **3**, 534, 544, 561; extent of empire, **3**, 581; **24**, 156.

Sitalces, Thracian general of Alexander; murders Parmenion (326 B.C.), **4**, 370; in Ecbatana, **4**, 383.

Sitavorok or Zsitvatorok, Peace of (1606); establishes important diplomatic relations between Turkey and the rest of Europe, **14**, 327; **24**, 374.

Sittius, Publius, Roman commander; aids Cæsar in Africa (46 B.C.), **5**, 561.

Siva (Shiva), the third god of the Hindu triad; worship of, **2**, 529, 545–546, 547.

Sivaji (1627–1680), a chief of the Konkan, in the northern section of the Western Ghats; rule and character, **22**, 35–37, 38.

Siward (d. 1055), earl of Northumberland 1041–1055; rule, **18**, 139.

Six Articles, Act of (1539), in English history an act "abolishing diversity in opinions" in the English church, **19**, 184–185.

Six Nations, The, see Iroquois.

Sixtus, or Xystus, I, Saint, pope ca. 119–ca. 129 A.D., **8**, 503.

Sixtus, or Xystus, II, Saint, pope 257–258 A.D., **8**, 503.

Sixtus III, Saint, pope 432–440 A.D., **8**, 504.

Sixtus IV (Francesco Albescola della Rovere) (1414–1484), pope 1471–1484; nepotism of, **9**, 239; joins Naples in war against Milan and Florence, **9**, 239; plots against Lorenzo de' Medici, **9**, 365–370; attempts to involve Swiss in his Italian disputes, **16**, 605; makes peace with Florence, **9**, 377–378; summary of pontificate, **8**, 643.

Sixtus V (Felice Peretti) (1521–1590), pope 1585–1590; main treatment, **9**, 478–480; places statue of St. Peter on Trajan's column, **6**, 280; restores column of Aurelius, **6**, 301; refuses to compromise with Henry IV of France, **11**, 400; promises aid to Spanish armada, **19**, 389.

Skalitz, town in Bohemia; battle of (1866), **15**, 489.

Skanda Gupta (d. 470 A.D.), king in India; rules over 100 kings, **2**, 498–499; overthrown, **2**, 499–500.

Skanderbeg, see Scanderbeg.

Skeffington, Sir William (d. 1535), called "The Gunner," British statesman; lord deputy of Ireland, **21**, 398; reappointed lord deputy, **21**, 399.

Skelton, Bevil (fl. 1661–1692), English minister to France (1688); recalled by James II, **20**, 406.

Skerrett, Colonel, British soldier; in Peninsular War (1812), **10**, 365.

Skierniewice or Skierniewice, town of Russian Poland; Three Emperors' League reconstituted at (1844), **17**, 614.

Skjold or Skjold, in Norse mythology, the son of Odin and a mythical king of Denmark; marries Gefion, **16**, 15; colonises Zealand, **16**, 21; conquers Saxons, **16**, 37.

Skjoldungs, descendants of Skjold, who ruled in Denmark and Sweden, **16**, 21, 34, 35, 37.

Skobelev, Mikhail (1844–1882), Russian soldier; at siege of Plevna, **17**, 603–604; at battle of Kezanlik, **17**, 605; in campaign against Turcomans, **17**, 615.

Skopin-Shuiski, Michael Vasilievitch, Prince (1587–1610), Russian soldier; defeats Bolotnikov, **17**, 231; death, **17**, 235.

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Skrjinetzki or Skrzyniecki, Jan Boncza (1786–1860), Polish commander; in Polish insurrection of 1830–1831, **17**, 547.

Skule (d. 1241), Norwegian noble, half-brother of Inge II; conflict with Hakon V, **16**, 115.

Skupshtina, national assembly of Servia; composition of, **24**, 203.

Slaghök, Didrik (d. 1522), Swedish bishop; instigates massacre at Stockholm, **16**, 230; appointed governor of castle of Stockholm, **16**, 234; elected primate of Sweden, **16**, 235; death, **16**, 236.

Slankamen, town in Austria-Hungary; battle of (1691), **14**, 398; **24**, 400.

Slaughter-House Cases (1869), cases brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, the decision of which limited the scope of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution; interpretation of (1873), **23**, 409.

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Smit, Nicholas, Boer general, storms Majuba Hill (1881), **22**, 291.

Smith, Adam (1723–1790), Scottish political economist; theory of wealth, **12**, 117; defends navigation acts, **21**, 610.

Smith, Andrew Jackson (1815–1897), Union general in American Civil War; at battle of Nashville, **23**, 446.

Smith, Charles Ferguson (1807–1862), American general; in assault upon Fort Donelson (1862), **23**, 426.

Smith, Edmund Kirby (1824–1893), American soldier in Confederate service; at battle of Bull Run, **23**, 423; in campaign of 1862 in Kentucky and Tennessee, **23**, 434; surrender, **23**, 451.

Smith, George (1840–1876), English Assi-riologist; explorations of, **1**, 610, 621.

Smith, Sir Harry George Wakelyn (1788–1860) governor of Cape Colony 1848–1850; defeats Boers of Orange River sovereignty (1848), **22**, 267, 277.

Smith, John (1790–1824), British missionary in West Indies; charged with inciting slave revolt (1823), **21**, 528.

Smith, John (1579–1631), English explorer and historian; settlement of Jamestown (1607), **19**, 489; **22**, 568–571; adventures among the Indians (rescue by Pocahontas), **22**, 573–575, 576; explorations, **22**, 573, 576, 611–612; as president of London Company, **22**, 575–577; return to England, **22**, 578, 578 note.

Smith, Joseph (1733?–1790), English officer; at battle of Trincomalee (1767), **22**, 75.

Smith, Sir Thomas (1558?–1625), treasurer of London Company (1607), **22**, 568; resigns, **22**, 581.

Smith, Sir Thomas (1512–1577), English diplomatist; negotiates French treaty, **19**, 349.

Smith, Thomas, colonial governor of South Carolina (1694); introduces cultivation of rice, **23**, 59.

Smith, William Farrar (1824–1903), American Union general; at battle of Chattanooga, **23**, 442.

Smith, Sir William Sidney, often called Sir Sidney Smith (1764–1840), English naval officer; at battle of Acre (1799), **12**, 478; concludes agreement with Kléber, **12**, 512; operations in Portuguese waters (1806), **23**, 656.

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Sneferu (d. 3733 B.C.), king of Egypt; reign, **1**, 98, 100; conquers Sinai peninsula, **1**, 68; **2**, 265; worship of, **1**, 187.

Snorre or Snorro Sturleson or Sturluson (1179–1241), Icelandic sage; promulgates laws, **16**, 124.

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Soemias, Julia (d. 222 A.D.), mother of the emperor Elagabalus; proclaims her son

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Sobraon, small place in the Punjab, British India; battle of (1846), **22**, 155.

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Sogdianus (d. 423 B.C.), king of Persia; dethroned, **2**, 618.

Sohæmus, Armenian prince; expelled from Armenia (162 A.D.), **8**, 73.

Soissons, city in France; battles of (486 A.D.), **7**, 468; (923), **11**, 15; bishops and barons meet at (1148), **11**, 37; council assembled against Abelard at, **11**, 43; captured by Charles VI (141st), **11**, 169.

Soissons, Charles de Bourbon, Count of (1566–1612), the youngest son of Louis I, prince of Condé; at battle of Coutras, **11**, 386–387.

Soissons, Louis de Bourbon, Count of (1604–1641), French nobleman; forms league with Gaston of Orleans to assassinate Richelieu, **11**, 469; revolt and death of, **11**, 472.

Sokia, Moslem dynasty; reigns in Timbuktu (fifteenth century), **24**, 471.

Soldiers of Christ, see Brothers of the Sword.

Solebay, battle of, see Southwold.

Solemn League and Covenant, see Covenant.

Soleure, French name of Solothurn (q. v.).

Soleyman, see Solomon.

Solferino, village of Italy; battle of (1859), **9**, 605; **13**, 136; **15**, 16.

Solicinium, Roman name for Salzburg; battle of (368 A.D.), **6**, 510.

Solis, Juan Diaz de (ca. 1470–1513), Spanish navigator; discovers Yucatan (1508), **22**, 468.

Solomon or **Soleyman**, king of Israel ca. 970–ca. 930 B.C.; reign, **2**, 99–107; marries daughter of Pharaoh, **2**, 102; subjugates Canaanites, **2**, 69, 102–103; builds temple, **2**, 210; alliance with Hiram, **2**, 104, 279, 282, 283; expedition to Ophir and India, **2**, 104, 489; legends concerning, **2**, 78, 283.

Solon (638–559 B.C.), Athenian lawgiver; life, **3**, 209–213; visits Egypt, **1**, 622; adopts Egyptian law, **1**, 190; advises Croesus, **2**, 450; laws, **3**, 207–221, 241, 418, 420; **4**, 18; wisdom, **4**, 594; poems, **3**, 208–209, 495.

Solothurn or **Soleure**, city in Switzerland; defeats Austrians (1318), **16**, 565–566; desires confederation (1377), **16**, 607; joins union of cities (1385), **16**, 575; admitted as canton (1481), **16**, 609–610; resists French (1798), **17**, 23.

Soltikov, Count Peter (ca. 1700–1772), Russian field-marshall; in Seven Years' War, **15**, 212; **17**, 356.

Solway Moss, district in England on the Scottish border; battle of (1542), **21**, 239; **19**, 195.

Solyman, see Suleiman.

Solymi or **Milyans**, Lycian tribe; described by Herodotus, **2**, 418; in Homeric geography, **3**, 87.

Somatophylax, title borne by generals of Alexander the Great's personal staff, **4**, 423.

Sorcery, see Witchcraft.

Sorel, Agnes (ca. 1409–1450), beautiful Frenchwoman, mistress of Charles VII, **11**, 230.

Soris, king of Egypt ca. 3766–ca. 3737, **1**, 100.

Sos, see Sotitates.

Sosibius (third century B.C.), Egyptian statesman; instigates murder of Magas, **4**, 572.

Sosicles, citizen of Corinth; sent as deputy to Sparta (ca. 494 B.C.), **3**, 256–257.

Sosigenes, Greek or Egyptian astronomer; aids in preparation of the Julian calendar (46 B.C.), **5**, 574.

Sosistratus or **Sosistratos** (d. 314 B.C.), tyrant of Syracuse; expelled by a revolution, **4**, 578–579.

Sosthenes (d. 279 B.C.), Macedonian officer; obtains supreme direction of affairs in Macedonia, **4**, 458, 506; death, **4**, 458, 506.

Sostratus (d. 327 B.C.), Macedonian of noble birth, page to Alexander the Great; joins conspiracy against Alexander, **4**, 353–354.

Sotades (ca. 280 B.C.), Greek poet; death, **4**, 569.

Soter, see Antiochus I, Demetrius I, Ptolemy I and VIII.

Soter, name applied by Josephus to Seleucus (IV) Philopater *q. v.*

Soter (d. 177 A.D.), bishop of Rome ca. 168–177 A.D., **8**, 503.

Sothel, Sothell or Southwell, Seth, colonial governor of North Carolina 1683–1689, of South Carolina 1690–1691; governor of North Carolina, **23**, 52; governor of South Carolina, **23**, 58.

Sotitates (Sos), Gallic tribe; at war with Romans (55 B.C.), **5**, 521.

Soto, Hernando or Fernando de (ca. 1500–1542), Spanish soldier and explorer; career in Peru, **22**, 476; **23**, 544; explorations in North America, **22**, 477–481; death and burial, **22**, 481–484.

Soubise, Benjamin de Rohan, Seigneur de (1583–1642), French Protestant general; commands garrison at Soubise, **11**, 446; attacks Blavet, **11**, 450.

Soubise, Charles de Rohan, Prince de (1715–1787), French general; commands second French army in Germany, **12**, 73; **15**, 200; at battle of Rossbach, **12**, 74; **15**, 202; at battle of Landwehrhagen, **12**, 76.

Soudan, see Sudan.

Souham, Joseph (1760–1837), French general; at Dunkirk, **12**, 364.

Soulé, Pierre (1802–1870), French-American politician; minister to Spain, **23**, 390; conduct at Madrid, **23**, 393; Ostend manifesto and, **23**, 393.

Soulis, Sir William de, hereditary butler of Scotland; in conspiracy against Bruce (1320), **21**, 111.

Soult, Napoléon Hector (1801–1857), French politician and diplomat; ministry, **13**, 71–72.

Soult, Nicolas Jean de Dieu (1769–1851), duke of Dalmatia, French marshal; at battle of Zürich, **12**, 476; commands

division of army for invasion of England, **12**, 533; at battle of Austerlitz, **12**, 546; at battle of Jena, **12**, 552; at battle of Eylau, **12**, 557; **17**, 452; at battle of Heilsberg, **17**, 454; at battle of Friedland, **12**, 561; defeats General Belvedere in Spain, **10**, 342; at battle of Reynosa, **10**, 342; takes Corunna and Ferrol, **10**, 349; appointed governor of Portugal, **10**, 349; takes Oporto, **10**, 349, 540; evacuates Oporto, **10**, 350, 540; at battle of Albuera, **10**, 357; **12**, 582; attempts to relieve siege of Pamplona, **10**, 369; retreats before Wellington, **10**, 371.

Souphis, see T'er-sa.

Sourdis, Henri de (1593–1645), French prelate; becomes archbishop of Bordeaux (1629); in war with Spain, **11**, 461.

Sousa or Souza, Martim Affonso de (ca. 1500–1564), Portuguese coloniser; explores coast of Brazil, **23**, 654.

Sousa, Thome' de (ca. 1510–1563), Portuguese administrator; first governor-general of Brazil (1549–1553), **23**, 654; founds San Salvador, **23**, 654.

South Africa, main treatment, **22**, 265–320; discovery of Cape of Good Hope, **10**, 475–477; **22**, 265; Cape Colony ceded to England by Holland (1815), **22**, 266; English attempt settlement of Natal (1824–1828), **22**, 276, 318; abolition of slavery (1834), **22**, 267; "Great Trek" (1835–1836), **22**, 267, 276–282, 318; Republic of Natal organised (1839), **22**, 267; Natal annexed to Cape Colony (1843), **22**, 267, 318; Transvaal organised (1852), **22**, 267, 283; Sand River Convention (1852), **22**, 283; Orange Free State organised (1854), **22**, 268, 277, 283; discovery of diamonds (1867), **22**, 269; discovery of gold (1868), **22**, 286; (1871), **22**, 287; (1884), **22**, 319; British annexation of Transvaal (1877), **22**, 288–290; first Boer War (1880–1881), **22**, 270, 279, 290–292; Jameson Raid (1895), **22**, 297 seq.; second Boer War (1899–1902), **22**, 303–317, 319–320; Chinese labour (1904–1907), **21**, 670.

South African War, see Boer Wars.

South American Revolution, the series of wars by which the Spanish colonies of South America became independent; main treatment, **23**, 581–596.

Southampton, seaport in Hampshire, England; burned by Normans, **11**, 104.

Southampton, Henry Wriothesley, 3rd Earl of (1573–1624), English soldier and politician, friend of Shakespeare; conspiracy with earl of Essex, **19**, 425; arrest and trial, **19**, 426; promotes Weymouth's voyage to New England, **22**, 565; becomes treasurer of Virginia, **22**, 585; induces company to confirm privilege of general assembly in Virginia, **22**, 586; character, **22**, 586.

Southampton, Thomas Wriothesley, 4th Earl of (d. 1667), English statesman; appointed treasurer, **20**, 234.

- Utrecht (1713); text, 11, 664-674; 14, 416 seq.; effect in America, 23, 182.
- Sparta (Lacedæmon), Greek city and state; origin (ca. 1000 B.C.), 3, 118; ethnology, 3, 62, 101-103, 124, 128-129, 577; characteristics of people, 3, 139-140, 413, 568-569; institutions of Lycurgus (ca. 885 B.C.), 3, 128-142; government, 3, 131-132, 138; army, 3, 137, 141, 278, 321-322; 4, 67, 102, 158, 161; manners and customs, 3, 130-139, 141-142; 4, 591-592; Messenian Wars (764-580 B.C.), 3, 143-151; Persian Wars, 3, 320-329, 357-371; 4, 63-64, 103, 120; Peloponnesian War, 3, 508-646; supremacy in Greece (480-371 B.C.), 4, 66-77; degeneracy, 4, 77-82; relations with Asia (400-394 B.C.), 4, 82-86, 91-103; war with Elis, 4, 86-90; Theban War, 4, 135-201; revival under Cleomenes (232 B.C.), 4, 523-524; war with Macedon (221-216 B.C.), 4, 526; alliance with Rome (208 B.C.), 4, 528-533.
- Spartacus (d. 71 B.C.), Thracian slave and gladiator at Rome; heads insurrection, 5, 460-461.
- Speedwell, ship which sailed with the *Mayflower* from England (1615); abandons voyage, 22, 625-626.
- Speicher, mountain pass in Switzerland; battle (May 14th, 1403), 16, 582.
- Speier (Speyer, Spire, Spires), Bavarian town; first diet (1526), 14, 266; new diet (1529), 14, 266; third diet of (1543), 14, 277; burned (1689), 11, 603; battle (1703), 11, 617.
- Speier, Peace of (1543), 16, 268.
- Spencean Philanthropists, Society of, instituted (1816), 21, 500.
- Spencer, Charles, see Sunderland.
- Spencer, John Charles, 3rd Earl Spencer, Lord Althorpe (1782-1845), English statesman; becomes chancellor of exchequer (1830), 21, 549; announces ministerial plan of reforms to commons, 21, 550.
- Spencer, John Poyntz, 5th Earl Spencer (1835-), English statesman; inaugurated viceroy of Ireland (1882), 21, 645.
- Spencer, Robert, see Sunderland.
- Spendius, Campanian slave; leads revolt in Carthage (241 B.C.), 5, 233-234.
- Spenser, Edmund (1552-1599), English poet; friend of Raleigh, 19, 412; estimate of literary work, 19, 465; attempt to vindicate Lord Grey's conduct at massacre of Dunanore, 21, 411; property of, destroyed, 21, 416.
- Speransky or Speranski, Count Mikhail (1772-1839), Russian statesman; administration, 17, 501-502; banishment, 17, 502; prepares manifesto of Nicholas I, 17, 537; death, 17, 557.
- Spermios, legendary king of Lydia; death, 2, 427.
- Sperthies (fifth century B.C.), Spartan hostage; released by Xerxes, 3, 318-319.
- Speyer, see Speier.
- Sphinx, Egyptian colossal statue at Ghizeh; erected (ca. 3800 B.C.), 1, 95.
- Spicher, village in German Lorraine; (Aug. 6th, 1870), 13, 152.
- Spielmann, Baron, Austrian statesman; negotiates treaty with Prussia (1790), 14, 496.
- Spinelli, Matteo (1230-1268), Italian chronicler; journal of, 9, 196-198.
- Spinola, a noble family of Genoa (fourteenth century); Ghibelline partisans, 9, 126, 129.
- Spinola, Marquis Ambrogio di (1570-1630), Italian soldier in service of Spain; captures Ostend, 13, 538; at battle of Ruhrort, 13, 540-541; campaign in Netherlands, 13, 542-547; besieges Bergen-op-Zoom, 13, 570; invests Breda, 13, 572-573; commands Spanish troops in Italy, 13, 578; in French war with Spain, 11, 461.
- Spinola, Federigo (d. 1603), Italian sailor, brother of Ambrogio; at siege of Ostend, 13, 538.
- Spinoza, Baruch or Benedict (1632-1677), Dutch philosopher; estimate, 13, 591-592.
- Spion Kop, hill in the Transvaal; battle of (1900), 22, 310.
- Spires, see Speier.
- Spitamenes, Bactrian general; defeats Alexander (327 B.C.), 4, 348, 351.
- Spithridates, Persian leader; aids Agesilaus in Paphlagonia (ca. 400 B.C.), 4, 93, 101-102.
- Spithridates, Persian satrap of Lydia; at battle of the Granicus (334 B.C.), 4, 285-288.
- Spoletto, Italian city; burned by Frederick Barbarossa (1155), 9, 47.
- Spooner, John Coit (1843-), American statesman; author of act providing for construction of Panama Canal (1902), 23, 605.
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- Arabia: early religious festival, 8, 9, 109; horse racing and athletic games, 8, 109.
 - England: gaming in the reign of Richard I, 18, 326; athletic games in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, 18, 327; under Henry VII, 19, 52-53, 57-58; James I's *Book of Sports* (1610), 19, 493; court amusements under James I, 19, 519-520.
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 - Sporus, attendant of Nero, present at his death (68 A.D.), 6, 223.
 - Spotswood, Alexander (1676-1740), colonial governor of Virginia 1710-1722; administration, 23, 135.

diet of Grodno (1793), **24**, 88; persecutions of, **24**, 92; signs act of abdication (1795), **24**, 100; death, **24**, 100; characterisation of, **24**, 100–101.

Stanley, Edward Geoffrey Smith, 14th earl of Derby (1799–1869), English statesman; conservatives rally to, after Peel's death, **21**, 611; first ministry (1852), **21**, 613; accepts compromise admitting Baron Rothschild to house of lords, **21**, 621; defeated on Reform Bill, **21**, 622; second ministry (1858–1859), **21**, 621, 622; third ministry (1866–1868), **21**, 632–634.

Stanley, Edward Henry Smith, 15th earl of Derby (1826–1893), English statesman; resigns office in the Disraeli ministry (1878) on Turkish question, **21**, 640–641; as colonial secretary treats with Kruger (1884), **21**, 644; **22**, 293.

Stanley, Sir Henry Morton, explorer, **14**, 58.

Stanley, James, (1600–1651) 7th earl of Derby, English nobleman; taken prisoner by Cromwell at battle of Worcester, **20**, 109; executed, **20**, 109.

Stanley, Thomas, 1st earl of Derby (1435?–1504), English soldier and statesman; personal relations with Edward IV, **18**, 605; arrested by order of Richard of Gloucester (1483), **18**, 609; excuses himself for not joining Richard (1485), **18**, 623; at battle of Bosworth Field, **18**, 624; crowns Henry VII on field of battle, **18**, 624; created earl of Derby, **19**, 15.

Stanley, Sir William (d. 1495), English soldier, brother of Thomas Stanley, first earl of Derby; holds conference with Henry (VII) of Richmond (1485), **18**, 624; executed for implication in Perkin Warbeck's conspiracy, **19**, 29.

Stanton, Edwin McMasters (1814–1869), American statesman; attorney-general, **23**, 412; President Johnson demands resignation of, as secretary of war, **23**, 465–466.

Stanz, town in Switzerland; Compact of (1481), **16**, 609, 610.

Staouëli, village in Algeria; battle of (1830), **13**, 43.

Stapfer of Zürich, Swiss mercenary leader; in service of Emperor Maximilian I, **14**, 243.

Staples, Edward (1490?–1560) English ecclesiastic; made bishop of Meath, **21**, 402; attempts to introduce Protestantism into Ireland (1551), **21**, 402, 403.

Staps, Frederick (1792–1809), German fanatic; attempts life of Napoleon I, **12**, 576.

Star, Order of the, John of France founds, **11**, 125.

Star Chamber, Court of, an arbitrary English tribunal, abolished in 1640; origin, **19**, 24; under Elizabeth, **19**, 278; royal proclamations enforced by means of, **19**, 528; James I's employment of, **19**, 528–531; jurisdiction enlarged by Charles I, **19**, 566, 568; judges of, pronounce ship-money legal, **19**, 568; dissolved, **19**, 598.

Starcewitch, Croat politician; advocates separation from Hungary (1885), **15**, 56.

Starhemberg, Count Ernst Rüdiger (1638–1701), Austrian field-marshall; at battle of Philippsburg, **11**, 600; defends Vienna against Turks (1683), **14**, 396; **24**, 389–390.

Starhemberg or **Stahremberg**, Count Guido (1654–1737), Austrian field-marshall, cousin of preceding; campaign in Spain, **14**, 415.

Stark, John (1728–1822), American soldier; at battle of Bunker Hill, **23**, 247; defeats British at battle of Bennington (1777), **23**, 264.

Star of the West, United States steamship; attempts to relieve Fort Sumter (1861), **23**, 413.

Stasanor, officer of Alexander the Great; accepts kingdom of Parthians (ca. 323 B.C.), **8**, 49.

Stasippus (d. 370 B.C.), a Tegean, partisan of Sparta; opposes Arcadian union, **4**, 170; death, **4**, 171.

States General, name given to the general assemblies of France up to 1789; origin and early meetings, **11**, 88 and note; (twelfth and thirteenth centuries), **11**, 97; (1302), **11**, 88; (1355), **11**, 128; (1356–1357), **11**, 132; (1420), **11**, 181; (1439), **11**, 229; (1484), **11**, 281–284; (1506), **11**, 300; (1560), **11**, 355; (1588), **11**, 388 seq.; (1593), **11**, 401; (1614), **11**, 436–437; (1789), **12**, 149–153.

States General of the Netherlands; William of Orange convenes at Dort (1572), **13**, 431; declare independence of Holland and Zealand (1575), **13**, 457; adopt Union of Utrecht (1579), **13**, 473; issue Act of Abjuration (1581), **13**, 487; regulations regarding, in constitution of 1582, **13**, 494.

States of the Church (Papal States), former temporal dominions of the popes of Rome; exarchate of Ravenna granted by Pepin to Stephen II (755), **8**, 557; enlarged by will of Countess Matilda of Tuscany (1115), **7**, 657; Innocent III renders independent of empire and extends limits, **8**, 610, 611; under the Borgias, **9**, 429; under Emperor Charles V, **9**, 446; in the eighteenth century, **9**, 538 seq.; seized by Napoleon (1809), **9**, 571; in Sardinian War (1859), **9**, 604; Umbria and the Marches taken from (1860), **9**, 609; incorporated into Italian kingdom (1860 and 1870), **9**, 623; see also Papacy.

Statilius, Lucius, Roman knight; in Catiline conspiracy (63 B.C.), **5**, 488–490.

Statira (Arsinoë, Barsine), (d. 323 B.C.) wife of Alexander the Great and daughter of Darius; marries Alexander (324 B.C.), **4**, 376, 377; assassinated, **4**, 431.

Statira (d. ca. 400 B.C.), wife of Artaxerxes II, king of Persia, **2**, 626, 643.

Statira (d. 331 B.C.), sister and wife of Darius Codomanus; captured at Issus (333 B.C.), **4**, 303; beauty of, **4**, 304.

Stavanger Fjord, see Hafurs Fjord.
 Stavutshan, town in Russia; battle of (1739), **17**, 336.
 Steam, Use of, see Inventions.
 Stedingers, Teutonic people, inhabiting the lower Weser; crusade against (1234), **13**, 292.
 Steen, Johannes Wilhelm Christian (1827-), Norwegian statesman; premier (1891, 1898), **16**, 486, 487.
 Steenbock, see Stenbock.
 Steenkerke (Steinkirk), village in Belgium; battle of (1692), **11**, 605; **14**, 402; **20**, 439.
 Stein, town in Austria; battle of (1805), **17**, 448.
 Stein, Heinrich Friedrich Karl, Baron von und zum (1757-1831), Prussian statesman; administration, **15**, 303-305; and promulgation of edict of emancipation, **15**, 304; "political testament" of, **15**, 305; proscribed by Napoleon, **15**, 305; reforms, **15**, 303-305; counselor of Alexander I, **15**, 331; presides at diet of Munster, **15**, 399, 400; influence in German liberation, **15**, 303; undue fame of, **15**, 304; letter, on Metternich's policy, **15**, 375.
 Steinkirk, see Steinkerke.
 Steinmetz, Karl Friedrich von (1736-1877), German general; in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 489.
 Stenbock or Steenbock, Count Magnus von (1664-1717), Swedish soldier; defeats Danes at Helsingborg, **16**, 389; surrenders at Tönning, **16**, 389; **17**, 286; imprisonment and death, **17**, 286.
 Stenkil, king of Sweden; accession (1056), **16**, 36; person and character, **16**, 187, 189.
 Stepanovitch, Dvorik, hero of Galician folklore, **17**, 120.
 Stephanie, princess of Hohenzollern; marries Pedro V of Portugal (1857), **10**, 557.
 Stephanus, Roman steward; aids in assassination of Domitian (96 A.D.), **6**, 261.
 Stephen of Blois (1105-1154), king of England 1135-1154; ancestry, **18**, 239; swears to maintain succession of Matilda, **18**, 239; Henry I's bounty towards, **18**, 241; coronation, **18**, 241; grants excessive privileges to barons, **18**, 242; in wars against partisans of Matilda, **18**, 243-255; war with David of Scotland, **18**, 243-245; **21**, 37; Roger of Salisbury and, **18**, 245-247; war with Matilda and Robert of Gloucester, **18**, 247-253; taken prisoner, **18**, 248; exchanged for Gloucester, **18**, 251; besieges Oxford, **18**, 252; quarrels with clergy, **18**, 253; compromises with Henry Plantagenet, **18**, 255; death, **18**, 255; anarchy in England under, **18**, 255, 256; contemporary view of reign, **18**, 255, 256; character, **18**, 241, 248, 255.
 Stephen I, Saint, first king of Hungary 1000-1038, **14**, 550.
 Stephen I, bishop of Rome 253-257, **8**, 503.
 Stephen II, pope 752-757 A.D.; pontificate, **8**,

556-558; temporal power of papacy founded under, **8**, 557.
 Stephen II, unconsecrated pope, **8**, 556.
 Stephen III, pope 768-772 A.D., **8**, 558.
 Stephen IV, pope 816-817 A.D.; Louis the Pious and, **7**, 557; **8**, 565.
 Stephen V, pope 885-891 A.D., **8**, 577.
 Stephen VI, pope 896-897 A.D.: strangled, **8**, 578.
 Stephen VII, pope 920-931 A.D., **8**, 581.
 Stephen VIII, pope 939-941 A.D., **8**, 587.
 Stephen IX, pope 1057-1058, **8**, 592.
 Stephen "the Great," prince of Moldavia 1457-1504; warlike enterprises of, **24**, 132, 133; defeats Turks at Rakova, **24**, 133; given title of "Athlete of Christ" by Sixtus IV, **24**, 134; driven from dominions by Turks, **24**, 134; regains throne, **24**, 135; aids Alexander of Lithuania against Ivan the Great, **17**, 180; destroys Polish army, **24**, 135; death, **24**, 135; memory of, honoured by Moldavians, **24**, 136.
 Stephen "the Young," prince of Moldavia 1517-1527, grandson of Stephen the Great, **24**, 137.
 Stephen "the Little" (d. 1774), regent of Montenegro; claims to b. Peter III of Russia, **24**, 197, 208; reign, **24**, 197, 208.
 Stephen (I) Nemanja (Saint Simeon) (d. 1200), prince of Servia 1159-1195; reign, **24**, 189, 190; canonisation, **24**, 190.
 Stephen II, prince of Servia (d. 1224), **24**, 190.
 Stephen III (Radoslav), prince of Servia (thirteenth century), **24**, 190.
 Stephen (1817-1867), archduke of Austria; nominated palatine of Hungary, **14**, 616.
 Stephen, count of Chartres, Blois and Troyes; power and wealth, **8**, 840; president of the council of chiefs of first crusade (1096), **8**, 340; desertion of, **8**, 348.
 Stephen (eighth century), Byzantine monk; martyrdom, **8**, 550.
 Stephen, Sir James Fitzjames (1829-1894), English jurist and legal author; introduces reforms in British Indian law codes, **22**, 211.
 Stephen Báthori, see Báthori.
 Stephen Dushan, czar of Servia 1336-1355; reign, **24**, 191-193; dethrones father, **24**, 191; assumes title of czar, **24**, 192; promulgates "Code of Dushan," **24**, 192; death, **24**, 193.
 Stephen Lazarevich, prince of Servia; becomes vassal of Turkey (1389), **24**, 194.
 Stephen Voyislav (eleventh century), Servian chief; insurrection of, **24**, 189.
 Stephens, Alexander Hamilton (1812-1883), American statesman; chosen vice-president of Confederate states, **23**, 409.
 Stephens, James (1824-1901), Irish agitator; directs conspiracy in Ireland, **21**, 448; arrested, **21**, 448.
 Stephenson, Fort, defense of, **23**, 330.
 Stephinates, king of Egypt 684-687 B.C., **1**, 178.
 Sterling, Sir James (1791-1865), British colo-

of Massachusetts to jurisdiction over New Hampshire, **23**, 150.

Stout, Sir Robert (1844-), British colonial statesman; premier of New Zealand, **22**, 261.

Stowe, Harriet Elizabeth Beecher (1811-1896), American novelist, author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*; arouses anti-slavery sentiment, **23**, 386.

Strabo, Caius Fannius, Roman historian; at Carthage with Tiberius Gracchus (146 B.C.), **5**, 644.

Strabo, Caius Fannius, Roman consul 122 B.C.; proposed for election by C. Gracchus, **5**, 376; opposes Gracchus, **5**, 377.

Strabo, Seius, prætorian prefect under Augustus and father of Sejanus, **6**, 143.

Strabrobates-Sthavarapatis, Indian king; battle with Semiramis, **2**, 526.

Strachan, John (1778-1867), Scotch-Canadian Anglican bishop and politician; leader of "Family Compact" party in Upper Canada (1828-1838), **22**, 334.

Strachey, William (fl. 1609-1618), English colonist; secretary of Virginia (ca. 1610-1612), **22**, 579.

Strada, Zanobi di (14th century), Italian poet; crowned by Emperor Charles IV, **9**, 202.

Strafford, Earl of, see Wentworth.

Stralsund, seaport in province of Pomerania, Prussia; sieges of (1628), **14**, 342 seq.; (1715), **16**, 390; becomes Prussian possession (1718), **15**, 148.

Stralsund, Peace of (1370), **14**, 187; **16**, 185.

Strasburg, capital of Alsace-Lorraine; battle of (357 A.D.), **6**, 483; tower of, built (1096), **8**, 476, becomes French possession, **11**, 594, 609; **14**, 394; siege of (1870), **13**, 151.

Strategopoulos, see Alexius Strategopoulos.

Stratford, John (d. 1348), archbishop of Canterbury; charge of, against Edward II of England (1327), **18**, 444; proceedings of Edward III against (1344), **18**, 457.

Stratford de Redcliffe, see Cauning, Stratford.

Strathclyde, district in Scotland, **21**, 10.

Strathnairn, Baron of, see Rose.

Stratius, Achæan captive in Rome (167-146 B.C.), released; **5**, 314.

Strato, Greek rhetorician; friend of M. Brutus (42 B.C.), **5**, 623.

Stratocles, Athenian orator and general; at battle of Chæronea (338 B.C.), **4**, 243; subservience to Demetrius, **4**, 495, 498.

Straton, prince of Aradus; yields to Alexander the Great (333 B.C.), **4**, 307.

Stratonice (ca. 300 B.C.), daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes; becomes wife of Antiochus I, **4**, 450, 462, 555.

Strauss, David Friedrich (1808-1874), German theologian and philosopher; appointment to University of Zürich (1839); causes fall of liberal government in Zürich, **17**, 38.

Strattis, tyrant of Chios; plot against (479 B.C.), **3**, 353.

Straw, Jack (d. 1381), assumed name of priest-leader of peasants in the Wat Tyler rebellion; chosen by peasants as their leader, **18**, 489; death, **18**, 493.

Strelitz, Streltsi, or Streletzi, body-guard instituted by Ivan the Terrible (1560); established under name of the Opritshnina, **17**, 202; atrocities of, under Ivan the Terrible, **17**, 203; vassals of Sophia against Peter the Great, **17**, 250; insurrection of (1698), **17**, 265.

Stremayr, Karl von (1823-), Austrian statesman; becomes minister of justice (1879), **15**, 52.

Strigonia, town in Hungary, battle of (1683), **24**, 64.

Strikes, see Labour.

Stroganov or Stroganoff, Count Alexander (1734-1811), Russian nobleman; president of Academy of Fine Arts, **17**, 503.

Strolbovna, Peace of (1617); terminates war of Russia with Sweden, **17**, 239.

Stromboli, island north of Sicily; battle of (1676), **11**, 585.

Strongbow, see Pembroke.

Strossmayer, Joseph George, Croatian bishop; exiled (1867), **15**, 43.

Strozzi, Filippo (1488-1538), Florentine statesman and soldier; attempts to expel the Medici family, **9**, 465.

Strozzi, Pietro (1500-1558), Italian soldier; defeated at defence of Siena, **9**, 465; **11**, 346.

Strozzi, Tommaso (d. 1383), popular leader in Florence; in opposition to the Guelfs, **9**, 334-343.

Struensee, Count Johann Friedrich von (1737-1772), German-Danish politician; administration, **16**, 415 seq.; death, **16**, 418.

Struensee, Karl August von (1735-1804), brother of Johann Friedrich von Struensee; becomes councillor of justice, **16**, 417.

Struss, Colonel Nicholas (seventeenth century), Polish general; defends Kremlin (1612), **17**, 237.

Struthas, Persian satrap; succeeds Tiribazus (392 B.C.), **4**, 120.

Strutzki, attendant of Frederick the Great; present at death of Frederick (1786), **15**, 255.

Struve, Gustav von (1805-1870), German republican agitator; petitions for governmental reforms, **15**, 432; leads insurrection in Baden, **15**, 452.

Stuart, or Stewart, or Steuart, royal house of Scotland and England; in Scotland 1371-1603; in England and Scotland jointly 1603-1714; for lists of rulers see England and Scotland.

Stuart, Arabella (ca. 1575-1615), daughter of Charles Stuart and cousin of James I; Raleigh accused of conspiring in favour of, **19**, 472; **22**, 567; marriage to William Seymour, **19**, 495; imprisonment and death, **19**, 495.

Stuart, Charles Edward, the "Young Pretender," see Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir.

governor of New York; administration, **23**, 15.

Sua (ninth century B.C.), king of Gozan; sends presents to Shalmaneser, **1**, 388, 389.

Suabia, see Swabia.

Suatopluk, see Zwentibold.

Sublime Porte, name frequently applied to Turkish government, see Turkey.

Subrius Flavius (d. 66 A.D.), Roman tribune; conspires against Nero, **6**, 204.

Subuktigin, Mohammedan ruler (995 A.D.); invades India, **8**, 223.

Subutai, see Sabutai.

Suchet, Louis Gabriel (1770–1826), French soldier; aids Napoleon, **12**, 617.

Suckling, Sir John (d. ca. 1642), English poet and courtier; in army plot, **19**, 589.

Sucre, Antonio José de (1793–1830), Spanish-American soldier; gains victory of Pichincha (1822), **23**, 584; wins battle of Ayacucho (1824), **23**, 582; made president of Bolivia, **23**, 587; forced to leave Bolivia, **23**, 589.

Sudan or Soudan, a vast region in Northern Africa; English in, **24**, 459–461; internal reorganisation, **24**, 461–463; Italy joins in pacification of, **9**, 632; international problems, **24**, 463–464; progress of reforms in, **24**, 464–465; Anglo-Egyptian administration of, **24**, 466; **21**, 674; conquest of, by Abul-Abbas, **24**, 471–472.

Sudely, Lord, see Seymour, Thomas.

Sudracæ, see Oxydracæ.

Sudras, Indian caste; rule India, **2**, 494; duties and condition, **2**, 511–514.

Suenske Sound, battles of (1790), **17**, 404; (1789), see Hügfors.

Suessa, Thaddeus of, ambassador of Frederick II of Germany (1245), **14**, 117.

Suessiones, a tribe of the Belgæ; subjugated by Julius Cæsar, **5**, 515.

Suetonius Paulinus, see Paulinus.

Suevi, a Germanic people; Cæsar attacks, **5**, 515; invade Gaul, **6**, 547; invade Spain, **6**, 603, 610; **10**, 15, 17; adopts Christianity, **10**, 20.

Suez Canal, a ship-canal connecting the Mediterranean and the Red Sea; projected by Mustapha III, **24**, 419; building of, promoted by Said Pasha, **24**, 456; begun, **13**, 137; English government purchases shares in (1875), **21**, 639; **24**, 458.

Suffets, name given the council of Elders at Carthage, **2**, 317.

Suffolk, Dukes of, see Brandon, Charles, and Grey, Henry.

Suffolk, William de la Pole, Earl of, see Pole.

Suffrage:

- Belgium: struggles to obtain suffrage, **14**, 56–57; legislation of 1893 concerning, **14**, 57.
- Brazil: existing limitations on, **23**, 667.
- Bulgaria: manhood suffrage granted by constitution, **24**, 180.
- Canada: under the Constitutional Act of 1792, **22**, 330; movement for extension of the suffrage and establishment of a truly representative government (1819–1839), **22**, 332.

Denmark: suffrage qualifications under constitution of 1849, **16**, 443; the constitution of 1863, **16**, 444.

England: the younger Pitt proposes electoral reform (1783), **20**, 641; (1785), **20**, 645–646; reform measure of 1831, **21**, 550–553; Reform Bill of 1831 rejected, **21**, 554–556; Reform Act of 1832, **21**, 560–565; Reform Bill of 1866, 634; Parish Councils Act, **21**, 650–651; Women's Suffrage, **21**, 664.

France: qualified suffrage under Louis Philippe, **13**, 3; universal suffrage proclaimed (1848), **13**, 95; first election by universal suffrage (1848), **13**, 96; universal suffrage attacked (1849), **13**, 113–114; legislation of 1850 concerning qualifications for voting, **13**, 209; constitution of 1875, **13**, 7, 188–189.

Germany: election for German national assembly (1848), **15**, 442; universal suffrage in constitution proposed by assembly (1849), **15**, 453; Prussian electoral law in constitution of 1850, **15**, 460; in constitution of German Empire (1871), **15**, 606.

Italy: increased from 600,000 to 2,000,000 in 1881, **9**, 631.

Japan: qualifications for, in constitution of 1890, **24**, 637.

Netherlands: basis of franchise altered by constitution of 1887, **14**, 65.

New South Wales: male adult suffrage established, **22**, 240.

New Zealand: plural voting abolished, **22**, 261; electoral franchise granted to women (1893), **22**, 262.

Norway: universal male suffrage established (1898), **16**, 487.

Rome: the *Leges Tabellariae*, or ballot laws, **5**, 320 note.

Rumania: qualifications for, **24**, 154.

South Australia: extension of suffrage, **22**, 246; electoral franchise granted to women, **22**, 246.

Sweden: franchise reform (1890–1902), **18**, 491.

Switzerland: demand for extension (1830–1832), **17**, 36–37; electoral franchise, **17**, 45.

Transvaal: Uitlander movement for franchise reform (1890–1892), **22**, 295; Kruger radically narrows the Franchise Law (1894), **22**, 296.

United States: universal suffrage established in Virginia, **22**, 598; popular elections in the Massachusetts Bay Colony (1634–1635), **22**, 647–648; under the "Model Constitution" in the Carolinas, **23**, 51; electoral franchise under the "Fundamental Orders," **23**, 107; in colonial New York, **23**, 154; extension of, after the Revolution, **23**, 290; Dorr's rebellion in Rhode Island (1843), **23**, 368–369; the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution adopted (1866), **23**, 461–462.

Suffren de Saint-Tropez, Pierre André de (1726–1788), French naval officer; saves

Sulpicianus, Flavius (d. 197 A.D.), Roman prefect; bids for the empire, **6**, 383-384; put to death by Severus, **6**, 388.

Sulpicius Galba, Publius, Roman consul 200 B.C.; invades Greece, **5**, 297.

Sulpicius Lemonia Rufus, Servius (ca. 106-43 B.C.); Roman jurist; prosecutes Murena, **5**, 493.

Sulpicius Longus, Caius, Roman consul 314 B.C.; defeats Samnites, **5**, 191.

Sulpicius Peticus, Caius, Roman consul 355 B.C., **5**, 174.

Sulpicius, Quintus, Roman military tribune (390 B.C.); treaty with Gauls, **5**, 163-164.

Sulpicius Rufus, Publius (124-88 B.C.), Roman general in Marsian War, **5**, 413; slain, **5**, 424; laws of, **5**, 424, 427.

Sulpicius Rufus, Servius, Roman consular tribune (388 B.C.), **5**, 170.

Sulpicius Saverio, Publius, Roman patrician consul 279 B.C.; Pyrrhus defeats, **5**, 207.

Sumarokov, Alexander Petrovitch (1718-1777), Russian poet; influence on Russian stage, **17**, 357.

Sumatra, island in Malay archipelago; discovered by Diogo Lopes de Sequeira (1509), **10**, 486.

Sumer (Shinar), country of southern Babylonia; under Semitic rule, **1**, 360; conquered by Larsa, **1**, 327; identified with Makan, **1**, 341; separated from Accad, **1**, 389.

Sumerians, people inhabiting Sumer; origin, **1**, 310, 318, 342-344; civilisation compared with Egyptian, **1**, 59; influence on Babylonia, **1**, 337, 460-461; language, **1**, 323, 342; develop cuneiform writing, **1**, 337, 461; tablet records, **1**, 494-495.

Summerhill Creek, in New South Wales; discovery of gold at (1851), **22**, 238.

Sumner, Charles (1811-1874), American statesman; opposes passage of Kansas-Nebraska Bill in United States senate (1854), **23**, 392; delivers his great speech on "The Crime against Kansas" (1855), **23**, 396-397; assaulted by Preston Brooks in senate chamber, **23**, 397; opposes Lincoln's reconstruction plans, **23**, 455; resolutions concerning secession, **23**, 455; supports Liberal Republican movement (1872), **23**, 469.

Sumner, Edwin Vose (1797-1863), American soldier; disperses free-state legislature in Kansas (1856), **23**, 398; in McClellan's peninsular campaign (1862), **23**, 430-431; at battle of Fredericksburg (1862), **23**, 436.

Sumter, Fort, see Fort Sumter.

Sumter, Thomas (1734-1832), American soldier; campaigns in South Carolina (1780), **23**, 274.

Sumu-abi, king of Babylonia 2450 B.C.; accession, **1**, 363.

Sunderland Bridge, town in England; battle of (1346), **18**, 465.

Sunderland, Charles Spencer, 3rd Earl of (1674-1722); made secretary of ministry,

20, 481; Anne dismisses, **20**, 484; lord-lieutenant of Ireland, **20**, 507; chief advisor of George I, **20**, 518; resignation, **20**, 529; death, **20**, 531.

Sunderland, Robert Spencer, 2nd Earl of (1640-1702); becomes member of Temple's ministry (1679), **20**, 293; appointed member of court of ecclesiastical commissioners (1685), **20**, 384; president of council (1685), **20**, 385; embraces Catholic faith, **20**, 405; confidential advisor of William III, **20**, 445; created lord-chamberlain, **20**, 456; resigns, **20**, 458.

Sungaria, province in Chinese empire; origin and meaning of name, **24**, 259.

Sung-hwan, town in Korea; battle of (1894), **24**, 576.

Sungs, mediæval dynasty in southern China; fight with Manchus, **24**, 272, 279.

Sunna, traditional law of Islam; elaborated by Al Buchari, **8**, 138; disputed by Shiites, **8**, 173; significance, **8**, 294 seq.

Sunnites, Mohammedan sect; distinguished from Shiites, **8**, 173.

Sun Worship, see under Religion (A).

Suomi, Finnish tribe, **17**, 86.

Suplicac (d. 1848), Servian voivode, **14**, 651.

Supremacy, Act of, (1) (1534), Act proclaiming Henry VIII of England supreme head of the church, **19**, 144; (2) (1558-1559), Act vesting all spiritual authority in the crown of England, **19**, 275.

Surajah Dowlah, see Siraj-ud-Daula.

Surbaraza, see Shahbaraz.

Sureda, Pedro de, see Romana, Marquis de la.

Surenas, Parthian soldier; defeats Crassus at Carrhae (53 B.C.), **5**, 510; **8**, 63-67.

Surinam, English colony in Guiana; ceded to Dutch (1667), **23**, 25 note; captured by English (1781), **14**, 11.

Surmar, king of Alamanni; subdued by Julian (359 A.D.), **6**, 485.

Surprise Plot, see Bye Plot.

Surrey, Earls of, see Howard.

Surrey, see Warenne, John de.

Surrey, Henry Howard, Earl of (ca. 1517-1547), English poet; trial and execution of (1547), **19**, 200-201.

Surs, Hindu sect, **2**, 521.

Surya, Hindu deity, the sun, **2**, 530.

Susa, ancient capital of Elam; Alexander's nuptial festival at (324 B.C.), **4**, 376-377; restored by Sapor II, **8**, 80.

Susa, Treaty of, peace between France and England (1629), **19**, 567.

Susarion of Megara, early Greek comic poet (ca. 575 B.C.), **3**, 504.

Susiana, Persian province, **1**, 480, 483.

Susio-Amardians, Aramaean tribe, **1**, 311.

Suspects, Law of, see Law of Suspects.

Susquehannas, tribe of North American Indians; at war with Senecas (1676), **23**, 127.

Sussex, Anglo-Saxon kingdom in England, **18**, 39.

Sussex, Thomas Radcliffe, Earl of (1526-1583), English statesman and soldier; puts down Dacre's uprising (1570), **19**, 340, 341.

Swerker I (d. 1155), king of Sweden 1129–1155; reign, **16**, 189.

Swerker II, king of Sweden 1195–1210; reign, **16**, 189–190.

Swieten, van, Dutch general; forces Achin to submit to Dutch supremacy (1873–1874), **14**, 64 note.

Sweyn Splitbeard or Sveand (d. 1014), king of Denmark 991–1014; reign, **16**, 45–46, 67; English invasions, **18**, 112, 115, 116, 117.

Swift, Jonathan (1667–1745), English satirist and author; publishes his Drapier letters (1724), **20**, 533–534.

Switzerland, main treatment, **16**, 519–662; **17**, 1–47; to the founding of the Confederation, **16**, 519–543; rise of Swiss Confederation, **16**, 544–580; the Confederation at the height of its power, **16**, 581–622; sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, **16**, 623–662; eighteenth century, **17**, 1–25; since 1798, **17**, 26–47.

Sword, Scythian worship of, **3**, 403.

Sword, Brothers of the, see Brothers of the Sword.

Sybilla, queen of Jerusalem, sister of Baldwin IV; marries Longaspada (1176), **8**, 371; marries Guy de Lusignan, **8**, 373; death, **8**, 385; defends Jerusalem, **14**, 107.

Sybota, Greek island; battle of, **3**, 442–444.

Sycophants, Athenian informers; origin of term, **3**, 218; aid tyranny, **4**, 4–5.

Sydenham, Charles Poulett Thompson, Lord (1799–1841), first governor-general of Canada; effects Canadian union, **22**, 339–340.

Sydenham, Thomas (1624–1689), English physician; attacks parliament, **20**, 140.

Sydney, capital of New South Wales, founded 1778; convention of 1891, **22**, 241, 255; convention of 1897, **22**, 256.

Sydney, see Sidney.

Symmachus, Lucius Aurelius Avianus (d. ca. 404 A.D.), celebrates Roman triumphs, **8**, 519.

Symonds, Sir William Penn (1843–1899), British soldier; killed at Talona, Natal, **22**, 305.

Syncellus, George (d. 800 A.D.), Greek historian; borrows from Eusebius, **1**, 572.

Syndercomb, Miles (d. 1657), Cromwellian soldier; treason, **20**, 166.

Synod of Dort, see Dort, Synod of.

Syphax, Numidian prince (d. ca. 201 B.C.), alliance with Romans, **5**, 268, 282; aids Carthaginians, **5**, 285; defeated by Scipio, **5**, 286; in Scipio's triumph, **5**, 294.

Syracuse, city in Sicily; founded (735 B.C.). **3**, 201; rule of Gelo, **3**, 591–593; rule of Dionysius (410–367 B.C.), **4**, 203–205; reign of tyrants, **4**, 205–206; rule of Agathocles, **5**, 217; ally of Sparta, **3**, 593–594; siege by Athenians (415–413 B.C.), **3**, 600–616; capital of Sicily, **4**, 202; taken by Rome (212 B.C.), **5**, 264–265; plundered by Arabs, **8**, 184.

Syria, country of Western Asia; people and language, **1**, 105, 345; **2**, 412; Egyptian invasions (1632–1600 B.C.), **1**, 128; (1520 B.C.), **1**, 137; revolts, **1**, 146–147; Assyrian invasions, **1**, 387–391; vassalage to Babylon, **1**, 312; Macedonian dynasty (301–163 B.C.), **2**, 138; **4**, 553–561; dominion in Palestine (300–166 B.C.), **2**, 138–146; war with Jews (141–122 B.C.), **2**, 147–158; wars with Rome, **5**, 296–299; becomes Roman province (63 B.C.), **5**, 474; Arabic conquest (636 B.C.), **8**, 156–159; seat of Omayyads, **8**, 159; conquered by Selim I (1516), **24**, 338–339; occupied by Mehemet Ali (1831–1840), **24**, 451–454; see also Coele-Syria and Hittites.

Syrus, Publilius, Roman freedman and actor; wins prize (45 B.C.), **5**, 646.

Szczekociny, town in Poland; battle of (1794), **15**, 274; **24**, 95.

Szechenyi, Hungarian statesman; in Bathanyi's ministry (1848), **14**, 636.

Szegedin, royal free city of Hungary; capture of (ca. 1687), **24**, 391.

Szegedin, Peace of, concluded between Turkey and Hungary (1444), **24**, 195, 321.

Sziget, town in Hungary; siege of (1566), **14**, 320; **24**, 358.

Szistowa, Peace of, concluded between the Emperor Leopold and Turks (1791), **15**, 268.

Szlávy, Joseph, Hungarian premier (1872–1874), **15**, 44–45.

unfavourably on Columbus, **22**, 425; advises King Ferdinand regarding Moors, **10**, 161.

Talbot, Charles, 12th earl and 1st duke of Shrewsbury (1660–1718), English statesman; aids William of Orange in invasion of England (1688), **20**, 405, 407; named secretary of state (1689), **20**, 420; created duke, **20**, 440; appointed lord-treasurer by Queen Anne, **20**, 495–496; recalled by William III, **20**, 445; resigns, **20**, 458; lord-chamberlain **20**, 483–484; lord-chamberlain and groom of the stole under George I, **20**, 507.

Talbot, Francis, 5th earl of Shrewsbury (1560–1560), English nobleman; defends Doncaster from northern insurgents (1536), **19**, 179.

Talbot, George, 6th earl of Shrewsbury (1528?–1590), English nobleman; takes charge of Mary Queen of Scots (1569), **19**, 322.

Talbot, John, 1st earl of Shrewsbury (ca. 1373–1453), English soldier; viceroy of Ireland, **21**, 391; at siege of Orleans, **11**, 191–199; **18**, 551; defied by Joan of Arc, **18**, 552; retreats to Meung, **11**, 200; taken prisoner by Joan of Arc, **11**, 201; **18**, 554; killed at battle of Castillon, **11**, 240–241; character, **21**, 391.

Talbot, Richard (1302?–1356) English nobleman; in Edward III's Scottish War (1334), **21**, 134.

Talbot, Richard, see Tyrconnel, Earl of.

Talha (d. 656 A.D.), companion of Mohammed; joins Aisha against Ali, **8**, 170; death, **8**, 171.

Ta-lien-wan, town and naval station on the Liaotung peninsula, now called Dalny; opened to foreign trade, **24**, 562; Japan obtains (1894), **24**, 577, 651, 655; obtained by Russia (1898), **24**, 561, 567; ceded to Japan, **24**, 664; see also Dalny.

Talikota, town in British India; battle (1565), **22**, 34.

Tallard, Camille de la Baume, Duke of Hostun, Count of (1652–1728), French general; envoy to London (ca. 1698), **11**, 611; in War of Spanish Succession, **11**, 618–619; taken prisoner at Blenheim, **20**, 474.

Talleyrand-Périgord, Charles Maurice de, prince of Benevento (1754–1838), French diplomat; character, and rôle in Constituent Assembly, **12**, 224; officiates at the Federation ceremony, **12**, 227; appointed foreign minister at recommendation of Mme. de Staél, **12**, 446; at triumph of Napoleon, **12**, 454; leaves ministry, **12**, 472; on the 18th Brumaire, **12**, 484; made foreign minister (1799), **12**, 494; secularised at Bonaparte's desire, **12**, 512; averse to war, **12**, 530; at congress of Rastadt, **15**, 283; negotiates with Coblenz about imperial title, **14**, 533, 534, 535; at Napoleon's court, **12**, 539; realisation of his prophecy, **12**, 571; accepts conditions of peace with allied powers, **12**, 619; at capitulation

of Paris, **17**, 487 seq.; interested in in moderate policy of Louis XVIII, **13**, 11; resigns (1815), **13**, 14.

Tallien, Jean Lambert (1767–1820), French revolutionist; protests against ceremonial, **12**, 282; swells execution list, **12**, 327; Carlyle on, **12**, 329; joins opposition, **12**, 340; at assembly of 9th Thermidor (July 27th, 1794), **12**, 341–342; pro-consul to Bordeaux, **12**, 390; becomes "Thermidorian," **12**, 389; attempted assassination of, **12**, 391; at Quiberon, **12**, 406.

Tallien, Mme. de, see Chimay.

Tallmadge, James (1778–1853), American lawyer; moves in United States Congress to limit slavery in Missouri, **23**, 347.

Talmud, collection of traditional laws of Hebrews and commentaries on Pentateuch, **2**, 201.

Talon, Jean Baptiste (1625–1691), French administrator; intendant in Canada, **23**, 71.

Tamahu, Libyan tribe, **1**, 163, 167.

Tamai, Nubia; battle of (1884), **24**, 461.

Taman, island of southern Russia; annexed to Russia (1783), **17**, 395.

Tamar, Hebrew princess, daughter of David, **2**, 93.

Tamasp (d. 1576), shah of Persia; wars with Suleiman I, **24**, 345.

Tamasp, shah of Persia; dethroned by Nadir (1732), **24**, 408.

Tamatave, seaport of Madagascar; siege of (1883), **13**, 198.

Tamerlane, see Timur.

Tamil, tribe of India, **2**, 488.

Tamin, tribe of Mustareb Arabs, **8**, 107.

Tamut Amen, see Tanut-Amen.

Tammaritu, prince of Elam, **1**, 429, 430, 435.

Tammuz or Du'uzu, Babylonian god; identified with Adon, Adonim, Adonis, **1**, 313, 529, 530, 531, 532; **2**, 424.

Tamsapor, Persian satrap (355 A.D.), **6**, 479.

Tana, Italian colony, in the middle ages, on site of the present town Azov at the mouth of the Don; as slave mart, **9**, 320, 323.

Tanaquil, wife of legendary Tarquinius Priscus, **5**, 80–81.

Tanchelin (d. ca. 1126), religious reformer; doctrine and martyrdom, **14**, 92.

Tanagra, in ancient geography, town of Boeotia; battle (457 B.C.), **3**, 427, 428.

Tancred (d. 1112), leader in first crusade; character, **8**, 341; in battle of Dorylaeum, **8**, 345; quarrels with Baldwin, **8**, 346; at siege of Antioch, **8**, 348; at conquest of Jerusalem (1099), **8**, 352; retained by Godfrey, **8**, 353.

Tancred (d. 1194), king of Sicily; visited by Richard I of England, **8**, 386; opposes Henry VI of Germany in Sicily, **9**, 61, 82; **14**, 111; relations with Richard I of England, **18**, 309–310.

Tandamani, see Tanut-Amen.

Taney, Roger Brooke (1777–1864), American jurist; becomes secretary of treasury, **23**, 360; as chief justice of the United States

toms duties in New York (1683), **23**, 154; the tea duties as a cause of the American Revolution, **23**, 234-235; power of imposing customs duties delegated to congress by the Federal Constitution (1787), **23**, 295; first federal tariff act passed by congress (1789), **23**, 300; the tariff of 1816, **23**, 346, 352; tariff act of 1824, **23**, 352; Harrisburg convention (1827) and the growth of the protective system, **23**, 352; tariff of 1828 ("tariff of abominations"), **23**, 352; tariff of 1832, **23**, 357; nullification in South Carolina (1832-1833), **23**, 357-359; Clay's compromise tariff act of 1833, **23**, 359; tariff of 1846, **23**, 369; protective tariffs prohibited by constitution of the Confederacy (1861), **23**, 411; the Morrill tariff of 1862, **23**, 421; tariff commission and tariff of 1882, **23**, 480; Cleveland's tariff message of 1887, **23**, 480; the Mills bill, **23**, 480; the tariff campaign of 1888, **23**, 481; the McKinley tariff act (1890), **23**, 481; protection and reciprocity in the campaign of 1892, **23**, 483; the Wilson tariff of 1894, **23**, 485; Dingley tariff act (1897), **23**, 487.

Tarik, Saracen general; invades and conquers part of Spain (710 A.D.), **7**, 493, 494; **8**, 192, 193, 194, 195.

Tarkhulara, king of Gurgum; brings presents to Tiglathpileser (740 B.C.), **1**, 393.

Tarleton, Sir Banastre (1754-1833), English general; defeated by Morgan, **20**, 637; **23**, 277-278; surprises Sumter, **23**, 275.

Tarnovo, see Tirnova.

Tarpeian Rock, Roman place of execution, **5**, 130, 169, 424, 434.

Tarquinii, ancient city in Etruria, **5**, 80.

Tarquinii or **Tarquins**, Roman royal family; origin, **5**, 80; banished from Rome (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 87; war with Rome, **5**, 89-95; critical estimate of story of, **5**, 100.

Tarquinius Priscus, Lucius (ca. 615-576 B.C.), Roman king; reign, **5**, 80-82; enlarges constitution, **5**, 108.

Tarquinius Sextus (d. ca. 510 B.C.), son of Tarquinius Superbus; betrays Gabii, **5**, 84; rape of Lucretia, **5**, 86-87; death, **5**, 88.

Tarquinius Superbus, Lucius, Roman king ca. 534-510 B.C.; reign, **5**, 83-87, 114-115; banishment, **5**, 88; war against Rome, **5**, 89-95.

Tarquinius, Titus (d. ca. 510 B.C.), son of Tarquinius Superbus; sent to Delphi, **5**, 85; slain at Lake Regillus, **5**, 94.

Tarragona (Tarraco), Spanish city, capital of province of same name; taken by Goths (583 A.D.), **10**, 22; seized by King Pedro (1386), **10**, 103; taken by French (1811), **10**, 358.

Tarruntenus Paternus (d. 183 A.D.), Roman jurist and general; defeats Germans, **6**, 304; prefect of Rome, **6**, 379.

Tarsus, capital of Cilicia, Asia Minor; reduced by the Arabs, **8**, 159.

Tartars, see **Tatars**.

Tartessus, see **Tarifa**.

Tarvis, town in Austria; battle of (1797), **14**, 520.

Tarvisium, see **Treviso**.

Tashichiao, town in Manchuria; Russians occupy (1904), **24**, 658; Japanese capture (1904), **17**, 624.

Tashkend, capital of Turkestan, Asiatic Russia; siege of (1865), **17**, 600.

Tashufin ben Ali, Almoravid king of Cordova 1144-1147; reign, **8**, 244-245.

Tasman, Abel Janssen (ca. 1602-1659), Dutch navigator; discovers Van Dieman's Land (1642), **22**, 234; discovers New Zealand (1642), **22**, 259.

Tasmania (formerly Van Dieman's Land), island and British colony in Australasia; discovery (1642), **22**, 234; colonised as penal settlement, **22**, 236; settlement, **22**, 241; convict system in, **22**, 242-244.

Tasmites, Arab tribe; legendary origin, **8**, 102.

Tassilo (d. 794), duke of Bavaria 748-788; deprived of power by Grifo, **7**, 505; reinstated by Pepin the Short, **7**, 506; accompanies Pepin to Italy, **7**, 514; defection of, from Pepin, **7**, 517; at war with Charlemagne, **7**, 526-527.

Tasso, Torquato (1544-1595), Italian poet; estimate of, **9**, 483.

Tatars or **Tartars**, Tungusic tribes originally in Chinese Tataray and now represented by the Fishshin Tatars in Manchuria, the Solons and Daurians in Mongolia and by the Manchus; under rule of Tamerlane, **2**, 378; invade Palestine (ca. 1244), **8**, 433-444; dynasty of, in China, **24**, 306, 544; destroy Moscow (1382), **17**, 153; plunder Russian villages, **17**, 235; massacre of, **17**, 394-395; subdued by Casimir III of Poland, **24**, 36; defeated by General Zolkiewski, **24**, 52; defeated at Zloczow, **24**, 62; conquer the Kumani (1239), **24**, 130; settle in Bulgaria (1861), **24**, 178.

Tatf-Ra (Dadef-Ra), king of Egypt ca. 3660 B.C.; place in IVth dynasty, **1**, 96, 98.

Tatius, Titus (d. ca. 750 B.C.), legendary king of the Sabines; reigns with Romulus, **5**, 62, 64-65; legend of, **5**, 98, 100.

Tat-ka-Ra (d. ca. 3336 B.C.), king of Egypt; reign, **1**, 99, 101.

Tato (d. ca. 548 A.D.), Lombard king; wars with Heruli, **7**, 429-430; deposed, **7**, 432.

Tattischeff, Dmitri Pavlovitch (1769-1845), Russian diplomat; while ambassador to Spain, contrives the "camarilla," **10**, 381, 381 note.

Tattnall, Josiah (1795-1871), American naval officer; enters Confederate service, **23**, 417.

Tauromenium (Taormina), city in Sicily; siege of (133 B.C.), **5**, 324; naval conflict off (36 B.C.), **5**, 627-628.

Tauropoli, Amazonian festivals; origins, **2**, 445.

Taurus, Statilius, Roman consul 26 B.C.;

- New Zealand: taxation reforms in, **22**, 262.
- Papacy: first imposition of *Annates*, **8**, 624; *Annates* abolished by Council of Bâle, **8**, 638; taxation in fifteenth century, **8**, 648–649; *focalico* tax, **9**, 585.
- Persia: taxation of subject nations, **2**, 133, 608–609.
- Rome: taxation in Roman Empire, **5**, 338–340.
- Russia: fines and tribute take place of taxes under Iaroslav, **17**, 114; taxes imposed by Tatars, **17**, 137, 141–142; Ivan the Great improves system of taxation, **17**, 183; under Ivan the Terrible, **17**, 207; Boris Godunov releases peasants from tax, **17**, 218; under Peter the Great, **17**, 305–308, 318; imposition of poll tax (1721), **17**, 306, 320; excessive taxation under Paul I, **17**, 428; Alexander I reduces taxes, **17**, 443.
- Scotland: capitation tax imposed by Richard Cœur de Lion, **21**, 49; severe taxation under Cromwell, **21**, 296.
- Spanish colonies: *ripartimento* system, **22**, 539.
- Sweden: capitation tax (*scatt*) paid to Odin, **16**, 17; under Gustavus Adolphus, **16**, 317 seq.
- Switzerland: taxes introduced by Romans, **16**, 531; in seventeenth century, **16**, 653, 654.
- Turkey: imposts on subject Christians, **24**, 175, 228, 329, 360; tribute of children for janissary corps, **24**, 175, 196, 225, 228, 315–316; system of taxation under Suleiman I, **24**, 360; levy of children abolished (1675), **24**, 392; reforms under Köprili Mustapha, **24**, 371–372; in nineteenth century, **24**, 430.
- United States: in colonial New York (ca. 1665–1670), **23**, 28; tax-gatherers unknown in colonial Pennsylvania, **23**, 42; first royal custom-houses established in America, **23**, 145; Virginia's early opposition to, **23**, 135; taxation of American colonies by Andros, **23**, 152; Massachusetts objects to revenue for general government in French and Indian War, **23**, 203; Massachusetts towns object to Andros' levy of poll tax, **23**, 157; in New York under Lovelace, **23**, 28; parliament creates revenue commissioners for America (1767), **23**, 234; tax on criminal immigrants in Pennsylvania, **22**, 583; taxation during civil war, **23**, 421.
- Taxiles**, king of India; aids Alexander (327 B.C.), **4**, 355, 357, 360, 372.
- Tayar Muhammed Pasha** (d. 1638), grand vizir of Murad IV of Turkey; at siege of Baghdad, **24**, 380.
- Taylor, Sir Herbert** (1775–1839), English soldier; private secretary of William IV, **21**, 563; negotiates with Lords Grey and Brougham on behalf of William IV in regard to the Reform Bill (1832), **21**, 563.
- Taylor, Jeremy** (1613–1667), English bishop and writer; Charles II's treatment of, **20**, 316; preaches in Ireland after Restoration, **21**, 423.
- Taylor, John W.** (1748–1854), American politician; moves in Congress prohibition of slavery in Missouri territory, **23**, 347.
- Taylor, Rowland** (d. 1555), English divine; trial of, **19**, 246; characterisation, **19**, 247; imprisonment and degradation, **19**, 248; death, **19**, 248–250.
- Taylor, Zachary** (1784–1850), American soldier and statesman, twelfth president of the United States; campaign in Mexican War, **23**, 370, 372; nominated as choice of the Whig convention, **23**, 377; election of, **23**, 378; policy in regard to admission of new states, **23**, 379; death, **23**, 382.
- Tcherkesses**, see Circassians.
- Tchernaiev, Mikhail Grigorievitch** (1828–1898), Russian general; captures Auliet and Tashkend, **17**, 600; in Russo-Turkish War, **17**, 602.
- Tchernigov**, Principality of, mediæval principality in Central Russia; situation and early importance, **17**, 118.
- Tchernigov**, capital of the government of Tchernigov, Russia; battle of (1078), **17**, 123; (1097), **17**, 125.
- Tchernitchev** or **Tchernysheff**, **Alexander Ivanovitch**, Prince (1786–1857), Russian general; intrigues against Napoleon, **17**, 464.
- Tchesme** or **Chesme**, port on coast of Asia Minor; Turkish fleet burned at (1770), **24**, 227, 417.
- Tchet**, see **Zacharias**.
- Tchitschakoff**, **Vasili Yakovlevitch** (1726–1809), Russian admiral; in war with Sweden, **17**, 402.
- Tchoki-Khan**, Tatar chieftain; leads Tatars into Bulgaria (ca. 1260), **24**, 174.
- Tchudic**, old Turkish writing, **24**, 259.
- Te**, pre-dynastic king of Egypt, **1**, 89.
- Tea Act**, an act of the British parliament, imposing upon the colonies a tax on tea and other imports (1767), **23**, 254.
- Tea Party**, Boston, see **Boston Tea Party**.
- Tearless Battle**, a battle between the Spartans and the allied Arcadians, Messenians, and Argives (367 B.C.), **4**, 180.
- Teash, Robert**, see **Thatch**.
- Tebeste** (Tibesh), town in Algeria; battle of (588 A.D.), **7**, 126–127.
- Tecumseh**, **Tecumthe** or **Tecumtha** (ca. 1775–1813), Indian chief; leads Indian war against United States, **23**, 325–326; death, **23**, 333.
- T'efa** or **Tosorthros**, king of Egypt ca. 3972–ca. 3943 B.C., **1**, 92, 93, 100.
- Tefa-ba**, prince of Assiut, **1**, 105.
- Tefnekht** (*Tnephachthus*), prince of Sais ca. 775–ca. 750 B.C., **1**, 175, 179.

- Donelson, **23**, 425–426; battle of Shiloh, **23**, 428–429; campaign of 1862 in, **23**, 434; campaigns of 1863 in, **23**, 441–443; final campaigns in (1864), **23**, 445–446; early attempts at reconstruction in, **23**, 457; election of 1864 in, **23**, 458.
- Tenocttitlan, capital of the Aztecs, on site of modern city of Mexico, **23**, 506.
- Ten Thousand, Retreat of the, retreat of Greeks after battle at Cunaxa, **4**, 59–65.
- Tenure of Office Act, an act providing that any officer appointed by and with the consent of the senate, should not be dismissed without its approval; passed (1867), **23**, 463; attempt to limit President Johnson by, **23**, 465; repealed (1881), **23**, 481.
- Teobaldo of Piacenza, see Gregory X.
- T'er, see T'er-sa.
- Terbelis, see Tervel.
- Terence (Publius Terentius Afer) (ca. 185–ca. 159 B.C.), Roman poet; works, **5**, 358.
- Terentia, first wife of Cicero; jealousy of, **5**, 497; divorced (46 B.C.), **5**, 577, 620.
- Terentilius, Caius Terentius Harsa, tribune of the plebs (462 B.C.); legislation concerning consuls, **5**, 131.
- Terentius, Marcus, Roman knight (32 A.D.), accused of being friend of Sejanus, **6**, 153.
- Teres, Thracian prince; unites tribes (450 A.D.), **24**, 156.
- Teresa, see Theresa.
- Terillus, tyrant of Himera, in Sicily; appeals to Carthage (480 B.C.), **3**, 352, 591–592.
- Termilians, inhabitants of Lycia; Herodotus' account of, **2**, 417–418.
- Terminus, Roman divinity presiding over boundaries and frontiers, **5**, 83.
- Térouanne, battle of, see Thérouanne.
- Terpander (7th century B.C.), Greek poet and musician, **3**, 150.
- Terpnus, Roman harper (ca. 60–70 A.D.); Vespasian's gift to, **6**, 245.
- Terra Australis, name applied to Australia, **22**, 233.
- Terra Firma, name formerly given to a region on northern coast of South America, now included in Republic of Colombia; it gave rise to the term "Spanish Main," **23**, 563.
- Terrail, Pierre du, see Bayard.
- Terray, Joseph-Marie, Abbé (1715–1778), French financier; becomes minister of finance, **12**, 94; influence on politics, **12**, 105; displaced, **12**, 128.
- Terror, The, see Reign of Terror.
- Terry, Alfred Howe (1827–1890), American soldier; at capture of Fort Fisher (1865), **23**, 446.
- T'er-sa (T'er, Zeser or Sotiphis), king of Egypt ca. 3866 B.C.; builder of the Step Pyramid, **1**, 68, 92, 93, 100.
- T'er-teta, see Tosertasis.
- Tertullus, prefect of Rome (361 A.D.); summons assembly, **6**, 496.
- Tervel or Terbelis, king of Bulgaria 700–720 A.D.; alliance with Byzantines, **7**, 193; **24**, 160.
- Tesau, ancient king of Lower Egypt, **1**, 89.
- Teschen, Peace of, treaty concluded between Austria and Prussia, which terminated the War of the Bavarian Succession (1779), **14**, 460; **15**, 245.
- Tessé, René de Froulai, Count of (1651–1725), French soldier, at defence of Mantua, **11**, 615.
- Test Act, bill designed by English parliament (1673) to exclude Catholics from office; passage of, **20**, 278; 279; bill for abolition of, rejected (1789), **20**, 651.
- Tetricus, Caius Pivesus (third century A.D.), Roman senator, pretender to throne; proclaimed emperor (267 A.D.), **6**, 419, 422; defeated by Aurelian at battle of Châlons, **6**, 426; made governor in Italy, **6**, 427.
- Tettenborn, Baron Frederick Karl von (1778–1845), German soldier; leads raid against Hamburg, **15**, 311; in campaign in Holstein, **16**, 430; at battle of Sehested, **16**, 431.
- Tetuan, town in Morocco; battle of (1860), **24**, 473.
- Tetuan, Duke of, see O'Donnell, Leopoldo.
- Tetzl (Tezel, Deze or Diez), Johan (1455–1519), German Dominican monk and inquisitor; sells indulgences, **14**, 252 seq.
- Teucri (Teucrians), mythical race; found Troy, **3**, 112, 292, 298.
- Teumman, king of Elam 664 B.C.; reign, **1**, 429.
- Teushpa or Teuspa or Teispes, king of Cimmerians (ca. 673 B.C.); expedition of Esar-haddon against, **1**, 422; **2**, 585.
- Teuta, queen of Illyria (ca. 230 B.C.); at war with Romans, **5**, 235.
- Teutobodus or Teutobod, king of the Teutons; defeated by Marius at battle of Aquæ Sextiæ (102 B.C.), **5**, 396–397.
- Teutoburg Forest, battle of (9 A.D.), **6**, 64–69.
- Teutonic Knights, see Teutonic Order.
- Teutonic Order, Teutonic knights of the hospital of St. Mary, in Jerusalem, earlier known as Knights of St. George and Knights of St. Mary, military order founded by German crusaders; founded (1190), **8**, 383, 391, 460; **15**, 107; **24**, 31; follow Frederick II, **8**, 429; in Prussia and Pomerania, **8**, 456, 460; **14**, 119; **15**, 107–108; **24**, 31; defeated by Casimir IV at Grunewald, **24**, 42–43; subjugated by Sigismund I of Poland, **24**, 45; defeated by Wladislaw I, king of Poland, **24**, 31.
- Teutons, see Germans.
- Teviotdale, locality in Scotland; battle of (1542), **19**, 194.
- Tewfik Pacha, Mohammed (1852–1892), viceroy of Egypt 1879–1892; accession, **24**, 459; opposed by Arabi Pacha, **24**, 459–460; loses upper Nile in Mahdist revolt, **24**, 461; death, **24**, 465.
- Tewkesbury, town in England; battle of (1471), won by Edward IV over Lancastrian forces, **18**, 596–597.
- Texas, state of the United States; first settlement by La Salle (1685), **23**, 78;

Theobald, duke of Swabia; revolt against Franks (ca. 742 A.D.), **7**, 503, 504.

Theobald (d. 1161), archbishop of Canterbury 1139–1161; quarrel with Stephen, **18**, 253, 254; crowns Henry II and Eleanor, **18**, 259.

Theobald de Bri, patron saint of the Carbonari, **9**, 582.

Theocritus, Roman prefect; defeated by Armenians (216 A.D.), **6**, 392.

Theodatus (Theodahad), Gothic king of Italy 534–536 A.D.; reign, **7**, 395–397; abdication and death, **7**, 398.

Theodemir (d. ca. 474 A.D.), king of Ostrogoths, father of Theodoric; main treatment, **7**, 380–381; at battle of Châlons, **6**, 588.

Theodo I (d. ca. 722 A.D.), duke of Bavaria, **7**, 447.

Theodo, Bavarian prince; hostage to Charlemagne (788 A.D.), **7**, 527.

Theodobald (d. ca. 716 A.D.), Bavarian prince, **7**, 447.

Theodomir (d. 743 A.D.), king of Goths in Spain, **10**, 38; conquered by Arabs, **8**, 195.

Theodomir (sixth century), king of Suevi in Spain; renounces Arianism, **10**, 21.

Theodora (d. 547 or 548 A.D.), Byzantine empress, wife of Justinian and co-ruler; main treatment, **7**, 66–105; parentage and character, **7**, 66; marriage, **7**, 67; bravery, **7**, 72–73; causes ruin of Joannes of Cappadocia, **7**, 77–78.

Theodora, Byzantine empress, wife of Theophilus; becomes regent (842 A.D.), **7**, 223; restores image-worship, **8**, 553–554; decline of influence, **7**, 224.

Theodora (daughter of Constantine IX), Byzantine empress with Zoë (ca. 1042), **7**, 248, 249; sole ruler, **7**, 251.

Theodora (twelfth century), niece of Manuel I, **7**, 265, 266.

Theodora, "the Elder" (early tenth century), usurping ruler of Italy, **7**, 592; corruption of the papacy under, **8**, 579–580.

Theodore (I) Lascaris, emperor of Nicæa 1204–1222 A.D.; at siege of Constantinople, **7**, 275; wars with crusaders, **7**, 290, 294; marries sister of Robert of Namur, **7**, 298; founds empire at Nicæa, **7**, 288, 304.

Theodore (II) Lascaris, emperor of Nicæa 1254–1258 A.D., **7**, 305–306.

Theodore I, pope 642–649 A.D.; excommunicates Paul, patriarch of Constantinople, **7**, 183; pontificate, **8**, 540.

Theodore II, pope 897 A.D., **8**, 578.

Theodore Svetslav, Bulgarian czar 1295–1322; restores order, **24**, 174.

Theodore, prince of Hospitalers; on seventh crusade (1240), **8**, 432.

Theodore, brother of Emperor Heraclius; in command of Roman armies (ca. 625–634 A.D.), **7**, 163, 165, 180.

Theodore, despot of Epirus; conquers Thessalonica (1222), **7**, 298.

Theodore (d. 1407), despot of Peloponnesus;

vassal of the Ottomans, **7**, 331, 332; attempts to sell his province, **7**, 335.

Theodore, Saint, Roman soldier, converted to Christianity (307 A.D.); miraculous appearance at siege of Dorystolon, **7**, 239.

Theodore Studita (753–826 A.D.), abbot of Constantinople; opposes iconoclasm, **7**, 210.

Theodore, count of Holland, see Dirk.

Theodore, count of Cleves (1235); avenges Floris IV, **13**, 292.

Theodoric, king of the Franks, see Thierry.

Theodoric "the Great" (ca. 454–526 A.D.), king of the East Goths 474–526 A.D.; main treatment, **7**, 380–393; ignorance of letters, **7**, 63; adopts Roman systems, **7**, 87, 106–107; protects green faction in Rome, **7**, 69; conquers Italy, **7**, 384–385; attitude toward church, **7**, 389–390; persecution of Boethius, **7**, 392; mediator between Clovis and Visigoths, **7**, 472; **10**, 18; **16**, 534; death, **7**, 393.

Theodoric I, son of Alaric; king of the Visigoths in Spain 420–451 A.D.; reign, **6**, 581–582; **10**, 16, 17; aids Rome against Attila, **6**, 586 seq.; **7**, 465; death at Châlons, **6**, 589–590; **10**, 17.

Theodoric II, king of Visigoths 452–466 A.D.; reign, **10**, 17; at battle of Châlons, **6**, 586; makes Avitus emperor, **6**, 602; conquests for Rome, **6**, 603–605; conquered by Majorian, **6**, 608.

Theodoric (d. ca. 480 A.D.), Gothic prince, rival of Theodoric the Great, **7**, 382, 382 note.

Theodoric, a Saxon leader (745 A.D.); captured by Franks, **7**, 503, 505.

Theodosius (I) "the Great" (346–395 A.D.), Roman emperor; character and reign, **6**, 525–534; conquers Maximus, **6**, 526; **18**, 27; religious zeal, **6**, 527; **8**, 523; virtues, **6**, 528–529; clemency to Antioch, **6**, 529–531; transports Olympian Jupiter to Constantinople, **3**, 486; punishes sedition of Thessalonica, **6**, 532; humbles himself before St. Ambrose, **6**, 533; elevates Rufinus, **6**, 536.

Theodosius (II) "the Younger" (401–450 A.D.), Byzantine emperor; reign, **7**, 42–60; marries Eudocia, **7**, 43; fortifies Constantinople, **6**, 451; publishes Theodosian code, **7**, 45; empire invaded by Huns, **7**, 45–59; character, **7**, 44, 45.

Theodosius III, Byzantine emperor 716–717 A.D.; reign, **7**, 194–195.

Theodosius (d. 376 A.D.), Roman soldier, father of Theodosius the Younger; reconquers Britain, **6**, 519; **18**, 26; defeats Picts and Scots, **18**, 26; restores peace in Africa, **6**, 520; beheaded at Carthage, **6**, 520.

Theodosius (d. ca. 610 A.D.), eldest son of Emperor Maurice; political intrigues of, **7**, 151, 152, 154.

Theodotus, kings of Bactria, see Diodotus.

Theodotus Cassiteras (ninth century A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople; **8**, 553.

- of Austrasia 511–534; campaign against the Goths, **7**, 473; at war in Thuringia, **7**, 477.
- Thierry II (587–613 A.D.), king of Burgundy and later of Austrasia; kills his brother, **7**, 480.
- Thierry III (d. 691 A.D.), king of the Franks; reign, **7**, 482–486.
- Thierry IV (d. 737 A.D.), king of the Franks 720–737; reign, **7**, 491.
- Thierry (Theodoric of Alsace) (d. 1168), count of Flanders; rule, **13**, 311, 314; in second crusade, **8**, 363; **13**, 311.
- Thiers, Louis Adolphe (1797–1877), French statesman and historian; edits the *National* (1830), **13**, 44; appointed home-secretary (1832), **13**, 62; becomes premier (1840), **13**, 66; ministry, **13**, 66–67, 69, 70; resignation, **13**, 73; exiled (1851), **13**, 124; opposes German unity (1868), **15**, 499–500; refuses presidency of “government of national defence” (1870), **13**, 162; tours Europe to find assistance for France (1870), **13**, 172; conducts negotiations for peace with Germany (1871), **13**, 180–182; relation to Paris Commune, **13**, 183; administration as president of France, **13**, 186–188.
- Thietberga, wife of Lothair II (ca. 860 A.D.); Lothair divorces, **7**, 578; **8**, 568; **11**, 13; appeals to pope, **7**, 579.
- Thietgand, archbishop of Treves; grants divorce to Lothair II, **7**, 578; deposed by Nicholas II (863 A.D.), **7**, 579.
- Thimbron (d. 390 B.C.), Spartan general; commands in Asia, **4**, 83, 120.
- Thionville (German Didenhofen), town in France; diet at (806 A.D.), **8**, 565; siege of (1463), **11**, 491.
- Third Estate (*Tiers État*), originally the great middle class of the French people, excluding alike the nobility, the clergy and the peasantry; elevated by Louis VI (Le Gros), **11**, 31; convoked in the first states general by Philip the Fair (1302), **8**, 499; **11**, 88 note; in states general of 1356–1357, **11**, 132 seq.; deserted by nobility and clergy in struggle for popular rights, **11**, 246; admission of the peasants to (1484), **11**, 282; humiliates Henry IV, **11**, 389; in last states general previous to the Revolution (1614), **11**, 436; assumes revolutionary attitude (1650), **11**, 506; submissiveness to Louis XIV, **11**, 542–543; in the revolutionary assembly (1789), **12**, 149–156, 198; compared with the Commons of England, **18**, 425.
- Thirlby, Thomas (1506?–1570), bishop of Ely; embassy to Rome (1555), **19**, 252; judge of Cranmer, **19**, 254; degraded (1559), **19**, 278.
- Thirty Tyrants, The, 1. (called also “The Thirty.”) Body which usurped government in Athens 404–403 B.C., **4**, 2–19. 2. Body of pretenders to Roman empire 260–268 A.D., **6**, 408, 417–420.
- Thirty Years’ Truce, concluded by Athens

- with Sparta and allies (445 B.C.), **3**, 435, 441.
- Thirty Years’ War, The (1618–1648), a politico-religious war, involving several European countries; causes, **11**, 111; **14**, 329–331; main treatment, **14**, 329–385; Brandenburg and, **15**, 111–134; Denmark and, **16**, 358–362; England and, **19**, 504; France and, **11**, 460, 461, 466, 469; Poland and, **24**, 53; Spain and, **10**, 268–269; Sweden and, **16**, 322–328; Switzerland and, **16**, 650–653.
- First period: in Bohemia and the palatinate (1618–1623), **14**, 329–338; revolt of Count Matthias of Thurn (1618), **14**, 331; imperial governors thrown from window in Prague, **14**, 331; Frederick II becomes emperor (1619), **14**, 333; Count Mansfeld sent to aid of Bohemians (1619), **14**, 332; Bohemians elect Frederick V of the Palatinate king (1619), **14**, 333; **15**, 112; **19**, 504; Maximilian of Bavaria and Spain ally themselves with Ferdinand (1619), **14**, 339; **16**, 323; imperialists defeat Bohemians at White Mountain (1620), **14**, 333; **15**, 113; Tilly’s victories in the Palatinate (1620–1623), **14**, 336–338; Protestant League dissolved (1620), **14**, 326; reign of terror in Bohemia, **14**, 334, 335; peasant war in Upper Austria, **14**, 335.
- Second period: Denmark heads Protestants (1625–1629), **14**, 338–344; Christian IV of Denmark takes up arms (1625), **14**, 338; **16**, 358; Wallenstein heads imperialists, **14**, 339; **15**, 115, 116; Mansfeld defeated by Wallenstein at Dessau (1626), **14**, 341; death of Mansfeld (1626), **14**, 341; Tilly routs Danes at Lutter-am-Barenberge (1626), **14**, 340; **16**, 358; Wallenstein expels duke of Mecklenburg (1627), **14**, 342; defence of Stralsund (1628), **14**, 342, 343; Peace of Lubeck (1629), **14**, 343; **16**, 358; Ferdinand publishes “Edict of Restitution” (1629), **14**, 363, 344; **15**, 119; **16**, 323, 650; diet of Ratisbon (1630), **14**, 344; Wallenstein superseded by Tilly (1630), **14**, 345; Richelieu intervenes in war of Mantuan succession (1627–1631), **11**, 460, 461; **14**, 342.
- Third period: Sweden at head of Protestants (1630–1635), **14**, 344–367; Gustavus Adolphus espouses Protestant cause (1630), **14**, 346, 347; **15**, 116–118; **16**, 322; Gustavus clears Pomerania, **14**, 348; **15**, 118–120; **16**, 325; Magdeburg taken by Tilly (1631), **14**, 349–352; **15**, 120; Gustavus victorious at Breitenfeld (1631), **14**, 352–354; **15**, 120; **16**, 325; Wallenstein restored to command, **11**, 354; Wallenstein fortifies camp near Nuremberg (1632), **14**, 355; **16**, 326; Gustavus killed at Lützen (1632), **14**, 357–360; **16**, 326; Oxenstierna succeeds Gustavus, **14**, 362; **16**, 329; schemes of

Thrasydæus (d. 374 B.C.), Greek eunuch; kills Evagoras and Pnytagoras, **4**, 134.

Thrasyllus (d. 406 B.C.), Athenian general; achievements of, **3**, 628, 630, 634.

Thrasyllus (d. 36 A.D.), Rhodian astrologer; instructs Tiberius, **6**, 117.

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Throcmorton, Sir Nicholas (ca. 1515–1571), English politician; trial and acquittal of, **19**, 240; ambassador to Mary Queen of Scots, **19**, 286; in Scotland, **19**, 301.

Thsao-Thsao, Chinese adventurer; becomes dictator (194 A.D.), **24**, 266.

Thsu-tse, Chinese philosopher, known as "the prince of learning" (ca. 1150); explains teachings of Confucius, **24**, 525.

Thucydides (ca. 491–401 B.C.), Greek statesman and historian; ostracised, **3**, 581; **4**, 624; histories, **1**, 6–7; **3**, 509; **4**, 596.

Thucydides, son of Melesias, Athenian statesman; opposes Pericles, **3**, 451; ostracised (442 B.C.), **3**, 452.

Thugut, Baron Franz Maria von (1739–1818), Austrian diplomat and politician; policy as minister of foreign affairs, **14**, 508; opposition to, **14**, 515; relations with the archduke Charles, **14**, 516, 520; plans for Austrian expansion, **14**, 521; characterisation of, **14**, 558.

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Thun, Count Leo (1811–1888), Austrian statesman; reforms of, **15**, 466–467.

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Thurlow, Edward, Baron Thurlow (1732–1806), English statesman and jurist; lord chancellor in ministry of 1782, **20**, 638.

Thurman, Allen Granbery (1813–1895), American statesman; democratic candidate for vice-president (1888), **23**, 481.

Thurn, Count Heinrich Matthias von (1580–1640), Bohemian Protestant leader; leads rebellion in Bohemia (1619), **14**, 332; made prisoner, **14**, 362.

Thurn, Count, Austrian soldier; succeeds to Nugent's command (1848), **14**, 644.

Thurot, François (1727–1760), French corsair; captures Carrickfergus (1760), **12**, 78; **20**, 591.

Thurstan or Toustain (d. 1140), archbishop of York; at battle of the Standard (1138), **18**, 244.

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Thymodes, Greek officer of Darius III; sent to incorporate Greek mercenaries with Persian army (333 B.C.), **4**, 299; advises against advance into Cilicia, **4**, 300; in Cilicia, **4**, 304.

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Tiberias, town in Palestine; battle of (1187), **8**, 373–376; **11**, 48.

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Tiberine or Roman Republic, a former state in Italy; created by France (1798), **9**, 556; Pius VII permitted to govern territories of (1800), **9**, 564.

Tiberius I or Tiberius Claudius Nero Cæsar (42 B.C.–37 A.D.), Roman emperor 14–37 A.D.; reign, **6**, 133–160; invades Armenia, **6**, 30; wars with German tribes, **6**, 62–64; envy of Germanicus, **6**, 70, 76, 134; marriage, **6**, 117, 118; intrigues for throne, **6**, 119–120; campaign against the Rhætians, **16**, 531; controlled by Sejanus, **6**, 144–148; overthrows Sejanus, **6**, 151–152; relations with Pontius Pilate, **2**, 168, 171, 173, 176; neglects to subjugate Britain, **18**, 12; as a financier, **6**, 333; various estimates of, **6**, 154–160.

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Tiridates (fourth century B.C.), Persian royal treasurer at Persepolis; warns Alexander the Great of intended rifling of treasury, **4**, 334; rewarded by Alexander, **4**, 335.

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Tithraustes, satrap of Lydia ca. 395 B.C.; succeeds Tissaphernes, **4**, 95-96.

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Tribocci, German tribe; colonise Gaul, **6**, 59; **7**, 459.

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Triennial Act, in English history a statute directing (1) that no parliament should last longer than three years and (2) that a parliament must be summoned within three years from the dissolution of the last parliament; passed (1641), **19**, 598; repealed (1664), **20**, 245; passed (1694), **20**, 512; replaced by Septennial Act (1716), **20**, 512-514.

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Tripoli, capital of vilayet of Tripoli; captured by Genoese (1354), **9**, 267; captured by Ferdinand the Catholic (1510), **10**, 192; bombarded in Tripolitan War (1803), **23**, 319.

Tripolis, Tripoli, or Tarabulus, town in Syria, Asiatic Turkey; taken by Moslems (1289), **8**, 453.

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Tulga, king of the Goths 640-642 A.D.; reign of, **10**, 25.

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Tyler, Daniel (1799-1882), American soldier and engineer; commands Federal centre at first battle of Bull Run (1861), **23**, 423.

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Ugolino, Buzzacherino de Sismondi, Pisan admiral; defeats Genoese fleet (1241), 9, 94.

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Uguccione dà Fagginea, Ghibelline chief of Pisa (fourteenth century), 9, 133.

Uhada, Moorish vizir in Spain; replaces Hisham II on throne, 8, 236, 237.

Uhlefeld or Ulefeld, Korfits or Cornifex, Count (d. 1664), Danish courtier; aspires to Danish throne, 16, 361.

Uhrich, Jean Jacques Alexis (1802–1881), French soldier; defends Strasburg (1870), 13, 174.

Uigurs, primitive Turkish nation, 24, 259.

Uitenbogaard, Jan (1557–1650), Dutch Remonstrant minister; mediates between Maurice and Barneveld, 13, 556.

Uitlanders, foreign residents of the Transvaal Republic; grievances, 22, 295; petition to Kruger rejected, 22, 296; manifesto, 22, 297; petition to Queen Victoria (1899), 22, 300.

Ukinzer (Chinzeros), king of Babylon (ca. 731 B.C.); at war with Assyria, 1, 330, 334, 394.

Ukraine, district in Russia; ceded to Russia (1667), 24, 55; ceded to Turkey (ca. 1684), 24, 59.

Uldin, king of the Huns (401 A.D.); defeats Gainas, 7, 38.

Ulemas, religious and judicial corps in Islam; organisation, 24, 334; exempted from taxes by Suleiman I, 24, 363.

Ulfilas (311–381 A.D.), Gothic bishop; mission to the Goths, 6, 521.

Ulf Jarl (d. 1027 A.D.), Danish nobleman; marries sister of Canute the Great, 16, 47; saves Canute's life, 16, 49; death of, 16, 49.

Ulfijot (tenth century), Icelandic legislator; draws up code of laws (928 A.D.), 16, 123; magistrate of Iceland, 16, 124.

Ullusunu, king of Man (ca. 316 B.C.); submits to Sargon II, 1, 399.

Ulm, town in Württemberg, Germany; siege of (1376), 14, 189.

Ulm, Capitulation of, the surrender of Austrian army to Napoleon (1805), 12, 544; 14, 537; 17, 447.

Ulpian (d. ca. 228 A.D.), Roman jurist; made assessor by Papinian, 6, 389; made prætorian prefect, 6, 401; death, 6, 401.

Ulpian Library, at Rome; established by Trajan, 6, 269, 347.

Ulpius Crinitus, Roman senator and general (ca. 260 A.D.); adopts Aurelian, 6, 421.

Ulpius Julianus (d. 218 A.D.), prætorian prefect; sent against Bassianus, 6, 395.

Ulpius Marcellus, Roman governor of Britain 182 A.D., 18, 19.

Ulric, marquis of Tuscany; attacks Siena (1144), 9, 41.

Ulrica Eleonora (1688–1744), queen of Sweden, sister of Charles XII; marries Frederick of Hesse-Cassel, 16, 396; regent during exile of Charles, 16, 389; signs constitution, stripping sovereign of power, 16, 397; 17, 302; appointed queen (1718), 16, 396; 17, 302; concessions of, to enemies of Sweden, 16, 398; resigns throne to husband (1720), 16, 397.

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Unser Fritz, popular name applied to Frederick III of Germany, 15, 542.

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Upsala, city in Sweden; Thing of (1018), 16, 91; diet of (1654), 16, 330.

Ur, ancient Babylonian kingdom; people, 1, 322, 325, 327, 359–360; dynasty, 1, 324, 363; campaigns against, 1, 324, 326, 355; kings, 1, 362–363.

Uraias (d. 541 A.D.), Gothic soldier; besieges Rimini, 7, 406; death, 7, 410.

Upper Canada, old name for present province of Ontario; foundation laid by American loyalists (1786), 22, 328; separated from Lower Canada, 22, 328–329.

Urartu, ancient name of Armenia, land of the Nairi; identified with Ararat, 1, 365; identified with Chaldea, 1, 392–393; war with Assyria, 1, 388, 393–398; 2, 584; conquered by Medes, 1, 442–443; writing of people of, 2, 420; war with Scythians, 2, 631; Jeremiah on, 2, 584–585.

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Ussher, James (1581–1656), Irish prelate, archbishop of Armagh; urges prosecution of peasants (1622), **21**, 420.

Utah, a state of the United States; organised as a territory (1850), **23**, 379; admitted to the Union (1896), **23**, 486.

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Utrecht, city in the Netherlands; an Episcopal see (ca. 695), **13**, 277; power of bishops, **13**, 277, 278, 279, 376; rivalry with Holland, **13**, 278, 289; defeats Count Dirk (1200), **13**, 289; insurrection (1256), **13**, 300–301; siege of (1345), **13**, 335; ceded to Charles V, **13**, 369; signs pacification of Ghent (1576), **13**, 464; enters Dutch Union (1579), **13**, 472–474; congress at (1712), **13**, 651.

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Uvarov, Count Sergei (1785–1855), Russian statesman and scholar; made minister of public instruction (1832), **17**, 555.

Uxbridge, town in England; peace negotiations between Parliamentary and Royalist commissioners at (1645), **20**, 32–33.

Uxians (Uvadza, Chuzistan), Persian tribe, **2**, 569.

Uyésugi, noble family of Japan; unable to pacify empire (fifteenth century), **24**, 588.

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Valens, Fabius (d. 69 A.D.), Roman soldier; aids Vitellius against Otho, **6**, 227; declares in favour of Vespasian, **6**, 229.

Valens, Julius (d. 251 A.D.), Roman noble; declared emperor and slain, **6**, 414.

Valens, P. Valerius, Roman governor of Greece (ca. 260 A.D.); proclaimed emperor, **6**, 419.

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Valentia, modern Valence, town in Gaul; destroyed by Goths (412 A.D.), **6**, 569.

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Valentin, Justinian's ambassador to the Avars (ca. 557 A.D.), **7**, 120.

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Valentinian III (Flavius Placidus Valentinianus), Roman emperor 425-455 A.D.; reign, **6**, 574-597; battle of Châlons, **6**, 587; murders Aëtius, **6**, 595; treaty with Genseric, **6**, 599.

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Valeria, sister of Publicola; in attempt to reconcile Coriolanus (ca. 490 B.C.), **5**, 148.

Valerian (Publius Aurelius Licinius Valerianus) (d. ca. 269), Roman emperor 253-260; elected censor, **6**, 414; reign, **6**, 415-417; defeat and capture, by Persians, **6**, 417; **8**, 78; and Claudius, **6**, 420; and Aurelian, **6**, 421; and Probus, **6**, 428.

Valerian, Byzantine soldier; reinforces Belisarius (537 A.D.), **7**, 404.

Valerian law, Roman law regulating appeals (509 B.C.), **5**; 122.

Valerianus Pætus, a Galatian; put to death by Elagabalus (ca. 218 A.D.), **6**, 397.

Valerii, early Roman patrician family; protectors of the plebs, **5**, 125; introduce secular festival, **6**, 99.

Valerio-Horatian laws, Roman laws adopted 449 B.C.; the Magna Charta of the plebs, **5**, 139, 335.

Valerius, Marcus, Roman soldier, brother of Publicola; at the battle of Lake Regillus (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 94.

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Valerius Potitus, L., Roman consul 449 B.C.; revision of the Twelve Tables in consulate of, **5**, 138-139.

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Valhalla, in Scandinavian mythology the home of the gods, **6**, 59; **16**, 24, 26.

Valkiala, town in Finland; battle of (1790), **17**, 403.

Valkyries, goddesses of battle in Scandinavian mythology, **6**, 59.

Vallandigham, Clement Laird (1820-1871), American politician; arrest and banishment, **23**, 449-450.

Valley Forge, village in Pennsylvania; sufferings of the Continental Army at, during winter of 1777-1778, **23**, 267.

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Valmy, village in France; battle of (1792), **12**, 280; **14**, 507; **15**, 270.

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Valognes, town near Cherbourg, France; Treaty of (1355), **11**, 128.

Valois, ancient territory of France; Philip II unites to crown of France (1215), **11**, 74.

Valois, House of, French dynasty; direct line, Philip VI to Charles VIII (1328-1498), **11**, 98-293; collateral branch of Valois-Orléans, Louis XII to Henry III (1498-1589), **11**, 293-394; genealogical table, **11**, 380.

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Valtellina, Valtelline or Val Tellina, region in northern Italy; revolt against Grisons (1620), **16**, 644; Spaniards in, **16**, 645, 646.

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Van Buren, Martin (1782-1862), American statesman, eighth president of the United States; elected vice-president (1832), **23**, 360; elected president (1837), **23**, 362; troubles with Canada during administration of, **23**, 367; presidential candidate of "Free-Soil" party in 1848, **23**, 377.

Van Cuyler, president-commissary of New Netherlands; settles on site of Albany, about 1642, **23**, 14.

Vandals, a powerful branch of the Germanic race; main treatment, **6**, 598-602; defeat by Marcus Aurelius (169 A.D.), **6**, 297; by Aurelian (271 A.D.), **6**, 422; colonised in Thrace (278 A.D.), **6**, 430; war with Goths (332-337 A.D.), **6**, 463-464; invade Gaul (407 A.D.), **6**, 547; defeat by Majorian (458 A.D.), **6**, 607-609; Huns force across the Rhine, **7**, 46, 48; invade Spain, **10**, 15; overrun Portugal, **10**, 427; conquered by Wallia, **6**, 570, 598; enter Africa, **6**, 576-579; **10**, 16; capture Carthage, **2**, 325; wars with Eastern Empire, **7**, 61, 87-98, 125-127; slight influence of, on Italy, **7**, 426.

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Vandamme, Dominique Joseph (1770-1830), French general; at battle of Hondschoote, **12**, 364; surrenders at Kulm, **12**, 604; **14**, 575; **15**, 316.

Van der Donck, Adrian, schout-fiscal of New Netherlands; espouses cause of popular liberty (1642), **23**, 14, 16, 17, 21.

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Van Dorn, Earl (1820-1863), American soldier in Confederate service; appointed to command of Confederate Trans-Mississippi forces, **23**, 422; in battle of Pea Ridge, **23**, 427; defeated by Rosecrans at battle of Corinth (1862), **23**, 434.

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Vasudeva (Bazadeo), Hindu king (1250 B.C.), **2**, 494, 497.

Vasvar, town in Hungary; treaty of (1664), **24**, 386.

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Vatia, Isauricus, P. Servilius (d. 44 B.C.) Roman soldier; campaigns against pirates, **5**, 465.

Vatia Isauricus, P. Servilius, son of the preceding; chosen consul (48 B.C.), **5**, 535.

Vatican Council, twentieth ecumenical council meeting in the Vatican (1869), **9**, 621.

Vaticanus, Roman god, **5**, 352.

Vatinius, Publius (d. ca. 43 B.C.), Roman politician and soldier; as tribune aids Cæsar, **5**, 502–503; chosen prætor, **5**, 508; made consul, **5**, 648.

Vatteville, Charles, Baron of, Spanish statesman; claims precedence (1661) over French ambassador at London, **11**, 564.

Vauban, Sébastien Le Prestre de (1633–1707), French soldier and military engineer; life and work, **11**, 539–540; fortifies Ath, Lille, Tournay, **11**, 571; in war with Holland, **11**, 575, 588; besieges Luxembourg, **11**, 597; in Germany, **11**, 599–600.

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Vaugeois, Henri Belgrand, Count of (1748–1839), French soldier; with Napoleon in Italy, **12**, 436.

Vaucelles, village in France; Truce of (1556), **11**, 346.

Vaucouleurs, town in France; Treaty of (1299) **11**, 78.

Vaud, canton of Switzerland; campaign of Bern and Fribourg in (1475–1476), **16**, 597–603; conquered by Bern (1536), **16**, 638; ceded to Bern and Fribourg by Savoy (1602), **16**, 642; declares itself independent of Bern (1798), **17**, 20; French control over, **17**, 21.

Vaudreuil-Cavagnal, Pierre François de Rigaud, Marquis de (1698–1765), French colonial governor; becomes governor of Canada, **23**, 204; surrenders, **23**, 222; defence of Canada, **12**, 66.

Vaux, in France; Louis XIV'S palace and gardens at, **11**, 530.

Veccus (d. 1298), patriarch of Constantinople; conflict with Michael VIII, **7**, 316; deposed by Andronicus II, **7**, 317, 318 note.

Veda, collective term for the ancient sacred literature of the Hindus, at the basis of which are the Vedas (Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharveda); source of early Indian history, **2**, 476; teachings, **2**, 491–492; authority, **2**, 496; called Bible of Aryans, **2**, 503; laws of Vedas, **2**, 508–519; religion of, **2**, 529–533; reward for memorising, **2**, 532; see also Manu.

Vedanta, school of Hindu philosophy, **2**, 501.

Vedas, see Veda.

Vega Real, plain in Haiti; battle of the (1495), **22**, 447.

Vegliana, town in Italy; battle of (1630), **11**, 461.

Vehmgericht, tribunal of fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; formation of, in northwestern Germany, **8**, 496.

Veii, city of ancient Italy; traditional wars with Romulus, **5**, 72, 73; aids Tarquinius (ca. 510 B.C.), **5**, 89; wars with Rome (483–425 B.C.), **5**, 142–143, 152–153; subjected by Rome (396 B.C.), **5**, 143–144.

Veientines, inhabitants of Veii, q. v.

Veintemilla, Ignacio (1830—), soldier and politician of Ecuador; revolt under, **23**, 615; presidency of (1876–1883), **23**, 615.

Velasco, José Miguel de (1795–1859), Bolivian soldier and politician; power of, **23**, 612.

Velasco, Luis de, count of Santiago and Marquis of Salinas (1539–1617?), Spanish administrator; negotiations with England, **19**, 478.

Velasquez, Diego (ca. 1465–1524), Spanish soldier and administrator; conquers Cuba (1511), **22**, 469; plans expedition to Mexico, **23**, 508; relations with Cortes, **23**, 508.

Veleda (first century A.D.), German prophetess; influence of, **6**, 58.

Velez Malaga, city in Spain; siege of (1487), **10**, 149.

Velitræ, city of Latium; families of, forced to migrate (338 B.C.), **5**, 185.

Vellore, city in India; besieged by Hyder Ali (1780–1781), **22**, 97; mutiny at (1806), **22**, 122.

Venaissin, old county of France, now included in department of Vaucluse; ceded to pope (1273), **11**, 74.

Vendée, La, War of (1793–), war of Royalists against French republic, chiefly carried on in La Vendée and Brittany; beginning of, **12**, 315; continued activity, **12**, 374, 376; leaders, **12**, 403–404.

Vandidat, a treatise by Zoroaster; composed, **2**, 638.

Vendôme, Louis Joseph, Duke of (1654–1712), French general; at battle of Steenkirke, **11**, 605; captures Barcelona, **10**, 276; **11**, 607, 608; opposes Prince Eugene at battle of Luzzara, **11**, 616; commands in Tyrol and Piedmont, **11**, 616–617; succeeds Villeroi in Flanders, **11**, 621; defeated at Oudenarde, **11**, 623; victorious at Brihuega, **20**, 478; at battle of Villa Viciosa, **20**, 478; conquests of, in Spain, **14**, 416.

Vendôme, François de, duke of Beaufort (1616–1669), French politician and soldier; a leader of the Fronde, **11**, 503, 504, 505.

Venedi or Veneti, a name applied by Romans to Wends, q. v.

Vènegas, Don Francisco, Spanish viceroy of Mexico; great insurrection breaks out during rule of (1810), **23**, 622.

Veneti (Vannes), Celtic tribe of Gaul; war with Romans (56 B.C.), **5**, 520–521.

Venetia, see Venice.

Venezuela, South American Republic; main treatment, **23**, 597–601; origin of name,

Vergennes, Charles Gravier, Count de (1717-1787), French diplomat; made foreign minister, **12**, 128; advises King Louis XVI to hush up affair of the diamond necklace, **12**, 142; succeeds Maurepas, **12**, 143; originates plan of armed neutrality, **17**, 393.

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Vergilianus, Juncus (Junius?), Roman senator; conspirator against Claudius (48 A.D.), **6**, 174.

Vergniaud, Pierre Victurnien (1753-1793), French Girondist, orator and statesman; corresponds with king, **12**, 258; a party leader, **12**, 251; a secretary of national convention, **12**, 281; condemns massacres, **12**, 273; pleads for Louis, **12**, 291; votes for king's death, **12**, 292; arrest, **12**, 300; heroic death, **12**, 326.

Verina, Ælia (fifth century A.D.), Byzantine empress, wife of Leo I; sister of Basilicus, **6**, 613-614; **7**, 61-62.

Vermandois, Héribert (Herbert) II, Count of (d. 943 A.D.); betrays Charles the Simple, **11**, 16.

Verme, Jacopo del (fifteenth century), Italian soldier and condottiere; campaigns against Armagnac and Hawkwood, **9**, 253-254.

Vermont, a state of the United States; first English settlement near Brattleboro (1724), **23**, 195; battle of Bennington (1777), **23**, 264; declared a state (1777), **23**, 288; requests admission to Union, **23**, 288; makes overtures to Canada, **23**, 288; conflicting claims of New Hampshire and New York to territory, **23**, 288; at close of American Revolution, **23**, 288; admitted to the Union, **23**, 302; represented at Hartford convention, **23**, 338.

Verneuil, town in France; battle (1424), **11**, 188; **18**, 547.

Verneuil, Catherine Henriette de Belzac d'Entragues (1579-1633), mistress of Henry IV, **11**, 410, 414.

Vernier, Théodore (1731-1818), French advocate; president of the convention (first Prairial, May 20th, 1795), **12**, 394, 396.

Vernon, Edward (1684-1757), English admiral; captures Porto-Bello, **10**, 299; **20**, 555; defeated in expedition against Spanish West Indies, **10**, 300; **20**, 555.

Vernon, Sir Richard (d. 1403); taken prisoner at Shrewsbury and executed, **18**, 524.

Veromandui, ancient Belgic tribe; wars with Romans (57 B.C.), **5**, 516, 518.

Verona, town in Italy; battles of (249 A.D.), **6**, 413; (268 A.D.), **6**, 420; (403 A.D.), **6**, 546; (1799), **14**, 531; papal residence fixed at (1181), **8**, 607; independent, **9**, 38; under Can Grande della Scala, **9**, 155-156; taken by Gian Galeazzo Visconti, **9**, 252; revolts against French, **8**, 553.

Verona, Congress of (1872), **10**, 389; **14**, 588; **15**, 388.

Veroneje, town in Russia; battle of (1612), **17**, 237.

Veronese Easter, massacre of French at Verona (April 17th, 1797), **12**, 442.

Veronese Marches, cities of, form league against Frederick I of Germany (1167), **9**, 54.

Verrazano, Giovanni da (ca. 1480-1527), Italian navigator in French service; explorations of, **22**, 452, 458-463; uncertainty as to fate of, **22**, 463-464.

Verres, Caius (ca. 112-13 B.C.), Roman soldier; as quæstor (82 B.C.) plunders Carbo, **5**, 436; extortions of, in Greece and Sicily, **5**, 454-456; impeachment of, by Cicero, **5**, 462-463.

Versailles, city in France; during Commune (1871), **13**, 1S3.

Versailles, Alliance of (1756), secret treaty between France and Austria; provisions of, **12**, 71; **14**, 437, 438; **15**, 188; effect on European political situation, **14**, 439, 440.

Versailles, Preliminaries of (1871), convention closing Franco-Prussian War, **15**, 529.

Versailles, Treaty of, see Versailles, Alliance of.

Verteuil, Château of, near Bordeaux, France; razed in insurrection of the Fronde (1650), **11**, 507.

Verulamium, Roman city in Britain; destroyed by the Iceni (61 A.D.), **6**, 192.

Verus, Lucius Aurelius (originally Lucius Ceionius Commodus) (130-169 A.D.), colleague of Marcus Aurelius in the empire; adoption of, by Hadrian, **6**, 287; reign of (161-169 A.D.), **6**, 294-296, triumph of, **6**, 295; debauchery and death of, **6**, 296.

Verus, Marcus Annus, original name of Marcus Aurelius, *q. v.*

Verus Cæsar, Lucius Ælius (originally Lucius Ceionius Commodus) (d. 138 A.D.), father of L. Aurelius Verus; adoption by Hadrian, **6**, 287; character, **6**, 289.

Vervins, town near Laon, France; Peace of (1598), **9**, 481; **10**, 256; **11**, 405; **13**, 531; **19**, 418.

Vesale (Vessalius), Andreas (1514-1564), Belgian physician to Charles V and Philip II, **11**, 350.

Vesontio, Roman name of Besançon, *q. v.*

Vespasian (Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus) (9-79 A.D.), Roman emperor 70-79; distinguishes himself in Britain, **6**, 216; **18**, 13; commands in Palestine, **2**, 180-191; **6**, 216; besieges Jotapata, **2**, 180-189; captures Caesarea, **2**, 191; declared emperor, **6**, 229; reign, **6**, 231-246; fabled miracles of, **6**, 232; returns to Rome, **6**, 233-234; reforms, **6**, 240; rebuilds Rome, **6**, 240-241; Helvidius Priscus and, **6**, 241; repulses Dacians, **24**, 127; bestows citizenship rights in Spain, **6**, 8; **10**, 10; character and end, **6**, 243-244; Suetonius' estimate of, **6**, 244-246; unifies Roman empire, **6**, 256; establishes public libraries, **6**, 347.

Vespers, Sicilian, see Sicilian Vespers.

Vespucci, Amerigo (Americus Vespucius)

- 584–658; childhood, **21**, 585–587; corona-tion, **21**, 590; marriage, **21**, 594–596; exchanges visits with Louis Philippe, **13**, 78; complains of Palmerston to Lord John Russell, **21**, 607; accepts Lord John Russell's resignation, **21**, 612; Schleswig-Holstein Question, **21**, 628; averts war with Germany, **21**, 629; becomes Empress of India (1877), **21**, 639; **22**, 205; suzerainty over Transvaal, **21**, 644; Jubilees, **21**, 651; Uitlanders' petition to, **22**, 300; last year and death, **21**, 654–655; character-sketch, **21**, 588, 656.
- Victoria, Guadalupe** (1789–1843), Mexican soldier and politician; as president of Mexico 1825–1828, **23**, 624.
- Victoria, Maria Anna**, queen of José I of Portugal; marriage (1729), **10**, 523.
- Victoria, Mary Louisa**, of Coburg (d. 1861), duchess of Kent; mother of Queen Victoria, **21**, 585.
- Victorinus, C. Aufidius**, Roman legate in Germany (161 A.D.); repels Chatti, **6**, 294.
- Victorinus, M. Piavonius** (d. 268 A.D.), Roman general; one of the Thirty Tyrants; assassinated, **6**, 419.
- Victualling Brothers**, society of freebooters; assemble in Wismar and Rostock, **16**, 203–204; aid Holstein against Denmark, **16**, 205; suppressed by Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, **16**, 209.
- Vidfadine, Ivar** (d. 647 A.D.), Scandinavian chief; place in history, **16**, 36.
- Vienna** (Roman Vindobona), capital of Austria-Hungary; Marcus Aurelius dics at (180 A.D.), **6**, 304; sieges of (1276), **14**, 153; (1529), **24**, 349; (1683), **14**, 393; **24**, 64; **24**, 389; (1809), **12**, 572; (1848), **14**, 648.
- Vienna, Congress of** (1814–1815), reconstruc-ting Europe after Napoleonic wars, **9**, 578; **10**, 541; **14**, 577, 580; **15**, 323; **17**, 490; **21**, 480.
- Vienna, Diet of** (1848), **14**, 645 seq.
- Vienna, Supplementary Act of** (1820), **15**, 374; the Krach, financial crisis, in (1873), **15**, 46.
- Vienna, Treaties and Peaces of** (1606), **14**, 326; (1731), **14**, 1; (1735), **10**, 297, 303; **12**, 29; (1738), **9**, 533; (1809), see Schönbrunn, Treaty of (1815), **24**, 108; text, **15**, 594; (1864), **15**, 484; (1866), **15**, 30.
- Vienne (Vienna)**, city in France; siege of (500 A.D.), **7**, 472; captured by Saracens (737 A.D.), **7**, 498; Charlemagne's bounty to, **7**, 538; council of (1307), **11**, 83; (1311), **8**, 458, 625.
- Vienne, John de** (d. 1396), French admiral; governor of Calais, **18**, 465; incites Scots to invade England, **18**, 498; brings French soldiers into Scotland, **21**, 153.
- Vieux Cordelier**, French political journal; started by Camille Desmoulins, **12**, 335.
- Vigevano**, town in Italy; battle of (1849), **14**, 659.
- Vigilius**, Pope 540–555 A.D.; nominee of Theodora, **8**, 530; charity of, **7**, 413; appeals to Justinian, **7**, 418.
- Vigilius** (fifth century A.D.), interpreter of embassy to Huns; rashness and treachery, **7**, 57–59.
- Vigilius van Zwischen van Ayta** (1507–1577), Dutch jurist and statesman; president of privy council, **13**, 388; supports king, **13**, 391, 392; persuades duke of Alva to lower taxes, **13**, 425; resumes presi-dency, **13**, 440.
- Vignoles, Etienne**, see La Hire.
- Vikings**, bands of Norse sea-kings of the eighth, ninth and tenth centuries; age of, **16**, 33–101; ravage coasts of Spain and France (ninth century), **8**, 204–205; Harold the Fairhaired of Norway leads ex-pedition against (ninth century), **21**, 14; see also Northmen.
- Vikramaditya**, title borne by various ancient kings of India, **2**, 495, 498, 500, 505, 506, 506 note; era of, **25**, 670.
- Világos**, town in Hungary; battle of (1849), **14**, 657.
- Villach**, town in Austria; Turks defeated at (1492), **24**, 337.
- Villafranca**, town in Italy; Peace of (1859), **9**, 606; **15**, 17; **21**, 627.
- Villa-Hermosa**, Carlos, Duke of (d. 1692), governor of Spanish Netherlands; ordered to lay down arms, **11**, 588.
- Villani**, family of Florentine historians; Giovanni (d. 1348), Matteo (d. 1361), and Filippo (d. 1404), **9**, 196, 202.
- Villaret de Joyeuse, Louis Thomas**, Count (1750–1812), French admiral; in battle off Brest (1794), **12**, 381–382.
- Villa Rica**, first town founded (1519) in Mexico by Cortes, **23**, 511.
- Villars, Louis Hector**, Duke of (1653–1739), marshal of France; envoy to Vienna, **11**, 611; dismissed by elector of Bavaria, **14**, 399; in War of Spanish Succession, **11**, 611, 612, 621–622, 624, 625, 626–627; **14**, 414, 417; **20**, 477, 487, 488; sup-presses revolt of Camisards, **11**, 617; negotiates for peace, **14**, 417; death, **12**, 28–29.
- Villaviciosa or Viçosa**, town in Portugal; battle (1665), **10**, 517.
- Villa Viciosa**, village in Spain; battle (1710), **11**, 625; **20**, 478.
- Villebon, Chevalier**, French colonial officer; asserts claims to New England coast (1698), **23**, 81.
- Villehardouin, Geoffrey de** (ca. 1150–ca. 1213), historian of fifth crusade; made marshal of Romania, **7**, 284; **8**, 416; probable death, **7**, 296; as author, **11**, 60.
- Villehardouin, Geoffrey de** (d. 1223), prince of Achaea and nephew of the historian; invades Peloponnesus, **7**, 290; made prince of Romania, **8**, 416.
- Villehardouin, William** (1246–1277), prince of Achaea; released by Emperor Michael VIII, **7**, 312.
- Villèle, Count Jean Baptiste Séraphin Joseph de** (1773–1854), French statesman; min-

22, 596; acknowledges Richard Cromwell lord-protector of England, **22**, 597; establishes universal suffrage, **22**, 598; banishes Quakers (1658), **22**, 598; relations to New Netherlands, **23**, 22; explorations of settlers, **23**, 47; third revision of statutes (1661), **23**, 124–125; given to Culpeper and Arlington (1672), **23**, 126; Bacon's rebellion in (1676), **23**, 126 seq.; under Berkeley (1676), **23**, 131; under Lord Culpeper, **23**, 132; a royal province under Effingham (1684), **23**, 133; under William III, **23**, 135; treats with Six Nations, **23**, 168; troops of, at Braddock's defeat, **23**, 205; resists Stamp Act (1765), **23**, 232; opposes Treason Act (1769), **23**, 235; attempts to restrict slave-trade (1770), **23**, 237; part of, in events leading to revolution, **23**, 230–240; in establishment of Union **23**, 290; cedes Western territories (1784) **23**, 288; secedes from Union (1861), **23**, 410; West Virginia made a state (1863), **23**, 410; campaigns in, during Civil War, **23**, 430, 431, 432, 433, 436–140, 437, 438; "Pierpont Government" organizes in western counties of, **23**, 461; re-admitted to Union (1870), **23**, 464, 465.

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Virginia Company, English company formed for colonising and trading with America; formation (1606), **22**, 567, 568; "Pilgrim Fathers" and, **13**, 569 note; **22**, 609; dissolved by James I (1624), **22**, 588; see also **London Company** and **Plymouth Company**.

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Viriathus (d. ca. 139 B.C.), Lusitanian chief; war with Rome, **5**, 317–318; **10**, 8; death, **5**, 318; **10**, 8.

Virimarus or **Britomartus**, chief of Insubrian Gauls; defeated by Romans (221 B.C.), **5**, 237.

Virius, Lupus, see **Lupus Virius**.

Virtu, Count of, see **Visconti, Gian Galeazzo**.

Visandus, Gothic standard-bearer at battle of the Milvian Bridge (537 A.D.); bravery of, **7**, 400.

Viscellinus, Spurius Cassius (fifth century B.C.), Roman consul; proposes first agrarian law (ca. 486 B.C.), **5**, 129.

Vischer, Peter (ca. 1460–1540), German sculptor and founder; work of, in Nuremberg, **14**, 278.

Visconti, Astorre (d. 1412), natural son of Barnabò Visconti; attempts to dispossess Filippo Maria Visconti, **9**, 257; character and death, **9**, 257.

Visconti, Azzo (1302–1339), lord of Milan, son of Galeazzo I; in battle of Altopascio, **9**, 141–142; re-purchases Milan from Ludwig of Bavaria, **9**, 157, 243; cedes sovereignty of Milan to John of Bohemia, **9**, 157; extends dominions of his house, **9**, 243.

Visconti, Barnabò (1319–1385), lord of Bergamo, Brescia, Crema and Cremona,

joint-ruler of Milan; joint-ruler of Milan with brother Galeazzo II, **9**, 244; sends John Hawkwood to Pisa, **9**, 245; Urban V forms league against, **9**, 247; forces papal legates to eat bull of excommunication against, **9**, 247; leagued with Florence, **9**, 249, 333; power and tyranny, **9**, 246, 250; imprisoned by nephew Gian Galeazzo, **9**, 250, 251.

Visconti, Beatrice (*Beatrice di Tenda*), wife of Filippo Maria Visconti; put to death by husband (1418), **9**, 258.

Visconti, Bianca, natural daughter of Filippo Maria Visconti; marries Francesco Sforza, (ca. 1441), **9**, 258.

Visconti, Filippo Maria (1391–1447), last Visconti duke of Milan, son of Gian Galeazzo Visconti; succeeds to dukedom, **9**, 257; makes Carmagnola commander of army, **9**, 257; wars of, against pope, Alfonso of Aragon and Italian powers, **9**, 257, 258; sends force against Swiss, **16**, 585; Francesco Sforza and, **9**, 258; kills his wife Beatrice, **9**, 258; character, **9**, 258.

Visconti, Gabriello, natural son of Gian Galeazzo Visconti; invested with part of father's dominions (1402), **9**, 256; sells Pisa to Florence, **9**, 256.

Visconti, Galeazzo I (1277–1328), lord of Milan; son of Matteo "the Great"; **9**, 132, 140; Ludwig of Bavaria and, **9**, 149, 157.

Visconti, Galeazzo II (1320–1378), lord of Como, Pavia, Novara, Asti and Tortona, joint-ruler of Milan, nephew of Giovanni; joint-rule of, in Milan with brother Barnabò Visconti, **9**, 244, 246; death, **9**, 250.

Visconti, Gian Galeazzo (1347–1402), first duke of Milan, son of Galeazzo (II) Visconti; marries sister of Emperor Charles V, **9**, 250; deposes and imprisons his uncle Barnabò, **9**, 250, 251, 347; Lombardy submits to, **9**, 251; marries Isabella of Valois, **11**, 142; design to conquer all Italy, **9**, 252; infamous policy of, **9**, 252; attacked by Florence, **9**, 253–255; purchases title of duke from Emperor Wenceslaus, **9**, 254; ravages Tuscany and Mantua, **9**, 255; bestows gifts on Byzantine emperor Manuel II, **7**, 333; founds Cathedral of Milan and Certosa of Pavia, **9**, 255; dies in midst of conquests, **9**, 255, 256; character, **9**, 251, 252.

Visconti, Gian Maria (1389–1412), duke of Milan, son of Gian Galeazzo Visconti; territories of, greatly reduced, **9**, 256; barbarities of, **9**, 257; assassinated, **9**, 257.

Visconti, Giovanni (John), (1290–1354), prelate and lord of Milan, brother of Lucchino Visconti; acquires Bologna and Genoa, **9**, 243, 244.

Visconti, Lucchino (1287–1349), lord of Milan, son of Matteo "the Great"; character and career, **9**, 243.

Visconti, Margaret, wife of Francis of Postierla; Lucchino Visconti puts to death (1341), **9**, 161.

Visconti, Matteo "the Great" (1250–1322), ruler of Milan, nephew of Ottone Vis-

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Volscius Fictor, Marcus, Roman tribune (461 B.C.); accuses Cæso Cincinnatus, **5**, 150; condemned and banished, **5**, 151.

Voltaire (François Marie Arouet) (1694-1778), French writer; career, **12**, 111-113; as an opponent of the church, **12**, 50; contributes to encyclopædia, **12**, 63; friendship with Frederick the Great, **15**, 247-250; last days, **12**, 136; **15**, 250.

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Volturcius, or **Vulturcius**, Titus, a Roman conspirator with Catiline (63 B.C.), **5**, 488.

Volumnia (ca. 391 B.C.), Roman matron, mother of Caius Marcius Coriolanus; character of, **5**, 145; persuades Caius Marcius to withdraw the Volsicians from Rome, **5**, 148.

Volumnius, Lucius, Roman consul 296 B.C.; defeats Samnites, **5**, 195-196.

Voluntary Association (1584), association for the security of person of Queen Elizabeth of England, **19**, 359.

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Volusianus (d. 253 A.D.), son of Gallus; associated in the empire, **6**, 414.

Volusius Saturninus, Lucius (37 B.C.-56 A.D.), Roman consul 3 A.D.; wealth of, **6**, 196.

Voncq, town in France; battle of (1870), **13**, 156.

Vondel, Joost van der (1578-1679), Dutch dramatist; characterization of, **13**, 594-595.

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Vorontzov, Count Alexander (d. 1806), Russian statesman; threatens rupture with France (1803), **17**, 445.

Vortigern (d. 485 A.D.), British chieftain; leader of National party, **18**, 32; asks aid of Hengist and Horsa, **18**, 35; conflicts with the Jutes, **18**, 36; death, **18**, 36.

Vossem, Treaty of (1673), peace concluded between Louis XIV and Frederick William, **11**, 579; **15**, 140.

Voulon, village in France; battle of (507 A.D.), **7**, 473.

Voyislav, Stephen (eleventh century), Serbian chief; revolt against Greeks, **24**, 189.

Vredeland, Dutch colony near New Amsterdam; attacked by Indians (1643), **23**, 12.

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Vrishabha, traditional king of India (fifth century A.D.), **2**, 500.

Vselov (d. 1101), prince of Polotsk; at war with Iziaslov, **17**, 122 seq.; as hero of tradition, **17**, 123.

Vsevelod (d. 1093), prince of Kiev 1078-1093; at war with Polovtsi, **17**, 122 seq.; reign, **17**, 124; **24**, 17; death, **17**, 124.

Vukashin, king of Servia 1366-1371; founds independent monarchy in southern Servia, **24**, 193.

Vukassovitch, Baron Philip von (1755-1809), Russian soldier; expels Moreau from Turin (1798), **17**, 433 seq.

Vulcan, Roman god of fire; worship of, **6**, 201.

Vulsinii, town in Tuscany; birthplace of Sejanus, **6**, 143.

Vulso, Cn. Manlius, Roman consul 189 B.C.; war with Galatians, **5**, 299-300.

Vulso Longus, Lucius Manlius, Roman consul 256 B.C.; colleague of Regulus, **5**, 221; at battle of Ecnomus, **5**, 222; recalled, **5**, 223.

Vulture Stele (*Stèle des Vautours*), monument of Eannatum, king of Shirpurla (ca. 4200 B.C.), **1**, 343, 353-354.

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Vyvyan, Sir Richard Rawlinson (1803-1879), English politician; opposes dissolution of parliament (1831), **21**, 552.

398–399; revolt of Owen Glendower (1400), **18**, 517–518.

Walewski, Count Alexandre Florian Joseph Colonna (1810–1868), French politician; at Congress of Paris (1856), **15**, 14; despatch to English government, **21**, 620.

Walid, Ommayad caliph 705–715 A.D.; reign and conquests, **8**, 183–185; defeated by Leo III, **7**, 204.

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Walker, George (1618–1690), Irish clergyman; at siege of Londonderry, **21**, 427; at battle of the Boyne, **21**, 430.

Walker, George Townshend (1764–1842), British soldier; at assault on Badajoz (1812), **10**, 362–363.

Walker, Sir Hovenden (ca. 1656–1728), English naval officer; in expedition against Quebec (1711), **23**, 166, 193.

Walker, Obadiah (1616–1692), English author and teacher; declares himself a Catholic (1685), **20**, 384.

Walker, Robert J. (1801–1869), American statesman and financier; appointed governor of Kansas, **23**, 503; promises to submit state constitution to a vote of the people, **23**, 403.

Walker, William (1824–1860), American filibuster; adventures in Central America, **23**, 650.

Wallace, Lewis or Lew (1827–1905), American soldier and author; in attack on Fort Donelson, **23**, 425–426; at battle of Shiloh, **23**, 428.

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Wallenstein or Waldstein, Albrecht Eusebius von (1583–1634), duke of Friedland, Mecklenburg and Sagan, Austrian soldier; rise, **14**, 339–340; political policy, **15**, 116; **16**, 323–324, 358; defeats Mansfeld, **14**, 341; wins Silesia for the imperialists, **14**, 342; besieges Stralsund, **14**, 342–343; dismissal, **14**, 344–345; aids Poles against Gustavus Adolphus, **14**, 346; recalled to command, **14**, 354; at siege of Nuremberg, **14**, 355–356; defeated by

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Waller, Sir William (1597–1668), English soldier; defeats royalists, **20**, 11; defeat at Lansdown, **20**, 14; captures Arundel, **20**, 22; plunders Winchester, **20**, 22.

Wallia, king of the Visigoths 415–419 A.D.; conquests in Spain, **6**, 570; **10**, 15–16.

Wallingford House, name of the army party, as opposed to the court party in England (1659); petitions of, **20**, 202–203.

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Wallon, Henri Alexandre (1812–), French historian and politician; proposes new French constitution (1875), **13**, 188, 189.

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Walpole, Horace, 4th earl of Orford (1717–1797), English author, third son of Sir Robert Walpole; efforts on behalf of Admiral Byng (1756), **20**, 585.

Walpole, Horace or Horatio (1678–1757), English diplomat, brother of Robert Walpole; supports the ministry of his brother, **20**, 541; English ambassador at Paris (1733), **12**, 27.

Walpole, Sir Robert, earl of Orford (1676–1745), English statesman, prime-minister of England 1715–1717 and 1721–1742; becomes secretary of war, **20**, 481; manager of Sacheverell impeachment, **20**, 483; impeaches Bolingbroke, **20**, 508; speech against Peereage Bill, **20**, 524; holds government to contracts with South Sea Company, **20**, 529; denounced by Bolingbroke, **20**, 536, 546; proposes Excise Bill, **20**, 541, 545; foreign policy, **20**, 545; interview at Queen Caroline's bedside, **20**, 552; forced into war with Spain, **20**, 555; resignation, **20**, 556; created earl of Orford, **20**, 556; death, **20**, 562; estimate of, **20**, 556–558.

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Wheeler, William Almon (1819-1887), American statesman; nominated by Republicans for vice-president (1876), **23**, 474.

Wheelwright, John (1592-1679), New England clergyman, brother of Mrs. Anne Hutchinson; censured for liberal opinions, **23**, 102; emigrates to New Hampshire, **22**, 637; founds Exeter, **22**, 637.

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Whiskey Ring, an association of distillers and United States government officials, formed to defraud the government; first brought to light (1875), **23**, 472.

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White, Thomas (sixteenth century), English naval officer; in war against Spain, **19**, 410.

White, Thomas (1630-1698), English prelate, bishop of Peterborough; one of the seven bishops to present petition against Declaration of Indulgence, **20**, 395; sent to the Tower, **20**, 396-397; trial and acquittal, **20**, 398-400.

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William Clito (d. 1128), count of Flanders, nephew of Henry I of England; childhood, **18**, 236; made count, **13**, 311; **18**, 239; affianced to daughter of Fulk of Anjou, **18**, 239; claimant to English crown, **18**, 239; at battle of Brenneville (1119), **11**, 32; **18**, 236; death, **11**, 33; **13**, 311; **18**, 240.

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William Longsword or Longespée, duke of Normandy ca. 930–943, son of Rolf; succeeds to duchy, **9**, 67; part in crusades, **8**, 432–433, 435; death, **8**, 442.

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William of Champeaux (ca. 1070–1121), French scholastic philosopher, **11**, 41.

William of Normandy, see William the Conqueror.

William the Red, see William Rufus.

William of Wykeham (1324–1404), English statesman and prelate; dismissed from the court, **18**, 483.

William and Mary College, college in Virginia, U. S. A.; founded (1693), **23**, 135.

Williams, Eunice (d. 1704), wife of John Williams, preacher in Deerfield; captured by Indians in Deerfield raid, **23**, 191–192.

Williams, Eunice (1696–1786), daughter of Eunice and John Williams; captured in Deerfield raid (1704), **23**, 191; refuses to return permanently to English, **23**, 192.

Williams, Ephraim (1715–1755), American

officer; in the French and Indian Wars, **23**, 211–212; founds Williams' College, **23**, 212.

Williams, Roger (ca. 1600–1684), English colonist in New England, founder of Rhode Island; emigrates to Massachusetts (1630), **23**, 91; religious and political theories of, **23**, 91–92; contentions with the Massachusetts authorities, **23**, 92–95; exiled from Massachusetts (1635), **23**, 95; founds Providence (1636), **23**, 96; detaches Narragansett Indians from Pequot league, **23**, 106; secures a charter for Rhode Island (1644), **23**, 115; characterisation, **23**, 90, 91–99; at New Amsterdam (1643), **23**, 11.

Williamsburg, city of Virginia; battle of (1862), **23**, 430.

Williams College, college at Williamstown, Massachusetts, United States; founded, **23**, 212.

Willibrod (ca. 657–ca. 738 A.D.), English missionary, later bishop of Utrecht; destroys images of Woden and founds churches, **13**, 277.

Willigis (975–1011), archbishop of Mainz; defeats Henry the Wrangler, **7**, 623; aids Henry of Bavaria, **7**, 626.

Willoughby, Sir Hugh (d. 1554), English navigator; in expedition to arctic regions, **22**, 492.

Willoughby, Lord, see Bertie.

Wilmot, David (1814–1868), American legislator; introduces anti-slavery proviso in Congress (1846), **23**, 376.

Wilmot Proviso, a proviso attached to an appropriation bill in the United States Congress (1846), **23**, 376.

Wilson, Henry (1812–1875), American statesman; challenged by Preston Brooks, **23**, 397; nominated for vice-president by the Republicans (1872), **23**, 469; charged with complicity in the Crédit-Mobilier scandal (1872), **23**, 472.

Wilson, James (1805–1860), British economist; appointed financial member of India Council (1859), **22**, 203.

Wilson, Sir Robert Thomas (1777–1849), English soldier and author; defends Ciudad Rodrigo (1809), **10**, 349; deprived of commission for leniency to mob at Queen Caroline's funeral (1821), **21**, 523.

Wilson Bill, tariff bill passed by United States Congress (1894), **23**, 485.

Wilson's Creek, small river in Missouri, United States; battle of (1861), **23**, 421.

Wilton, town in England; battle of (1142), **18**, 252.

Wilton, Arthur Grey de (1536–1593), English deputy of Ireland; defeated at battle of Glendalough (1580), **21**, 410.

Wiltshire, see Ormonde.

Wilzi, see Welatabi.

Wimbledon, town in England; battle of (568), **18**, 42.

Wimpfen, town in Germany; battle of (1622), **14**, 336.

Wimpfen, Baron Felix de (1744–1814), French soldier; commands in Normandy, **12**, 301.

Wisumar, king of the Vandals; defeated by Goths (337 A.D.), **6**, 464.

Witan or Witenagemot, national council of England in Anglo-Saxon times; function of, **18**, 161; Canute summons, **18**, 119; excludes descendants of Æthelred from throne, **18**, 120; establishes succession of Canute, **18**, 120.

Witamo, squaw-sachem of Pocasset; confederate of King Philip, **23**, 148.

Witboy, Henrie, southwest African chief; at war with Germany (1893), **15**, 562.

Witchcraft and Sorcery: among Lombards, **7**, 443; Eleanor Cobham and others tried for, **18**, 562–563; Penn presides at a trial for witchcraft, **23**, 42; in Salem, Massachusetts, **23**, 171–177.

Witch of Eye (Margery Jourdayn), English sorceress; execution of (1445), **18**, 562.

Withimir, king of Ostrogoths (376 A.D.), son of Hermanric; killed by Huns, **7**, 46.

Withold, prince of Lithuania; repulses Tatars (1397), **24**, 306.

Witiges (sixth century A.D.), king of Goths in Italy; accession (536 A.D.), **7**, 398, 399; besieges Rome, **7**, 107–109, 401–405; sends embassy to Chosroes, **7**, 123; seeks alliance with Lombards, **7**, 431; retreats to Ravenna, **7**, 406; Justinian makes treaty with, **7**, 409; taken to Constantinople, **7**, 410.

Witikind (eighth century A.D.), Saxon general; war with Charlemagne, **7**, 541, 543.

Witiza, king of Goths in Spain 702–709 A.D.; reign, **10**, 29–31.

Witsen, Nicholas, see Vitzen.

Witte, Sergei Yulievitch (1840–), Russian statesman; influence of, **17**, 619; retires from cabinet, **17**, 623, 629; premier, **17**, 628; peace envoy at Portsmouth, **17**, 651; **24**, 663.

Wittelsbach, reigning family in Bavaria; rivalry with house of Habsburg, **14**, 169.

Wittelsbach, Otto von (d. ca. 1183), German count; in Italian campaigns of Frederick Barbarossa, **14**, 98–100.

Wittenberg, town in Prussia; university founded at, **14**, 252; Luther's work at, **14**, 252, 254; constitution of Church altered at, **14**, 259.

Wittenborg, John (fourteenth century), burgomaster of Lübeck; commands fleet of Hanseatic cities (1361), **14**, 187.

Wittenweier, village in Baden, Germany; battle of (1638), **14**, 377.

Witteric, king of Visigoths 603–610 A.D.; reign, **10**, 24.

Wittgenstein, Ludwig Adolf Peter, prince of Sayn-Wittgenstein-Ludwigsburg (1769–1843), Russian soldier; part in Napoleon's Russian disaster, **12**, 591, 595.

Wittingham, Don Santiago, Spanish soldier; at accession of Ferdinand VII (1814), **10**, 377.

Wittstock, town in Prussia; battle of (1636), **14**, 370.

Vladimir, see Vladimir.

Wladislaw I (Ladislaus), (1043–1102), duke

of Poland; reign, **24**, 20–23; conquest of Prussia, **24**, 21; divides kingdom, **24**, 22.

Wladislaw II (1104–1159), duke of Poland; reign, **24**, 27; exile, **24**, 28.

Wladislaw III or IV (1260–1333), duke of Poland as Wladislaw I, king of Poland 1319–1333; defeats Teutonic knights, **24**, 31; receives royal crown, **24**, 32.

Wladislaw II, king of Poland; see Jagello.

Wladislaw VI (1424–1444), king of Poland; made king of Hungary, **24**, 42; war with Turks, **24**, 42, 321–322; defeat at Varna, **24**, 324.

Wladislaw VII (1595–1648), king of Poland, son of Sigismund; oppresses Cossacks, **24**, 54; seeks alliance with Brandenburg, **15**, 111; offered Swedish crown, **16**, 306; elected to Russian throne, **16**, 307; **17**, 235–236; renounces title of czar, **17**, 239.

Wodehouse, Sir Philip Edmond (1811–1887), British colonial official; high commissioner in South Africa (1868), **22**, 286.

Woden (Tuisko, Odin), principal god of the ancient Germans; cult, **6**, 59.

Wodnesbeorh (Wamborough), English town; battles (ca. 593 A.D.), **18**, 42; (ca. 709), **18**, 58; (715), **18**, 64.

Woerden, Hermann van, Dutch noble; conspires against Floris V, **13**, 302; aids in capture of Floris (1296), **13**, 303; exile and death of, **13**, 303.

Woeringen, town of Netherlands; battle (1288), **13**, 309.

Wohlen, Swiss village; see Vilmergen.

Wohlenschwyli, town in Switzerland; battle (1653), **16**, 655.

Wolcott, Oliver (1760–1833), American politician and financier; opposes Adams' French policy (1799), **23**, 315.

Wolcott, Roger (1679–1767), American colonial soldier and statesman; commands Connecticut forces in King George's War, **23**, 196.

Wolf or Wolff, Christian von (1679–1754), German savant; negotiation with Frederick the Great, **15**, 156.

Wolf, Eugen, German explorer; visits West Africa (1888), **15**, 558.

Wolfe, James (1727–1759), English general; at Louisburg, **23**, 215; takes Quebec, **23**, 216–221.

Wolff, Karl Hermann (1862–), Austrian politician; opposes Czechs (1897), **15**, 60–61.

Wolff, Sir Henry Drummond (1830–), English diplomatist; negotiates convention in regard to Egypt (1887), **24**, 464.

Wolfgang William, count-palatine of Neuburg; alliance with Spain (1613), **14**, 325.

Wolhov, see Volkov.

Wolhusen, Swiss town; Swiss alliance signed (1653), **16**, 654–655.

Wollenwever, Görgen, burgomaster of Lübeck (1533); envoy to Sweden, **16**, 256–257; usurps government, **16**, 289.

Wöllner, Johann Christoph von (1730–1800), Prussian statesman; reactionary policy, **15**, 261–263.

Wolseley, Garnet Joseph, 1st Viscount

Monterey, **23**, 372; in Scott's advance on Mexico, **23**, 374; wins battle of Molino del Rey, **23**, 375.

Wortley, Charles Stuart, see Stuart Wortley, Charles.

Wotton, Nicholas (1497–1566), English statesman; agent of Henry VIII to Anne of Cleves, **19**, 188.

Wouverman, Pieter (ca. 1619–1668), Dutch painter, famous for his battle pictures, **13**, 608 seq.

Wrangel, Count Friedrich Heinrich Ernst (1784–1877), Prussian soldier; in Schleswig-Holstein War of 1864, **15**, 484; **16**, 446; in Austro-Prussian War, **15**, 491.

Wrangel, Count Karl Gustav (1613–1676), Swedish soldier; takes command of Swedish army, **14**, 381; at battles of Lawingen and Zusmarshausen, **11**, 495; **14**, 382; in crossing of Little Belt (1658), **16**, 337 seq.; in siege of Copenhagen, **16**, 340; invades Denmark, **16**, 360; invades Brandenburg, **16**, 368 seq.

Wrangel, Herman (1587–1635), Swedish general; in Polish War, **16**, 314.

Wratislaw (d. 1092), duke of Bohemia; made king (1061), **7**, 654.

Wray, John, see Ray.

Wrbna, Count Rudolf (1761–1823), Austrian diplomatist; adjutant of Francis II, **14**, 558.

Wrede, Prince Karl Philipp (1767–1838), Bavarian soldier; at battle of Leipsic, **15**, 318; **17**, 485; favours election of Bernadotte, **16**, 460.

Wren, Sir Christopher (1632–1723), English architect; plans for rebuilding London, **20**, 256 seq.; restoration of St. Paul's cathedral, and the London monument, **20**, 501; close of career, **20**, 502.

Wright, John (d. 1605), English conspirator in the Gunpowder Plot, **19**, 478.

Wright, John Wesley (1769–1805), English sailor; murdered (1804), **12**, 535.

Wright, Silas (1795–1847), American politician; leader of "Barnburner" faction in New York State, **23**, 378.

Wriothesley, earls of Southampton, see Southampton.

Writing: origin and early systems, **1**, 39–41. Babylonia: origin of alphabet, **1**, 309; **2**, 347; resemblance to early Armenian writing, **2**, 420. China: **24**, 536. Egypt: cuneiform (arrow-head), **1**, 60, 66; introduced into Egypt, **1**, 89; hieroglyphics, **1**, 249–257; hieratic, **1**, 251; enhorial or demotic used in time of Ptolemies, **1**, 251. Greece: Mycenean age, **3**, 48, 51; in Ionia, **3**, 492–493. Hebrew: material used by Hebrews, **2**, 33. Hittite: **2**, 392–393, 397, 429, 465. India (East): (Devanagari), **2**, 491–492. Lydian: at Ephesus, **11**, 434. Persia: division into words, **2**, 634. Phoenicia: alphabet, **2**, 275–276, 347, 353; **3**, 13, 37.

Rome: manuscript of Pompeii, **5**, 26; use of shorthand, **6**, 348.

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Wulfhere (d. 675 A.D.), king of Mercia; reign, **18**, 56–57, 63.

Wulfwald (seventh century A.D.), mayor of palace of Childeric II; returns to Austrasia, **7**, 482.

Wurmbrand, Gundaccar, Count (1838–), Austrian statesman; seeks to check Slav influence (1884), **15**, 53.

Wurmser, Dagobert Siegmund, Count of (1724–1797), Austrian soldier; in War of the Bavarian Succession, **14**, 460; enters Hagenau, **12**, 366; wins victory at lines of Weissenburg, **14**, 507; on the Rhine, **12**, 409; **15**, 273, 281; marches to aid Beaulieu, **12**, 431; defeated by Napoleon, **12**, 432–435; surrenders, **12**, 439.

Württemberg, state of the German empire; becomes a German principality (fifteenth century), **14**, 231; wrested from Duke Ulrich (1519), **14**, 272; restored to Duke Ulrich (1534), **14**, 272; partitioned among favourites of emperor, **14**, 366; ravaged by Louvois (1688), **11**, 603; made a kingdom by Treaty of Pressburg (1805), **12**, 548; **14**, 538; strife in, concerning constitution (1818), **15**, 367; ally of Austria in Austro-Prussian War (1866), **15**, 487.

Würzburg, city in Bavaria; attacked by peasants (1525), **14**, 263; taken by Grumbach (1553), **14**, 319; Jourdan defeated at (1796), **14**, 514.

Wute, African tribe; rebels against Germany, **15**, 561.

Wyandots, North American Indian tribe, see Hurons.

Wyatt, Sir Francis (ca. 1575–1644), colonial deputy-governor of Virginia; grants constitution to Virginia (1621), **22**, 586; confirmed as governor, **22**, 589; re-appointed governor (1639), **22**, 592.

Wyatt, Sir Thomas (1503–1542), English statesman and poet; defends Anne Boleyn, **19**, 174.

Wyatt, Sir Thomas (1520–1554), English soldier; leads insurrection in Kent (1553–1554), **19**, 237; marches on London, **19**, 238; execution, **19**, 241.

Wyatt's Rebellion, an insurrection led by Sir Thomas Wyatt and the duke of Suffolk in the interest of Lady Jane Grey; main treatment, **19**, 236–241; punishment following, **19**, 240.

Wycliffe, John (ca. 1324–1384), English religious reformer; begins career as ecclesiastical reformer, **18**, 484; translates Bible, **18**, 484, 495; persecuted by archbishop of Canterbury, **18**, 494; influence of, on England, **18**, 495; death of, **18**, 495; followers burned, **18**, 495; works introduced into Bohemia, **14**, 198; condemned by council of Constance, **8**, 636; **14**, 204.

Wyke, Sir Charles Lennox (1815–1897), English soldier; commands English forces in Mexico (1862), **23**, 630.

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Xandrames, see Dhanananda.

Xanthian marbles, ancient sculptures excavated at Xanthus; acquired by England, 1, 555.

Xanthippe (fifth century B.C.), wife of Socrates; home life of, 4, 39.

Xanthippus (fifth century B.C.), Athenian soldier, father of Pericles; alleged ostracism of, 3, 249; impeaches Miltiades (490 B.C.), 3, 281; commands Athenian fleet (479 B.C.), 3, 378.

Xanthippus (d. 430 B.C.), son of Pericles; death by plague, 3, 547.

Xanthippus, Lacedaemonian soldier; commands Carthaginian army (256 B.C.), 5, 223.

Xanthus, city of Lycia; destroyed by Persians (546 B.C.), 2, 418, 592; besieged by Brutus (42 B.C.), 5, 621.

Xantrailles, Jean Poton de, see Saintrailles.

Xatrapa, see Sah.

Xavier, Francis, Saint (1506-1552), Spanish Jesuit missionary, known as "the Apostle to the Indies"; visits India, 10, 492; in Japan, 24, 590.

Xenia or Olga (d. 1622), mistress of False Demetrius; life and character, 17, 228.

Xenias, Greek soldier; commands mercenaries of Cyrus the Younger (405-401 B.C.), 4, 49, 52.

Xenophanes (ca. 570-480 B.C.), Greek philosopher, 3, 493.

Xenophon (ca. 430-357 B.C.), Greek historian and soldier; travels in Assyria, 2, 633; continues history of Thucydides, 3, 510; disciple of Socrates, 4, 34; at court of Cyrus the Younger, 4, 52; conducts retreat of Ten Thousand, 1, 614; 4, 60-63; death, 4, 64; Spartan sympathies of, 4, 111; his *Anabasis*, 1, 6.

Xenophon, son of Euripides (d. 427 B.C.), Athenian soldier; commands at siege of Potidaea (430 B.C.), 3, 544; defeat and death, 3, 560.

Xenophon, physician in Rome; assists in the murder of Claudius (54 A.D.), 6, 178.

Xeres de la Frontera, city in Spain; Saracens defeat Goths at (711 A.D.), 7, 493; 8, 193; 10, 36.

Xerxes I, king of Persia 485-465 B.C.; reign, 2, 614-615; re-conquers Egypt, 1, 76, 309, 474, 480; invades Greece (481-480 B.C.), 3, 285-351; army of, 3, 292, 301-304; bridges the Hellespont, 3, 295-297; in Thessaly, 3, 314-319; at Thermopylæ, 3, 320-329; occupies Athens, 3, 335-340; at battle of Salamis, 3, 340-348; returns to Asia, 3, 348-351; character, 3, 379; correspondence with Pausanius, 3, 386-387.

Xerxes II, king of Persia 424 B.C.; reign, 2, 562, 618.

Xerxes (sixth century A.D.), Persian prince; defeats Romans in Mesopotamia, 7, 122.

Ximenes or Jimenes, Francisco (1436-1517), Spanish cardinal; relations with Moors, 10, 161; sends expedition against Africa, 8, 250; appointed regent of Castile, 10, 193; regency in Spain, 10, 196-197; reforms under, in Spain, 10, 197; inquisition under, 10, 197; death, 10, 198; character, 10, 198-199; as founder of University of Alcalá, 10, 200; Bible or Complutensian Polyglot of, 10, 201; compared with Richelieu, 10, 201.

Ximenes de Quesada, Gonsalo (1493-ca. 1597), Spanish-American soldier; conquers New Granada, 23, 562.

Ximo, Japanese island; Portuguese visit (sixteenth century), 24, 591.

Xiphilin (eleventh century A.D.), patriarch of Constantinople, 7, 253.

Xorus, a reputed founder of Carthage, 2, 360.

Xystus I and II, Saint, see Sextus I and II.

"X. Y. Z. Affair," name applied to attempt of French agents disguised as "X," "Y" and "Z," to bribe American embassy (Pinckney, Marshall, and Gerry) sent to France in 1797, 23, 313.

Yamagi occupies (1805), **24**, 578; taken by Japanese (1904), **24**, 658.

Ynglingar, ancient kings of Sweden and Norway; reign, **16**, 21, 34.

Yokohama, city of Japan; opened to foreign trade (1858), **24**, 623.

Yolande (d. 1478), sister of Louis XI of France, governs Savoy counties, **9**, 503; **16**, 597 seq.

Yolando (fifteenth century), duchess of Anjou, mother-in-law of Charles VII of France; allies Anjou and Lorraine against England, **11**, 189; influence over Charles VII, **11**, 230.

Yolande de Lusignan (thirteenth century), princess of Jerusalem; married to Frederick II (1225), **8**, 425; **9**, 91; **14**, 115.

Yonge, Sir William (d. 1755), English politician; a parliamentary supporter of Walpole, **20**, 541.

Yoriyē, shogun of Japan (1219), **24**, 587.

Yoritomo (twelfth century), leader of Minamoto clan in Japan; overthrows Taira house, **24**, 586; work and influence, **24**, 587.

York, city in England; Severus dies at, **6**, 390; taken by William the Conqueror (1068), **18**, 177; besieged by Anglo-Danes (1069), **18**, 180; taken by Parliamentarians (1644), **20**, 21.

York, House of, English royal family reigning from 1461-1485; descent and right of, to throne, **18**, 515, 569.

York, Edmund of Langley, 1st Duke of (1341-1402), son of Edward III; administration during Richard II's minority, **18**, 501.

York, Edward, 2nd Duke of (d. 1415), grandson of Edward III; killed at Agincourt, **18**, 536.

York, Edward, Duke of; see Edward IV.

York, Frederick Augustus, Duke of (1763-1827), English general, second son of George III; commander of Anglo-Hanoverian troops in army of the allies (1793), **12**, 362-363; **21**, 455; attacks Dunkirk, **12**, 364; takes Landrecies, **12**, 377; defeated in Holland, **12**, 474; **21**, 459; in war of Sixth Coalition, **15**, 316.

York, James, Duke of; see James II.

York, Margaret of, see Margaret of York.

York, Richard, 3rd Duke of (1411-1460), English statesman, head of the house of York; successes in Normandy, **18**, 557; regent of France, **18**, 557; **21**, 391; lieutenant of Ireland, **18**, 566, 569; **21**, 391; proposed as heir to throne, **18**, 570; takes up arms against Henry VI, **18**, 570; becomes protector of England, **18**, 571; precipitates Wars of the Roses, **18**, 559, 560, 572; ancestry and right to throne, **18**, 569; defeats Lancastrians at St. Albans, **18**, 572; at battle of Blore Heath, **18**, 574; attainted by parliament, **18**, 574; **21**, 391; escapes to Ireland, **18**, 575; compromises with Henry, **18**, 576; death, **18**, 577; indignities to corpse of, **18**, 577.

York, Richard, Duke of (1471-1483), second son of Edward IV; murdered in the Tower, **18**, 615, 616.

York and Lancaster, Wars of, see Wars of the Roses.

Yorke, Charles, Lord Morden (1722-1770), English jurist, son of first Lord Hardwicke; accepts lord-chancellorship on dismissal of Lord Camden (1770), **20**, 615; suicide, **20**, 615.

Yorke, Charles Philip, see Hardwicke.

Yorktown, town in Virginia; British surrender at (1781), **23**, 279; siege of (1862), **23**, 430.

Yoshisada, Nitta (fourteenth century), shogun of Japan; destroys Kamakura, **24**, 588.

Yoshitsune (twelfth century), Japanese leader, half-brother of Yoritomo; part in overthrow of Taira clan, **24**, 586.

Young, Sir Henry Edward Fox (1808-1870), British colonial administrator; becomes governor of South Australia (1848), **22**, 246.

Young, Sir John, Lord Lisgar (1807-1876), British politician; governor of New South Wales, **22**, 240.

Young, Thomas (1773-1829), English archaeologist; studies the Rosetta stone, **1**, 252-253.

Young Germany, group of German writers (nineteenth century); account of, **15**, 356-358.

Younghusband, Frank Edward (1863-), English soldier; signs treaty with Tibet (1904), **24**, 510; **21**, 668.

Young Italy, society of Republican agitators in Italy, founded by Mazzini; account of, **9**, 587-588.

Young Pretender, The, title given Charles Edward Louis Philip Casimir, *q. v.*

Ypres, town in Belgium; siege of (1678), **11**, 588; taken by Pichegru (1794), **12**, 380.

Ypsilanti, Alexander (d. 1792), Greek statesman; hospodar of Wallachia (1774), **24**, 243; executed by Turks, **24**, 229.

Ypsilanti, Alexander (1792-1828), Greek patriot; favours Greek revolution, **24**, 147, 148, 229.

Ypsilanti, Constantine (d. 1816), Greek statesman, hospodar successively of Moldavia and Wallachia; supports Servian revolution, **24**, 147; hospodar of Moldavia, **17**, 459; dismissed and reinstated by Porte, **17**, 460.

Yu, emperor of China (ca. 2200 B.C.); reign, **24**, 542.

Yue-chi, nomad people in Asia; subjugated by Hiong-nu, **8**, 60.

Yuen or Yun, Tatar dynasty in China; reign, **24**, 306, 543, 588; replaced by Tai-Mings, **24**, 306.

Yungay, place in Peru; battle of (1839), **23**, 612.

Yung-ching (d. 1735), emperor of China; succeeded by Keen-lung, **24**, 545.

Yunnan, province in China; France obtains mining rights in, **24**, 559.

Yupanqui, Tupac, see Tupac Yupanqui.

Yussuf, Turkish commander; defeated by Russians at Matchin (1791), **17**, 410.

Yusuf I, Moorish king of Granada 1333-1354; reign, **8**, 255.

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- Zab, see Numidia.
- Zab, river in Asiatic Turkey; battle of the (591 A.D.), **7**, 146; **8**, 92, 189.
- Zabergan (sixth century A.D.), king of Hunn; threatens Constantinople, **7**, 104, 127, 129.
- Zabibieh (eighth century B.C.), queen of Arabia; pays tribute to Tiglathpileser III, **8**, 103.
- Zacharia, Genoese neigneur of Thmisa (1272); commands fleet of Eastern Empire, **7**, 313.
- Zachariah, patriarch of Jerusalem; carried to Persia (615 A.D.), **7**, 157.
- Zacharias, pope 741-752 A.D.; aids Liutprand, **7**, 206, 454; receives Carlemann, **7**, 505; re-purchases Christian slaves, **8**, 422; authorises coronation of Pepin, **7**, 508; peace with Lombards, **7**, 509; death, **7**, 510.
- Zacharius or Tchet (fourteenth century), Tatar prince; founds family of Godunov, **17**, 214.
- Zack, Anton von (1747-1826), Austrian soldier; captured at Marengo, **12**, 502.
- Zadok, Israelitish high priest (ca. 970 B.C.); a companion of David, **2**, 94; promoted by Solomon to succeed Abiathar, **2**, 100; sect of Sadducees founded by, **2**, 160.
- Zahara, town in Spain; battle of (1481), **10**, 141.
- Zähringen, Berthold I, Duke of (d. 1078), German prince; revolt from Emperor Henry IV, **10**, 538.
- Zähringen, Berthold II, Duke of (d. 1111), surrenders ducal office (1097), **10**, 539; Helvetia conferred upon, **10**, 539.
- Zähringen, Berthold IV, Duke of (d. 1186), accession (1152), **10**, 539; beneficent rule, **10**, 540.
- Zähringen, Berthold V, Duke of (d. 1218), reign, **10**, 540-542; founds Bern, **10**, 541; sons poisoned, **10**, 541; overcomes Burgundians, **10**, 541; given Bern to Emperor Henry VI, **10**, 542; death, **10**, 542.
- Zähringen, Conrad, Duke of (d. 1152), aids Guelps, **14**, 91; Frederick Barbarossa taken the field against (1139), **14**, 91; invades Poland, **14**, 92.
- Zaid, liberated slave of Mohammed; converted to Islam (ca. 612 A.D.), **8**, 115; leads army against Romans, **8**, 126.
- Zaid (eighth century A.D.), grandson of Hussein; leads revolt against Omayyads, **8**, 187.
- Zaimis, Greek prime minister; retires from office (1902), **24**, 238.
- Zajonczeck, Joseph (1752-1826), Polish soldier; serves under Kosciuszko, **17**, 418; viceroy of Poland, **17**, 520.
- Zakupi, class of half-free in Russia; favoured by Vladimir Monomakh, **17**, 127.
- Zallaka, locality in Spain; battle on plains of (1086), **8**, 242.
- Zalmoxis (sixth century B.C.), Dacian sage and legislator; teachings, **24**, 126.
- Zaluzianski, Adam, Polish botanist; author of *Methodus Herbaria*, **24**, 47.
- Zama, town in northern Africa; battle of (202 B.C.), **5**, 287-292.
- Zama (d. ca. 732 A.D.), Arabian viceroy of Spain; enters Gaul, **7**, 494; lays siege to Toulouse, **7**, 494; defeated by Eudo, **7**, 494.
- Zamamu-shum-iddin, king of Babylon 1210 B.C., **1**, 329.
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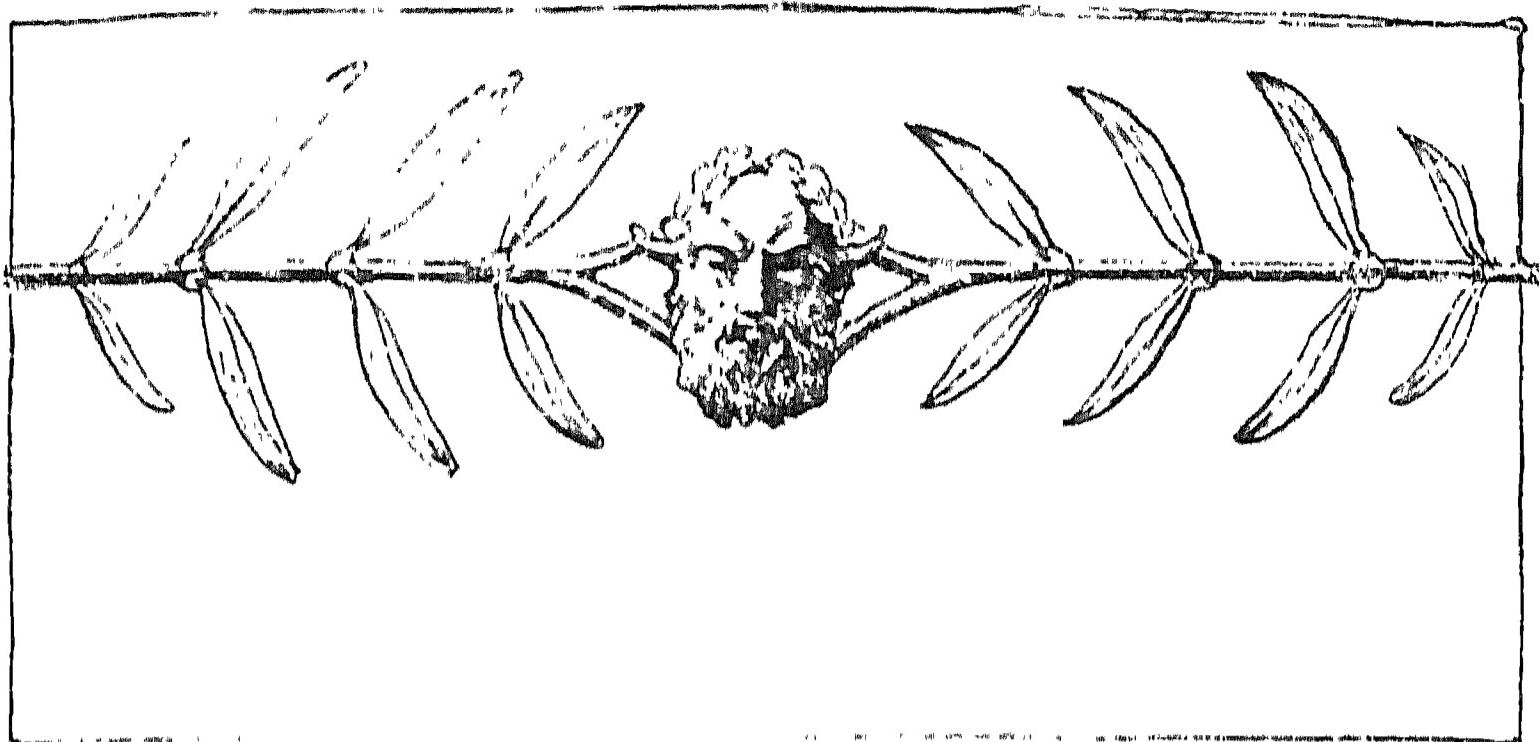
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A LIST OF THE AUTHORS QUOTED, WITH SPECIFIC (VOLUME AND PAGE) REFERENCE TO THE WORKS FROM WHICH THE EXCERPTS ARE MADE AND SIMILAR REFERENCE TO THE PAGES OF THE PRESENT WORK; CONSTITUTING A GUIDE TO THE LITERATURE OF WORLD-HISTORY AS REPRESENTED IN THE HISTORIANS' HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

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APPENDIX A

CHRONOLOGICAL ERAS OF ALL NATIONS, TOGETHER WITH A TABLE OF CORRESPONDING DATES

IN order to obtain an accurate measurement of the lapse of time, it is necessary first to have a stable unit of measurement, and secondly a fixed point from which to measure. In the infancy of the world mankind had not learnt the value of either of these standards, and it was only when their importance came to be realised that reliable history became possible.

The Egyptians, for instance, reckoned by the years of a reign, and their reigns and dynasties had no fixed point from which to start; so that this double uncertainty probably means that the exact dates of Egyptian chronology will remain for ever insoluble. Similarly in early Indian history there are no fewer than eighteen separate eras, and the difficulty of reconciling these with one another, or with other eras, makes any early Indian date very uncertain.

But very gradually this uncertainty disappeared. The annual cycle, in one form or another, became recognised as the unit of time, and the Julian year has been accepted by western nations since its inauguration by Julius Cæsar in 46 B.C. The chronological basis of history became gradually simplified as nations or groups of nations successively adopted the annual cycle and a fixed starting-point. The most important of these groups in ancient times were the Babylonian, the Greek, and the Roman.

In the history of Babylonia the fixed point from which time was reckoned was the era of Nabonassar, beginning with the year 747 B.C. Among the Greeks the reckoning was by Olympiads, a group of four years, the point of departure being the year in which Corœbus was victor in the Olympian Games—namely in 776 B.C. The Roman chronology started from the foundation of the city of Rome, different dates being assigned for that event, but the one generally adopted being that given by Varro—753 B.C. It is noteworthy how nearly contemporaneous these three epochs are, all coming near the middle of the eighth century B.C.; but the era of Nabonassar was the only one that came into actual usage at the time of its date. The reformation of the calendar by Julius Cæsar led to the adoption of the Julian era, beginning on January 1st, 45 B.C., which was used with various modifications throughout the time of the Roman Empire. The Christian era, which is now in general use in Europe and throughout the civilised world, was introduced into Italy in the sixth century. In addition to it the other eras in modern use are the Hegira, the Jewish Calendar, China's Anno Regni, the Saka and Vikramâditya eras in India, and the Meiji era in Japan.

THE ERA OF NABONASSAR

This era is of great importance in the history of astronomy, having been generally followed by Hipparchus and Ptolemy. It is believed to have been in

eras were used at different epochs, such as the Cæsarean era, the Julian era, the era of Spain, the Augustan era, and the Diocletian era; but all of these were founded on the Julian reckoning.

THE CHRISTIAN ERA

The Christian era, which is now universally employed in European countries and amongst some Eastern nations, is supposed to date backwards and forwards from the birth of Christ, or from January 1st in the 776th Olympic year, the 753rd from the foundation of Rome, and the 4614th of the Julian period. This epoch was introduced into Italy in the sixth century by Dionysius the Little, a Roman abbot, and began to be used in Gaul in the eighth century, though it did not come into common use in that country until a century later. From extant charters it is known to have been in use in England before the close of the eighth century. Before its adoption the usual practice in Latin countries was to distinguish the years by their number in the cycle of Indiction, that being a cycle of fifteen years commencing on January 1st, 313 A.D. An inconvenience of the Christian era to the scientific historian is that its commencement is placed at an intermediate point in world-history, necessitating a double reckoning. As there is no year 0, which should logically and mathematically intervene between 1 B.C. and 1 A.D., there is an interruption in the regular succession of the numbers; and in the years preceding the era, the leap years instead of falling on the fourth, eighth, twelfth years, etc., fall or ought to fall on the first, fifth, ninth, etc. These discrepancies do not exist in the Julian period, which is superior on purely mathematical grounds.

The Christian era, moreover, is divided within itself into two systems, called respectively the New Style and the Old Style. After the lapse of many centuries it was discovered that the $365\frac{1}{4}$ days allowed in the year by the Julian Calendar was too much. The true length of the year is 365.24219 days, which for convenience is made 365.2425 days, or three days less than the Julian reckoning in 400 years. In 1582 A.D. the difference between the calendar year and the solar year amounted to ten days, and the calendar was reformed by Pope Gregory XIII, who omitted ten days from the current year, and decided that thenceforward leap year should not count in the three odd hundred periods of four centuries. Thus the years 1600 and 2000 are leap years, but 1700, 1800 and 1900 are common years. The Gregorian Calendar or New Style was not adopted in England until 1752, when the error amounted to eleven days. It is now used in all European countries with the exception of Russia, Servia, and Greece, which still cling to the Julian Calendar or Old Style. The difference between the two styles since 1900 has been thirteen days. The adoption of the New Style in England was the occasion of popular indignation, and it is related that working men paraded the streets carrying banners inscribed with the words, "Give us back our eleven days."

ERA OF THE "CREATION OF THE WORLD"

As the Greek and Roman methods of computing time were connected with certain pagan rites and observances which the Christians held in abhorrence, the latter began at an early period to imitate the Jews in reckoning their years from the supposed period of the creation of the world. The chronological elements on which both Jews and Christians founded their computations for determining this period were derived from the Old Testament narratives, which have been transmitted to us through three distinct channels. These are the

THE INDIAN ERAS

In addition to the Hegira, which is commonly used by Mohammedans in India, a number of different Hindu eras are found throughout Indian history, General Cunningham enumerating no fewer than eighteen in his *Book of Indian Eras*. The chief of these are the Kaliyuga, Vikramāditya, Saka, and the Buddhist and Jaina eras. The Kaliyuga or fourth age of Hindu chronology is the ancient historical era, which is supposed to date from the Mahabharata war in 3102 B.C. The era of the Kaliyuga was in use down to the time of Varāha Mihira (505 A.D.), who first introduced the use of the Saka era into astronomical works. The Vikramāditya Samvat, or era of Vikramāditya, is reckoned from the vernal equinox of the year 57 B.C. and the completion of the Kaliyuga year 3044. It is used all over northern India, except in Bengal, where the Saka era has been generally adopted. The Saka era is more generally used than any other Indian era, being specially employed by Indian astronomers after the time of Varāha Mihira. The reckoning of the era begins with the vernal equinox of the Kaliyuga year 3179, or 78 A.D. But as the Indians count only by completed years, the year 1 begins with the vernal equinox of Kaliyuga 3180, or 79 A.D. In northern and southern India it is usually employed together with the lunisolar calendar; but in Bengal it is generally used with the solar calendar. In converting Saka dates into Christian reckoning, 78 years must be added to the given date. The Buddhist and Jaina eras date respectively from the deaths of Buddha and Mahavira, which are themselves more or less uncertain. Mr. Vincent Smith, the latest authority, assigns 487 B.C. for the death of Buddha, and places that of Mahavira a few years previously; but the traditional dates are 544 B.C. and 527 B.C. respectively.

THE CHINESE ERA

Since the year 163 B.C. Chinese writers have adopted the practice of dating the year from the accession of the reigning emperor. An emperor on succeeding to the throne, gives a name to the years of his reign. He ordains, for example, that they shall be called Ta-te. In consequence of this edict the following year is called the first of Ta-te, and the succeeding years the second, third, fourth, etc. of Ta-te, and so on, until it pleases the same emperor or his successor to ordain that the years shall be called by some other appellation. The periods thus formed are called by the Chinese Nien-hao. According to this method of dating the years a new era commences with every selected reign; and the year in the Christian era corresponding to a Chinese date can only be found when we have before us a catalogue of the Nien-hao with their relation to the years of the Christian era.

JAPANESE ERAS

The Japanese, like the Chinese, reserve for the emperor the privilege of appointing year-names (*nengo*), and for that reason the attempt to introduce the Gregorian Calendar into Japan has been a failure, while at the same time the multiplicity of year-names is a great source of confusion in chronology. Hardly any Japanese knows all the year-names even of his own country. There are a few salient periods which stand out for their connection with history or art, such as the Nara period (eighth century A.D.); the Engi period (901-923 A.D.), celebrated for the legislation then undertaken; the Heian period, lasting for about eleven centuries, from the Nara period to the beginning of the present Imperial régime; the Genroku period (1688-1704), a

TABLE OF CORRESPONDING ERAS

	Christian Era.	Julian Period.	Olympian Era.	Roman Era.	Era of Nabonassar.	Jewish Era.	Mohammedan Era.	Kali-yuga Era.
Julian Period .	4713 B.C.	1						
	4000 ,,	714						
Jewish Era . .	3760 ,,	954	...	...	...	1		
Indian Era . .	3102 ,,	1616	...	...	...	650	...	1
	3000 ,,	1714	...	...	...	762	...	101
	2000 ,,	2714	...	...	...	1762	...	1101
	1000 ,,	3714	...	...	...	2762	...	2101
Olympian Era .	776 ,,	3938	1	...	...	2986	...	2325
Roman Era . .	753 ,,	3961	6	1	...	3009	...	2348
Nabonassar's Era .	747 ,,	3947	8	6	1	3003	...	2354
	500 ,,	4214	70	254	246	3262	...	2601
	400 ,,	4314	95	354	346	3362	...	2701
Seleucid Era . .	311 ,,	4413	117 II	443	435	3451	...	2790
	300 ,,	4414	120	454	446	3462	...	2801
	200 ,,	4514	145	554	546	3562	...	2901
	100 ,,	4614	170	654	646	3662	...	3001
Julian Era . .	45 ,,	4669	183 IV	709	701	3717	...	3057
Christian Era . .	1 A.D.	4713	195	754	747	3762	...	3102
	100 ,,	4813	219 IV	853	...	3861	...	3201
	200 ,,	4913	244 IV	953	...	3961	...	3301
	300 ,,	5013	269 IV	1053	...	4061	...	3401
	400 ,,	5113	294 IV	1153	...	4161	...	3501
	500 ,,	5213	...	...	...	4261	...	3601
	600 ,,	5313	...	...	...	4361	...	3701
Hegira . . .	622 ,,	5335	...	...	...	4383	1	3723
	700 ,,	5413	...	...	...	4461	81	3801
	800 ,,	5513	...	...	...	4561	184	3901
	900 ,,	5613	...	...	...	4661	287-8	4001
	1000 ,,	5713	...	...	...	4761	391	4101
	1100 ,,	5813	...	...	...	4861	494	4201
	1200 ,,	5913	...	...	...	4961	597	4301
	1300 ,,	6013	...	...	...	5061	700	4401
	1500 ,,	6213	...	...	...	5261	906	4601
	1600 ,,	6313	...	...	...	5361	1009	4701
	1700 ,,	6413	...	...	...	5461	1112	4801
French Era . .	1793 ,,	6506	...	...	...	5554	1208	4894
	1800 ,,	6513	...	...	...	5561	1215	4901
Japanese Era . .	1868 ,,	6581	...	...	...	5629	1283	4969
	1900 ,,	6613	...	...	...	5661	1318	5001
	1907 ,,	6620	...	...	...	5668	1325	5008

direct traces of Egyptian origin. The standard yard of 36 inches (1496 A.D.) still exists, and is probably the same length as the old Saxon yard of 950 A.D. This in turn probably came from the Britons. Similarly our bushels and gallons seem to have come from the old Egyptian cylinder, which was displaced by the apit of Aahmes in 1600 B.C.; and thus we find traces of a very ancient civilisation in Britain, and also see how in this respect we have preserved our connection with the past better than continental countries.

Babylonia used the unit of the royal cubit nearly as early as Egypt. Buildings in Assyria and Babylonia show a cubit of 20·3 to 20·6 inches, and the temples of Ephesus and Samos in Asia Minor show one of 20·55 and 20·62. On the sitting statue of Gudea found at Telloh (Larsa) in Southern Babylonia is a plan of a tower, and alongside it a scale known as the scale of Gudea. There is no certainty what the scale means, but the strong presumption is that it indicates the linear measures of that period for building purposes; and as it is the only vestige of an early linear measure yet found out of Egypt, it is naturally a scale of considerable importance in investigations of the lengths of early cubits. "It may have been used," says Sir Charles Warren, "only locally, or throughout the land; it may have been used for temples, or for all building purposes; but whatever purpose it was designed for, it is evidently a linear measure of some kind." The early measures of capacity and weights of the Babylonians, as well as their linear units, seem to have coincided with the early Egyptian system; but in later years the two nations developed along different lines, and the Babylonians evolved two systems, one of which was adopted by the Semitic races and the other by the Sumerians and Akkadians. The Hebrew system of weights and measures which is found in the Bible was derived from Babylonia; the Solonian and Early Roman measures of capacity are identical with those of Babylon; while the Grecian and Roman measures are larger by about two per cent.

WEIGHTS

The texts, such as the Ebers papyrus and the Rhind Mathematical papyrus, which give so much information on the measures of ancient Egypt are disappointingly silent on the subject of weights. "That the art of weighing was known in Egypt from the earliest historic times," says Mr. Griffith, "is proved by an ancient stone weight, on which is engraved the cartouche of Khufu. There is also in the British Museum a greenstone weight, of conical form, which was found in Egypt, and dates back to 3000 B.C. Balances are figured in the tombs of the Xth, XIth, XIIth, and XIIIth Dynasties; there is the well-known vignette of weighing the soul in the *Book of the Dead*; and some Middle Kingdom texts are full of references to justice as typified by the equipoise of the balance. Yet in the inscriptions and papyri there is only one reference to weights before the XVIIIth Dynasty. Even in that dynasty it appears that the only substances ordinarily weighed are minerals, gold, silver, copper, and lapis lazuli. In later times incense, and in Ptolemaic times honey and drugs are added to the list. Bartering gold and silver must have led to the invention of the scales, and it was only by slow degrees that weighing was applied to an ever-widening range of practical and scientific uses."

Weights appear to have originated independently of measures, but based on the same unit of measurement, the palm; at first the cubic palm, crammed with grains of barley, which were found to number on an average 4,000. As time went on, weights were connected up with measures, and it was found that a cubic palm of water by weight was more easy to deal with than grains of barley

many respects a silver drachm in the fifth century in Greece would go almost as far as a sovereign with us. The Roman libra or pound was from the earliest times used alike for money and other commodities. At first pieces of copper were cast, in all parts of Roman Italy, of the weight of a pound and of the various fractions of a pound. Soon the standard of the coins fell rapidly, but the weight remained unchanged. When, at a far later period, the coinages of silver and gold were introduced at Rome, the gold and silver pieces were struck so many to the pound; and this standard remained unchanged as late as the time of Diocletian and Constantine. Owing to the depreciation of the denarius, Constantine put the Roman monetary system on a gold standard, striking 72 aurei and 1,000 milliarese to the pound of gold; but silver never recovered its position, and by the end of the fourth century had disappeared from circulation. Thenceforward the money of Rome was gold and bronze exclusively, and this system descended to the nations that inherited Rome's imperial position. The Burgundian laws make no mention of silver, and the Franks coined little or none of it before the era of Pepin and Charlemagne. From Charlemagne dates the adoption of the *libra denariorum*, with its divisions into 20 silver *solidi*, and 240 silver pence, as the standard money of the greater part of Europe. The English system of pounds, shillings, and pence was derived from the Tower pound, abolished in 1527, which in turn was derived through the Saxon pound of 5,400 grains from the Alexandrian talent, consisting of 60 minæ of 5,463 grains each. Thus our money, like our weights, is of Saxon, not Norman descent, though it also owes a debt to the coinage of Charlemagne.

THE METRIC AND DECIMAL SYSTEMS

Though no line can be drawn between ancient and modern metrology, yet, owing partly to neglect and partly to the scarcity of materials, there is a gap of more than a thousand years over which the connection of units of measure is largely guess-work, and even our knowledge of the coinage systems of Europe is only drawn from isolated references in Froissart and similar writers. This state of uncertainty was brought to an end on the Continent by the adoption of the metric system by France in 1799. This system is now obligatory in France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, the Argentine Republic, Spain, Greece, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Servia, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, and Venezuela; while it is permissive in Egypt, the United States, Great Britain and part of the colonies, Japan, Russia, and Turkey. Along with it goes the decimal system of coinage; but as a rule the coinage of a country is first put on a decimal footing. In no country is the metric system in use without decimal coinage; but Denmark, Russia, Canada, and the United States have for many years used a decimal coinage without the metric system.

According to the metric system the unit of weight is the gramme, which is the weight of a cubic centimetre of water distilled to its maximum of density. The multiples of the gramme, proceeding in decimal order, are distinguished by the prefixes deca-, hecto-, kilo-, and myria- from the Greek, and the subdivisions by deci-, centi-, and milli- from the Latin. But in popular usage the terms kilo and gramme are alone employed, and 9 kilos 7 hectogrammes 5 decagrammes 3 grammes become 9 kilos 753 grammes. The unit of measure of length is the metre, which represents a very close theoretical approximation to the ten-millionth part of the distance from the equator to the North Pole, on the meridian of Paris. The multiples and subdivisions of the metre are the same as those of the gramme, and as in the case of the gramme the

TABLE OF CORRESPONDING MEASURES, WEIGHTS, AND MONEY'S

MEASURES.		WEIGHTS.		MONEYS.				
COUNTRY.	Digit.	Palm.	Cubit.	Grain.	Ounce.	Copper.	Silver.	Gold.
BRITISH	{ inch	foot = $\frac{3}{8}$ cubit	yard = double cubit.	mile	grain	ounce	penny	pound
EGYPTIAN	{ inch (primitive)	palm = 3 ins.	cubit = 20·6 ins.	ater = 4 miles	grain (ancient)	kat = 120 grs.	uton = 10 kats	talent (Alexandrian) ...
BABYLONIAN	{ inch	Babylonian foot = 12·4 ins.	Assyrian cubit = 21·3 ins.	... ...	shekel = 260 grs.	mina = 250 shekels	talent = 60 minas	gold shekel
HEBREW	{ ...	... ...	Persian cubit = 25·1 ins.	... ...	gerah = 16 grs.	shekel = 320 grs.	talent = 960,000 grs.	talent
GREEK	{ daktulos = .7281 in.	pons = .9708 ft.	orgia = 5·8 ft.	parasang = 3·3 miles	drachm = 67·5 grs. (Solonian)	mina = 26,750 grs.	obol = 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	drachms = minas = £4
ROMAN	{ uncia = .9708 in.	pes = .9708 ft.	cubitum = 1·45 ft.	mille passuum = .9193 mile	scrupulum = 17 grs.	As or libra = 5050 grs.	sesterius = 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	denarius = 10d. asperges = £1
MEDIEVAL	{ pouce = 1·0658 in.	pied = 12·73 ins.	toise = 76·73 ins.	lieue de poste = 2·4 miles.	uncia = 420 grs.	penny (silver) (Charlemagne) (Charlemagne)	solidus (Charlemagne) (Charlemagne)	libras
METRIC	{ centimetre = 8 in.	decimetre = 4 ins.	metre = 1 yd. $2\frac{1}{8}$ ins.	kilometre = .6214 mile.	dekagramme = 258 grs.	centime (Latin Union)	franc (Latin Union)	10 fr.
INDIAN	{ sun = 1 in.	... ...	gaz = 1 yard.	tola = 180 grs.	hectagramme = 23 oz. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.	annas = 1d.	rupee = 1s. 4d.	gold mohur = £1
JAPANESE	{ kin = 1 ft.	shaku = 1 ft.	ken = 6 ft.	ri = 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles	rin = 1 gr.	kin = 1·3 lb.	sen = 58 grs.	20 yen = 2s.